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STATISTICS

ON ALCOHOL AND DRUG USE
in Canada and Other Countries –

VOLUME I
STATISTICS ON ALCOHOL USE

data available by
September
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STATISTICS

ON ALCOHOL AND DRUG USE
in Canada and Other Countries -

VOLUME I



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PREFACE

Since its inception, the Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation has had to meet a growing demand for statistical information on the prevalence of alcohol and other psychotropic drug use and on attendant problems. The number and types of data sources which may be relevant to the topic have grown enormously in recent years, particularly as a result of the widespread use of sophisticated electronic systems of data storage. The Statistical Information Section was formed to facilitate fuller exploitation of available documentary sources and of data generated by special surveys and reporting systems.

The Statistical Information Section presents statistical data in accessible and usable form to meet the demand for promptly available information on consumption, legal controls, social problems, health care and morbidity, mortality and other areas pertinent to the alcohol and drug field. Eventually a systematic basis for planning of treatment and/or preventive programs will be established. Finally, a valid data base will be available for monitoring and forecasting, and for assessing the impact of responses to the problems of concern.

This report is the fifth in a series of statistical reports entitled Statistics on Alcohol and Drug Use in Canada and Other Countries, a series originally started in 1978 under the title, Statistical Supplement to the Annual Report of the Addiction Research Foundation. The current report is published in two volumes: Volume I: Statistics on Alcohol Use, and Volume II: Statistics on Drug Use. This volume is intended to provide the reader with a broad overview of the nature, extent and consequences of the use of alcohol in Canada, and in Ontario in particular, as well as presenting a brief overview of international trends.

The data in this report are compiled from a variety of sources. While every effort is made to ensure accuracy by selecting the most up-to-date sources and utilizing primarily data from either special surveys, official or specialized statistical research bureaus, the figures compiled and published are subject to revision and correction of errors and omissions. In all cases, the reader is referred to the source document for fuller information.

In quoting material from this report, the source document should be cited first in all cases, followed by "cited in Statistics on Alcohol and Drug Use in Canada and Other Countries - Volume I: Statistics on Alcohol Use, Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation of Ontario."

In the preparation of this volume, special thanks are due to: Pauline Jull, Senior Research Assistant, who contributed substantially to the preparation of this report; Vivian Shehadeh, Senior Research Assistant and Computer Graphics; Mark Pellettier, Statistical and Graphics Clerk, Neville Austin, Susan Szabo, and Marie-Hélène Dupuis for their assistance; Barbara Shimizu for set up and typing of tabular material; Theresa Williams, Secretary; Sylvia Lambert for editing; Word Processing, Computer Services, Audio-Visual Services, and Printing for their contribution; and finally to all individuals and agencies who have made their data available to us for compilation.



M. Adrian,
Head,
Statistical Information Section.

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STATISTICS ON ALCOHOL USE IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

This report, Statistics on Alcohol and Drug Use in Canada and Other Countries - Volume I: Statistics on Alcohol Use, along with its companion, Volume II: Statistics on Drug Use, continues the series of Statistics on Alcohol and Drug Use in Canada and Other Countries, a series originally started in 1978, under the title Statistical Supplement to the Annual Report. This report is intended to provide the reader with a general overview of recent trends with respect to alcohol problems in Ontario together with comparative data for the other provinces, the country as a whole, and the rest of the world.

Future issues in this series will provide further information regarding consumption, economics, crime and health in relation to alcohol, and will provide updates for additional years. Coverage may be extended to other jurisdictions for purposes of comparison. This will permit analysis of results of "natural experiments" with regard to control measures undertaken to limit alcohol-related damage.

Material Included

The inclusion of material in this report results from the recent availability of new sources of data and from a more thorough exploitation of older ones, rather than from new developments in the alcohol field. While the selection of material for inclusion reflects the current research activities of the Foundation, it also tries to respond to some of the statistical information requests received from the general public of Ontario. The statistical treatment applied to the data themselves is generally consistent with the basic principles of applied statistics as carried out in most statistical bureaus. Commentary is limited to describing obvious trends or to presenting methodological information.

The major substance covered in this report is alcohol, with other psychotropic drugs (both licit and illicit), tobacco and caffeine covered in the companion Volume II: Statistics on Drug Use. Available information has been presented to give an indication of (1) levels of consumption or use, (2) the economic importance of alcohol to our society, (3) events pertaining to the area of law, and (4) health problems, both physical and psychological, and including morbidity and mortality.

Data obtained from periodic surveys and from special surveys commissioned recently by the ARF are incorporated in this report. The results of other such surveys will continue to be included when available and appropriate in future reports.

This report on alcohol is one-quarter larger than last year's, and contains a variety of data not previously available or compiled, including data on:

- International expenditures on alcohol relative to food and drink, all consumption, and to total expenditures, by country, occupational group, and size of household;
- Alcohol-related traffic accidents around the world;
- Legal drinking age in Canada by province and date in effect;
- Public opinion on drinking age, on alcohol prices, on advertising for alcoholic beverages, and on drinking and driving legislation;
- Mental health and psychiatric hospital treatment. These data are in a new format, so that there is no longer double counting with inpatient treatment in general hospitals;
- Alcohol-related hospital separations, including both secondary, complicating or underlying alcohol diagnoses in addition to primary alcohol diagnoses published in previous issues of this report.

These last two changes result in a more complete and statistically accurate picture of all hospital inpatient treatment for alcohol-related problems.

Ontario alcohol treatment data also include information on the detoxication system, and on special residential care facilities; the results of a province-wide survey of alcohol and drug treatment facilities, including the hospital- and non-hospital-based residential and non-residential treatment systems are also presented.

The report further includes a map showing the severity of the social burden imposed by alcohol problems in each county of Ontario, as well as a considerably increased number of graphs and charts illustrating salient points in the report.

In addition, a detailed costing of the social burden imposed by alcohol-related problems is given in the Technical Notes. This section also contains a brief review of the characteristics of data sources employed in this report (see below).

The Uses of Statistical Data

Statistical data serve as an indicator of levels of certain real world phenomena. Quantification of social and medical phenomena provides an objective measure of the level of certain activities such as alcohol consumption and allows a comparison with consumption in other places and at other times.

However, numbers alone are not wholly accurate indicators of a situation at any given time or place. Numbers are subject to certain limitations depending on how they were arrived at. Ideally, statistical data should be obtained by counting every single person, event, or activity of interest. However, in actual practice most compilations of statistics consist of estimates based on surveys or administrative reporting systems which have been set up to detect various activities as they occur.

The data presented in this report are verified as far as possible with regard to reliability and validity, especially regarding their ability to describe accurately the situation as it actually exists. The data selected for inclusion are those which most accurately describe the real situation, although all figures presented are subject to subsequent revision and correction of errors and omissions.

The verification procedures applied to the data are partly based on taking into account the advantages and disadvantages of the various data sources and a few general remarks on these may be useful at this point.

Surveys

Surveys have the advantage of posing questions to obtain the exact information sought for the specific topic or activity under investigation. They serve as estimators of the level of certain activities representative of trends in the whole population, but they can also be subject to certain limitations. Part of these limitations have to do with incorrect information being entered into the record, whether the respondent or the recording mechanism is the voluntary or involuntary cause. As a result the information may be incorrect or incomplete, or there may be errors in recording, in coding, or in processing, and these errors may persist despite elaborate program edit checks or other steps taken to maintain reasonable quality control. Because surveys are relatively expensive to conduct with costs increasing in proportion to the sample size, there is a tendency to limit costs by limiting sample size. As a result, despite the fairly elaborate survey sampling techniques used, samples may be biased and not entirely representative of the 'true' population values. Values obtained as a result of surveys may thus be subject to error, and this must be taken into account when interpreting survey data.

Even in the case of relatively unbiased samples, the value reported is the likeliest value located at the midpoint of a range of values which is most likely to encompass the 'true' value. For instance, on a Gallup Poll sample size of about 1,000 cases, 90% of the population may be estimated to be users of alcohol: the 90% figure is the 'likeliest' value, with the 'true' answer 95% of the time ranging between 88% and 92%.¹ In such a case, if one group is said to be composed of 89% users and another group of 91% users, their ranges would overlap and there would be 'no statistically significant difference' between the two groups. In short, the difference may have been due to chance rather than a 'true' difference in the population.

Administrative Reporting Systems

Partly as a result of its easy availability, another source of data increasingly used in recent years is administrative reporting systems. Reporting systems are set up to collect information on certain events or activities as these events occur, are detected, noted, reported, and transmitted to a data collection agency. As information is collected on all events of a certain nature which come to the attention of reporting personnel, the data approach zero-level sampling variability. Thus, if Statistics Canada reports that \$6,879,979,000 of sales of alcohol beverages occurred in Canada in 1982-83, barring computational error, that is in fact the value sold in official liquor outlets. This high level of precision partly derives from the fact that administrative reporting systems are not too dissimilar from accounting systems which have built-in mechanisms to ensure a high level of accuracy.

However, data from reporting systems also have limitations. They consist of reported elements. Elements will only be reported if a topic-specific reporting system exists. In addition, the likelihood of an event being reported depends on the ease of detection and/or the assiduity in ferreting out all incidents of a particular

¹ Standard back-up documentation provided with Gallup Poll results, 1979.

nature and reporting them. Therefore, these data reflect the degree of administrative interest in particular activities.

In addition, the reporting categories used correspond to current topics of interest at a specific point in time and the category boundary lines can change over time, so that the elements contained within them may not be strictly comparable from one year to the next. For instance, geographic boundaries whether county lines or country frontiers change over time and population counts of a jurisdiction of a particular name may vary from year to year (see Technical Notes).

The method of communicating reports, whether by interactive computer channels, special courier, registered letter, or ordinary surface mail, will determine how quickly and how completely the information reaches the collating agency, or whether it reaches the central agency at all prior to the end of the collating and tabulating period. The arbitrary cut-off date for reporting systems in Canada is generally set so that over 90% of reporting agencies have time to submit their data.

Ideally, any tardy information received should be incorporated in revised estimates for the year to which it refers -- an expensive undertaking; or it can be added to the numbers for the following year -- which may be statistically inaccurate if rates of tardy responses vary from year to year. Alternately, the tardy data may never be reported. Which method is selected and used is generally well documented by each reporting agency. For instance, this report includes revised figures for earlier years, as do many reports issued by Statistics Canada. Certain reporting agencies may experience publication delays of several years while waiting for the arrival of tardy data to be incorporated; thus Hospital Morbidity (Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 82-206) last issued in July 1984, covered the years 1979-80 and 1980-81.

Publication delays can be dealt with in different ways. For instance, the WHO began publishing all data received within a specified time period regardless of the year to which it referred, so that the volume published in 1983 contained data referring to 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981. Data for the latest year published is always subject to revision. In all cases, data must be obtained from the latest publication to ensure that revised figures are being included.

Computerized Data Banks

Because of the widespread availability of electronic data processing equipment, there has been a tendency to store survey or administrative data on computer in order to speed up sophisticated computations, or record retrieval.

Interactive computerized data banks allow the ongoing incorporation of new or tardy data as soon as it reaches the statistical office. As a result, the statistical information is much more current as data may be updated daily or hourly. However, statistical reports purporting to refer to events in a given year will differ, sometimes significantly, depending on the day or hour when the report was compiled. Such is the case with Ontario regional data on alcohol offences compiled by Statistics Canada, or data obtained from CANSIM² which may be subject to daily revision.

²Registered Trade Mark for Statistics Canada's machine-readable data base.

As more and more information is stored in machine-readable files, it becomes possible to generate additional information of a statistical or other nature not originally planned in the initial data gathering activity. Such additional information may be issued in report form, or the report itself may be stored in computer form in a computerized data bank. Reports which are computer accessible only are obtainable in direct computer-generated printout form.

Data Comparability

In addition to the problems of timeliness, data emanating from administrative reporting systems have several other drawbacks. Because data may be gathered for a variety of administrative reasons and may be reported from a variety of sources or jurisdictions, there is a certain lack of comparability in data from different sources. While overall trends are generally reliable, data for one specific year may not be strictly comparable from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, nor may data for one particular jurisdiction be strictly comparable from year to year. Thus, in Canada, variations in statistics on alcohol-related criminal or traffic offences from province to province may be due to non-comparable provincial definitions of the offence or of the offender. For instance, Liquor Acts differ markedly from province to province. Regulations concerning sale outlets and hours of sale vary. Hence, the rate of offences may reflect the number or stringency of the regulations rather than differences in behaviour. Similarly, provincial differences in defining the age of a child would have an impact on the number of juvenile offences reported (see Technical Notes). The Uniform Crime Reporting System based on data from provincial police reports maintains the definition of liquor act offence or of juvenile as appropriate to each province and does not apply methods to increase interprovincial comparability with regard to laws or age adjustments.

A detailed description of the special characteristics of the major Canadian data sources used in this report is given in the Technical Notes.

International Data

International data included in this report are also subject to certain cautionary remarks. Among other difficulties, international data are subject to problems of definitional variations despite elaborate programs to try to ensure standard classification criteria.

International health statistics which are published by the WHO or the International Labour Organization (ILO) are based on information emanating from a variety of jurisdictions, and variations in consumption, expenditure and mortality data for these jurisdictions may be due to changes in geographic boundaries (see Reporting Systems above).

The WHO carefully cautions its readership as to the variable quality of the data. Thus, the availability of mortality statistics by age, sex, and cause of death varies widely: whereas mortality data are estimated to be available to the WHO for over 99% of the population of Europe (excluding the USSR), they are only estimated to be available for less than 10% of the population of Africa. In addition, the quality of cause of death statistics varies widely; thus, in 1973 for instance, "symptoms and ill-defined conditions" account for less than 1% of all causes of death in Canada, Finland, Hungary, Romania, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Northern Ireland,

Scotland, Australia and New Zealand, but they account for over 30% of all causes of death in the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Honduras, and Thailand. Also, the percentage of deaths medically certified as to cause ranges from 100% for Austria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Spain, and Switzerland, to under 50% for the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, and Philippines.³

In addition to the elements listed above, some of the variation in liver cirrhosis mortality between different jurisdictions, or from year to year within jurisdictions, may be due to prevailing medical conditions unrelated to liver cirrhosis that obscure the full effect of liver cirrhosis morbidity on mortality in that society. For instance, an epidemic of cholera may occur resulting in rapid death from cholera among individuals who would eventually have died of liver cirrhosis, had they not died of cholera in the meanwhile.

Despite these drawbacks which are fully documented and well known in the field of health statistics, these data continue to be widely used today and will continue to be used, until such time as better sources are discovered and put into operation. In the future, new data sources will doubtless continue to be developed and become widely accepted as their advantages and limitations become better known.

Advantages of Multiple Data Sources

The existence of multiple methodologies and multiple sources of data serves important functions in the application of standard quality checks on available data. They are particularly useful in checking the results obtained for specific topics from several sources for approximately the same time period and jurisdiction. In certain cases, for instance, information from a survey may have yielded a very low response rate, or the questions may be phrased in such a fashion or directed to such a responding population that the results of the survey are viewed with a certain suspicion as to their accurate representation of the overall reality. The quality of these data can be checked against more complete data obtained from reporting systems from particular overlapping jurisdictions. Similarly, administrative data, because they consist of events which are officially recognized and reported, may not be equipped to detect some particular part of the totality of events. Such administrative data can be checked against survey data so as to determine the degree to which reporting is complete. If the answers obtained from these several sources are fairly close, one may feel somewhat more confident as to the representativeness of the data employed. This is not, however, a guarantee as to the absolute accuracy of the information, for both systems may have some non-compensating inadequacies in providing a complete picture of the situation at any one point in time.

In some cases, discrepancies will persist among answers obtained from several data sources, and such discrepancies may be reconciled by considering additional information peculiar to each data source, its method of data collection, etc. In other cases such discrepancies cannot be reconciled, and this may indicate some inherent deficiencies in one or several of the data sources, deficiencies which additional research and data sources may clarify.

³ The World Health Organization, World Health Statistics Annual: Volume I, Vital Statistics and Causes of Death 1973-1976 (Geneva: World Health Organization, 1976), pp. viii - ix.

Time Series

This lack of a complete picture of the situation at any one point in time is not necessarily a major problem, particularly when considering time trends. In examining trends, it is necessary to know the variations over time, whether certain rates increase or decrease with the passing years. These rates of variations can be accurately estimated even when reporting systems consistently underreport (or overreport) the actual number of events being studied at any one point in time: so long as there is consistent underreporting at a constant rate of 10%, 20% or even 50% or 90% per year, and so long as this rate remains the same from year to year, trends such as annual percentage changes may be accurately determined even though every single act or person has not been counted.⁴

Estimations

A final and frequent problem is that actual counts of persons or events are usually not available as required, and proxy measures must serve in their stead to allow one to estimate directly or indirectly the required information. Because alcoholics do not wear club badges and are not as a rule otherwise readily identifiable as alcoholics through their behaviour or their external circumstances, and also because there is no adequate reporting system, they cannot be counted directly.

Hence the Jellinek and Ledermann formulae have been developed in the field of alcohol statistics. These formulae use vital statistics mortality data and alcohol consumption data respectively to arrive at an estimate of the number of alcoholics.

While doubtless invaluable, these and other empirical estimating techniques can be hampered by their lesser or greater applicability over time or in different jurisdictions. It is possible that Jellinek parameters determined on the basis of Ontario data may yield somewhat less satisfactory results for Alberta which has a younger age structure than Ontario, and considerably less satisfactory results from the data of the Dominican Republic where 30% of all causes of death are cited as due to "symptoms and ill-defined conditions" and where less than 50% of deaths are medically certifiable as to cause. These results are less satisfactory in the sense that estimating techniques, like other statistical techniques, are not perfect tools for purposes of measuring in a complete and accurate fashion the true underlying reality, but they are useful in that they can produce fairly close approximations of the real situation as regards the levels of certain types of activities or events.

Conclusion

The quality of the data included in this report varies widely and the variability is consequent to the advantages and disadvantages of the data sources as listed above.

⁴It must be noted that in the more sophisticated analyses of time series data, the persistence of consistent under or overreporting may be more troublesome. In the case of linear regression, for instance, the persistence of consistent under or overreporting at a constant rate will result in systematic over or underestimation of the strength of associations between variables. Generally, in such cases, it is preferable that under or overreporting occur in a random fashion so that, in the long run, they will tend to cancel out.

This variable quality is generally well documented in the source documents and the reader is referred to the source documents in all cases for fuller documentation.

The reader should be aware of the need to establish a workable balance between two countervailing forces. On the one hand there is the desire to deal only with data of the highest quality which accurately reflect the real world. This tendency would severely restrict the amount of data to be dealt with, so that most information needs could not be met because of the dearth of perfect or near-perfect data. On the other hand there is a vast abundance of less-than-perfect data which can indicate directly or indirectly present conditions or trends with regard to some phenomena. The statistician

...has to get what he can from such sources as official statistics, which are usually prepared with an object different from his own. Such information is therefore rarely all that one could wish...But however incomplete the data may be, and however tangentially pertinent to his inquiry, the investigator must take what he can get and be thankful. (M.G. Kendall)⁵

Thus some data of less-than-perfect quality have been in widespread use for many years and have therefore acquired a certain degree of acceptability. As new sources of data become available, they are viewed with suspicion until some experience is gained with regard to data quality, validity, reliability, accuracy, and completeness, as well as to the advantages and limitations of using these new sources. Eventually, some of these new sources of data are accepted as they become more widely known and used and as their advantages are recognized and their limitations are better understood.

At the present time we can only operate within the limits imposed by imperfect data, while striving to achieve ever-improving data quality through closely monitoring the situation and by instituting corrective measures wherever these are needed and possible.

⁵G.U. Yule and M.G. Kendall, An Introduction to the Theory of Statistics, 14th ed. (New York: Hafner Publishing Co., 1956) p. xix.

HIGHLIGHTS OF ALCOHOL USE IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES

CANADA

Consumption

The present legal drinking age is 19 in all but four provinces, where it is 18 (Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Manitoba and Alberta) (Table 1). A 1983 national survey of persons 18 years and over indicated that 62% would favour raising the drinking age to 21 years (Table 24). However, a national survey of young persons aged 12 to 19 conducted in 1982 indicated that 64% of them reported using alcohol in the past 12 months (Table 2), while a 1983 Gallup survey showed that 73% of adults used alcohol (Table 4).

In Ontario in 1983, 71.7% of high school students in grades 7 to 13 used alcohol (Table 3), whereas 84.2% of adults aged 18 and over used alcohol in 1984 (Table 5). Use was higher among males than females (Tables 3 and 5). The number of users of alcohol among high school students increases with age, from 52.7% for persons aged 13 years and under, to 89.9% for persons aged 18 and over (Table 3, Figure 1).

In Ontario in 1984, 84.2% of adults were alcohol users. Users were more likely to be male (86.4%), aged 18 to 49 (89% users), residing in Metro Toronto or Northern Ontario (87% users), with a post-secondary education (88% users vs 66% for those with an elementary education only), earning \$40,000 a year or more (95% users vs 75% among those earning less than \$15,000 yearly), or to be in any but the "other" occupational groups. Of alcohol users, about half (49.2%) reported consuming five or more drinks at a single sitting, while 40.3% reported becoming "high" or "tight." This consumption pattern was most likely to occur in drinkers who were male, aged 18 to 29, living in Northern Ontario, or with an occupation in "labour." Alcohol users who consumed 5 or more drinks at a sitting were more likely to have a post-elementary education, or an income of \$30,000 to \$40,000, while those who reported getting "high" or "tight" were more likely to have a post-secondary education or to be earning an income of \$20,000 to \$30,000 yearly (Table 5).

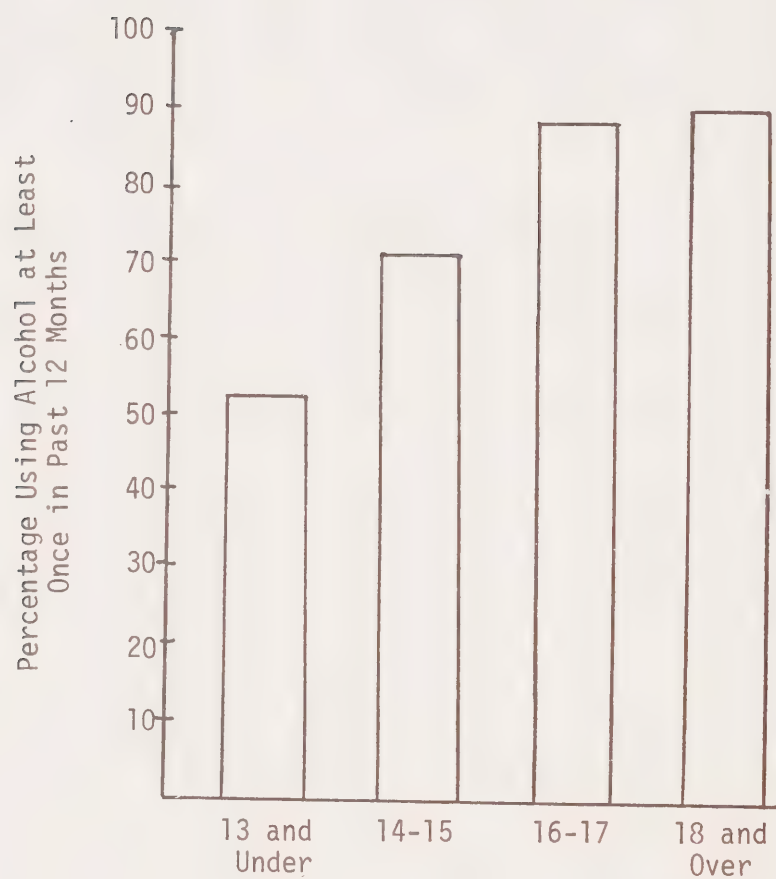
Total consumption in 1982-83 reached 208.3 million litres (45.8 million gallons) in Canada; 76.7 million litres (17 million gallons) were consumed in Ontario (Tables 6 and 6A). For each person aged 15 and over, Ontario consumption reached 11.16 litres (2.45 gallons), or 12.6 drinks per week, a slight decrease from the previous year; Ontario consumption continued to exceed the national consumption of 10.82 litres (2.38 gallons) (Tables 7, 7A and 8). This corresponds to a per user consumption of 13.25 litres (2.91 gallons) in Ontario, and 12.85 litres (2.83 gallons) nationally (Tables 4, 5, 7 and 7A). Beer was the most consumed alcoholic beverage, with spirits in second place, and wine a distant third (Table 9). Figure 2 shows the absolute alcohol consumption by beverage type.

Economics

Expenditures - In 1982-83 the total amount spent for beverage alcohol reached \$6.9 billion for sales under the liquor control boards (including sales from grocery stores

FIGURE 1

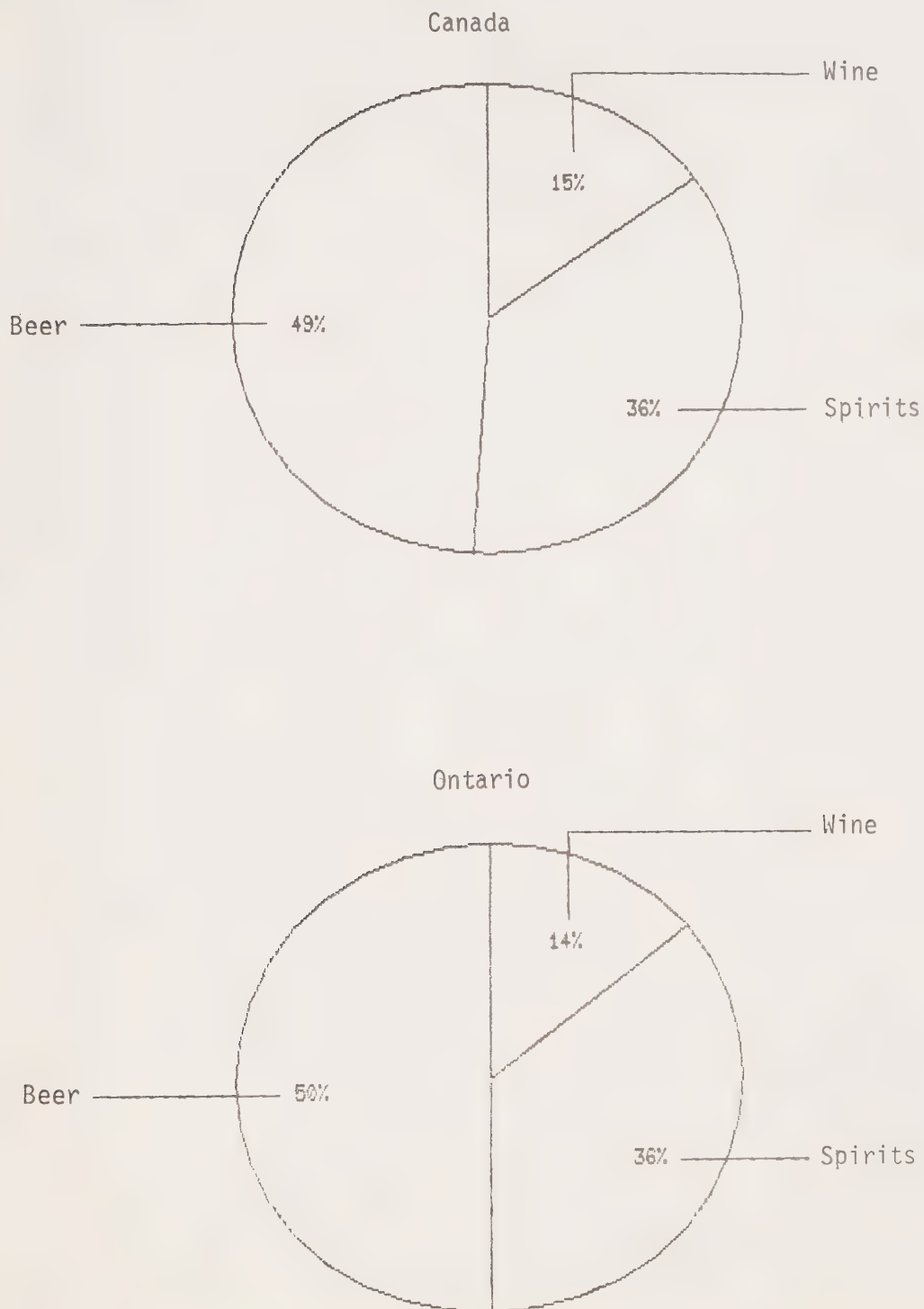
STUDENT ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY AGE,
ONTARIO, 1983



Source: Table 3

FIGURE 2

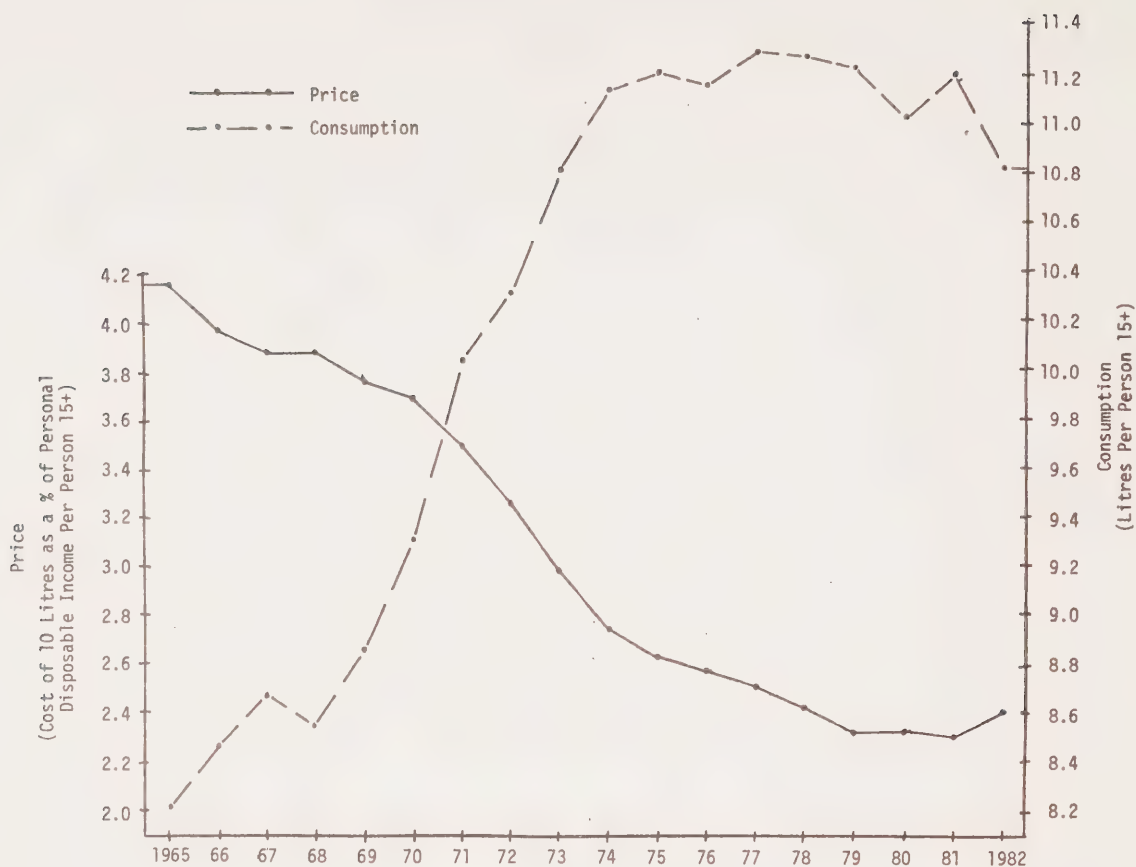
ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY BEVERAGE TYPE
CANADA AND ONTARIO, 1982-83



Source: Table 9

FIGURE 3

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PRICE AND CONSUMPTION
OF ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL, CANADA, 1965 TO 1982



THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PRICE AND CONSUMPTION
OF ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL, ONTARIO, 1965 TO 1982

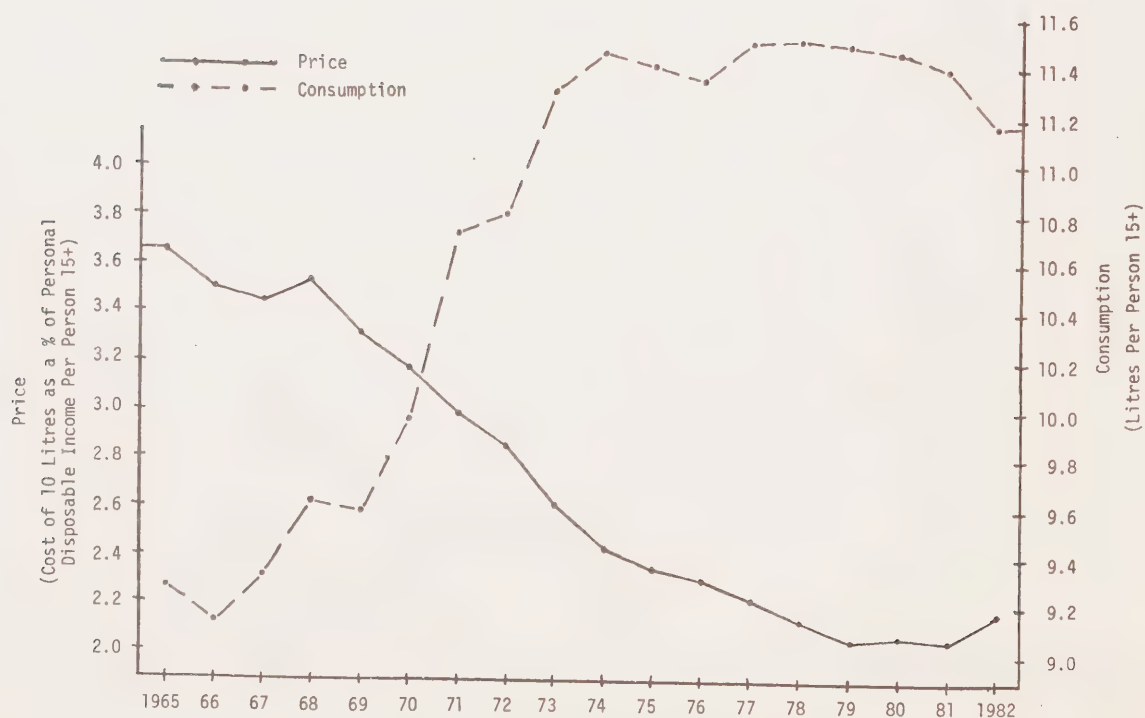
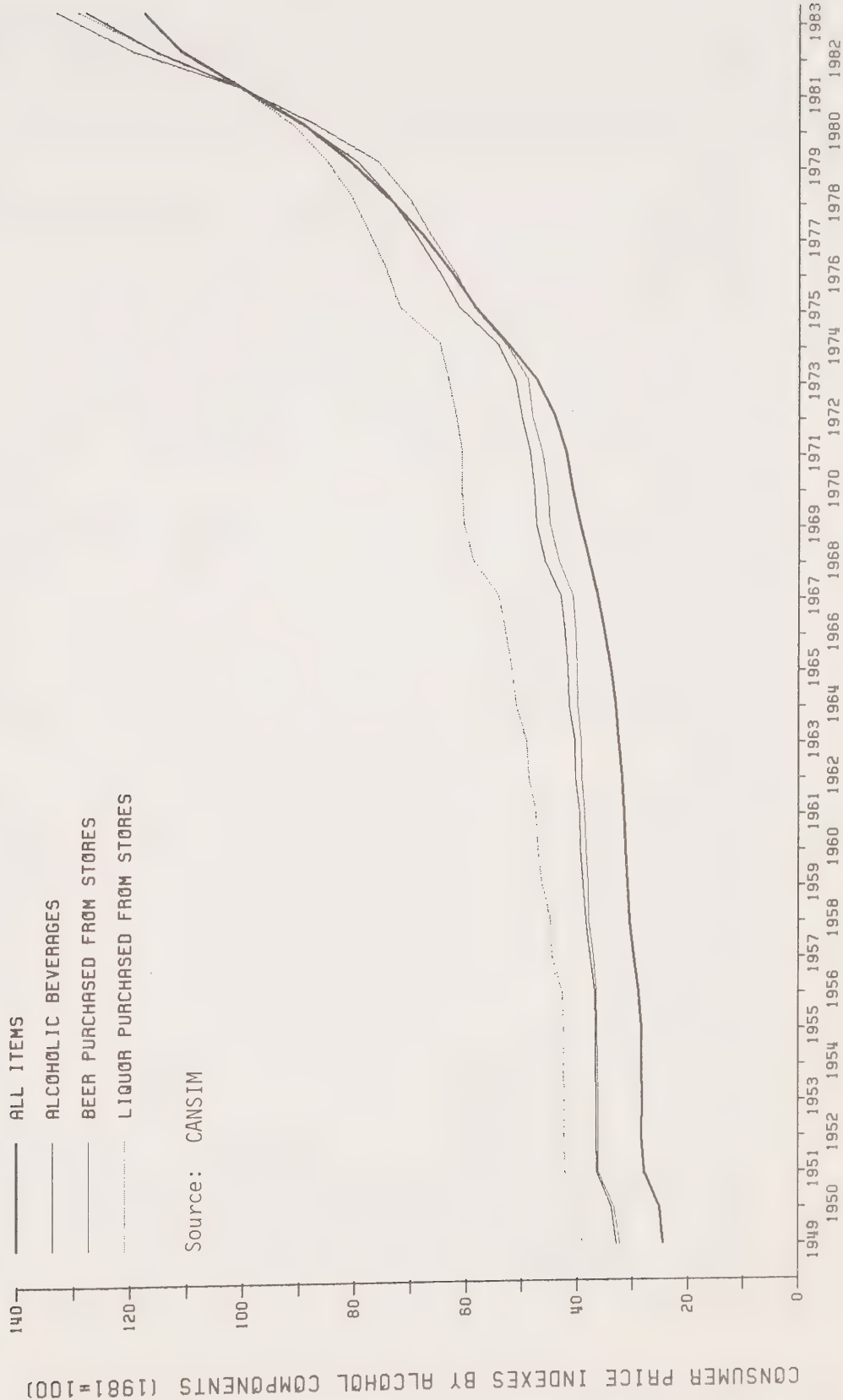


FIGURE 4

COMPARISON OF ALCOHOL VS ALL ITEMS - CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES,
CANADA, 1949-1983



for off-premise consumption) (Table 11), and an estimated \$2.9 billion in 1982 for on-premise sales from restaurants, caterers, taverns, hotels, motels, and tourist courts and cabins (Table 14). About half of sales receipts for alcoholic beverages consumed outside the home, or \$1.5 billion, was earned in hotels; of total hotel receipts, 30.8% were derived from the sale of alcoholic beverages (Table 14).

Relative Price - Since 1949 in Ontario, and since 1955 in Canada, the cost of a given volume of absolute alcohol has represented a generally decreasing percentage of the disposable income of persons aged 15 and over (Tables 10 and 10A). The level of consumption of absolute alcohol has been increasing as its price has been decreasing (Figure 3). Only 31% of a 1981 national sample of adults favour a large increase in the price of beverage alcohol (Table 24). Since 1955, beer has been the cheapest beverage (on the basis of the cost of absolute alcohol relative to disposable income) of the three main categories (Tables 10 and 10A). In addition, from 1971 to 1981 in Canada, the consumer price indices (CPI) for alcoholic beverages, for beer from stores and for liquor purchased from liquor stores have grown more slowly than the consumer price index for all items combined (Figure 4).

Government Revenue - Total government revenue derived from alcohol during the fiscal year 1982-83 was in excess of \$4.2 billion, of which \$3.2 billion consisted of direct revenue from control, sale, and federal taxation; this represented \$128.68 per capita for the total population of Canada. Direct alcohol revenue accounts for 2.1% of total government revenue, or 3.4% of Ontario provincial revenue and 1.4% of Canadian federal revenue (Table 21).

Employment - In 1982, 19,518 workers were directly employed in alcohol production and related manufacturing activities, for \$556.5 million in total salaries and wages (Table 22).

Advertising - The estimated cost of breweries, distilleries and wineries buying advertising time or space in the media was \$130 million, with advertising agency costs being over and above that. Of all advertising to which Canadians were exposed in 1983, 9% was alcohol-related (Table 23). Meanwhile, 49% of adults in a national survey in 1981 thought that all liquor advertising should be banned, while 66% favoured an increase in government advertising on the dangers of drink (Table 24).

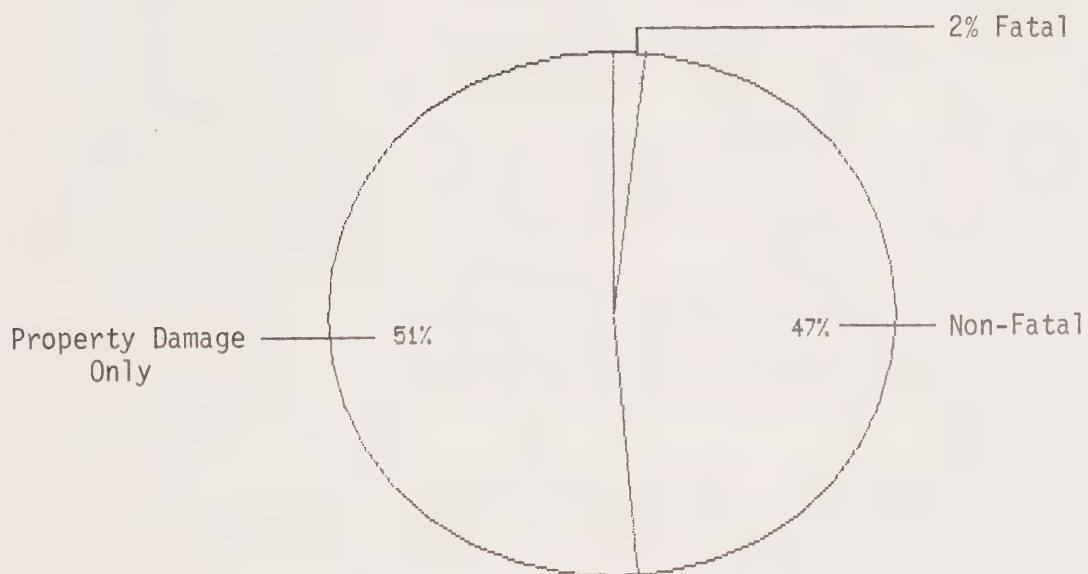
Legal Statistics

Alcohol has been implicated in a number of activities and incidents coming to the attention of the legal system.

Motor Vehicle Accidents - In 1982, the blood alcohol concentration (BAC) levels of 75% of individuals involved in the 1,564 driver fatalities in Canada was tested. Of fatalities tested, 60% indicated the presence of alcohol, 34.5% having more than twice the legal limit. This situation has remained virtually unchanged over the past decade. The figures are probably conservative, since an individual can metabolize all or part of any alcohol in his body before dying and undergoing an autopsy (Table 25).

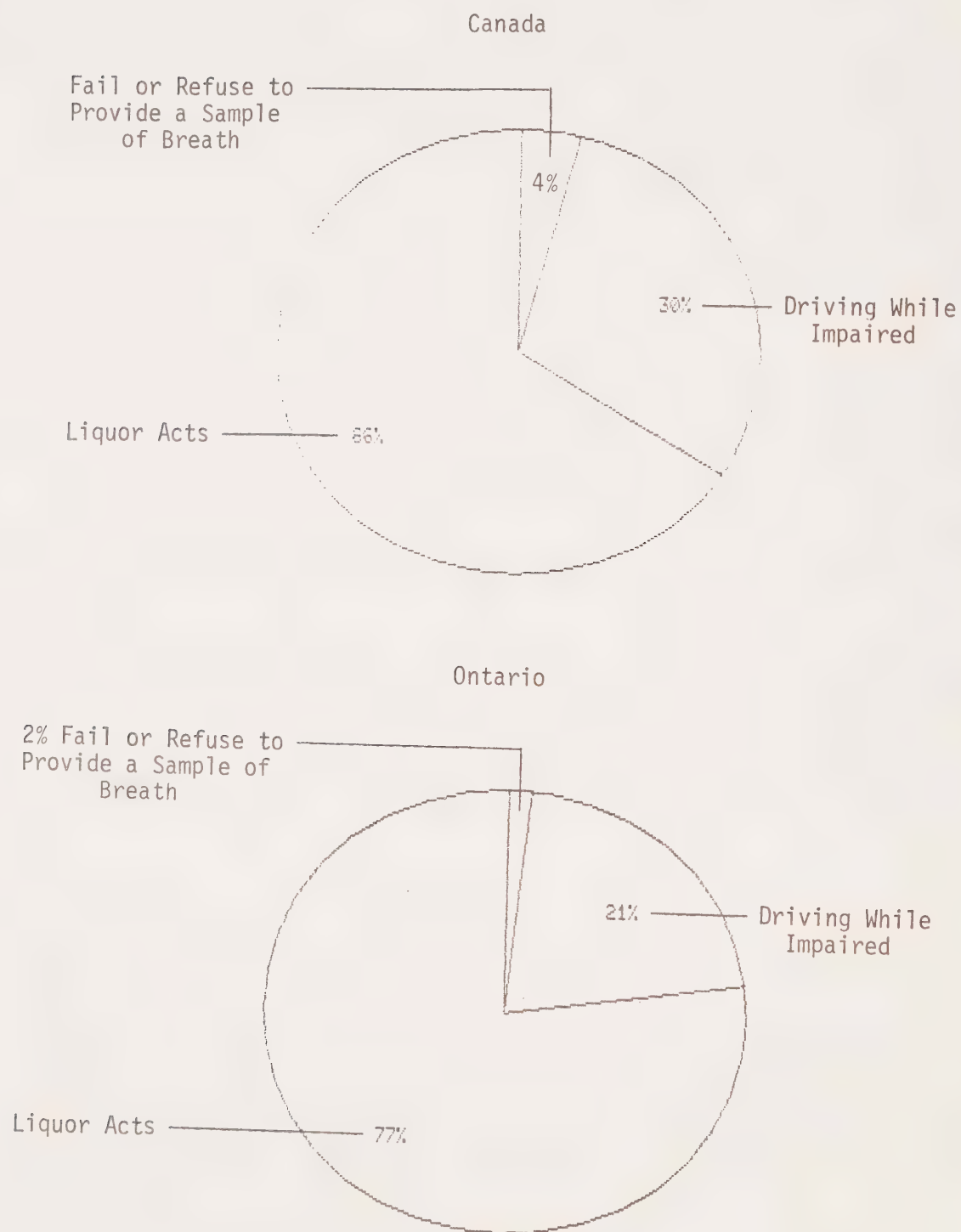
The number of snowmobile collisions in Ontario fluctuated from 888 in 1977-78 to 926 in 1981-82 and then dropped to 403 in 1982-83, while the percentage with alcohol-involved drivers remained relatively constant, and comprised roughly 24% of

FIGURE 5
DRIVERS INVOLVED IN ALCOHOL-RELATED ACCIDENTS
BY NATURE OF INJURY, ONTARIO, 1982



Source: Table 27

FIGURE 6
ALCOHOL-RELATED CRIME AND TRAFFIC OFFENCES
CANADA AND ONTARIO, 1982



Source: Table 29

all collisions. By 1982-83, 82% of snow vehicle drivers involved in fatal accidents were alcohol-involved (Table 26).

The number of motor vehicle accidents for alcohol-involved drivers in Ontario reached a total of 26,440 in 1982; of these, 491 drivers were involved in accidents with loss of life, 12,384 drivers had accidents in which personal injuries were sustained, and the remaining 13,565 had property damage accidents only (Table 27 and Figure 5). Alcohol-involved drivers accounted for 32.5% of all fatal accidents, 11.7% of all non-fatal accidents, and 6.4% of all property damage accidents (Table 27).

In addition, there were a number of motor vehicle traffic accidents which involved pedestrians who had been drinking or impaired. In 1982 in Ontario, there were 56 fatal and 557 non-fatal accidents to alcohol-involved pedestrians. Alcohol-involved pedestrians accounted for 31.3% of all fatal accidents and 9.3% of non-fatal accidents (Table 28).

The fatal to non-fatal accident ratios continue to be higher for pedestrians than for drivers, being about 1 to 10 for pedestrians and 1 to 25 for drivers (Tables 27 and 28). This may be due to the additional protection afforded by the car body to drivers in an accident.

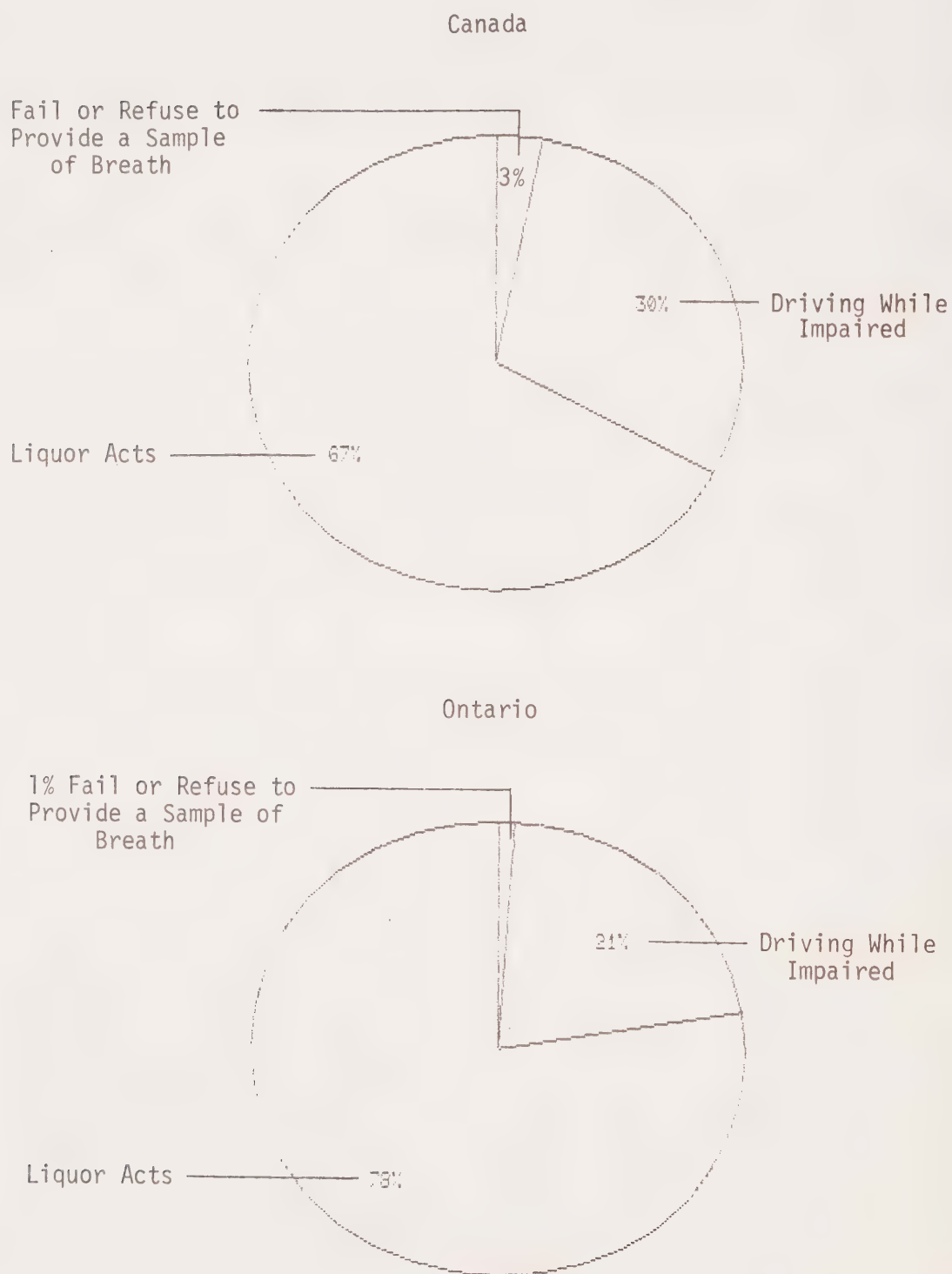
For motor vehicle accidents (including snowmobiles), the fatal to non-fatal accident ratios are higher for alcohol-involved drivers and pedestrians than for non-alcohol-involved persons (Tables 26, 27 and 28). The outcome of a collision is three times more likely to be a fatality when alcohol involvement impairs motor reflexes and judgement.

Offences - In Canada in 1982 alcohol-related offences consisted of one-third traffic offences and two-thirds Liquor Acts offences; in Ontario one-quarter of the alcohol offences were for traffic offences, and three-quarters for offences against the Liquor Acts. Similar proportions applied to persons charged for alcohol-related offences (Figures 6 and 7).

Traffic Offences - The number of alcohol-related traffic offences has grown steadily from 1971 to 1981 in Ontario and in Canada as a whole, although both showed a slight decrease in 1982. By 1982, in Canada, there was a total of 167,312 traffic offences of which 90% consisted of driving while impaired (Table 33). This corresponds to a total of 143,424 persons charged for traffic offences, of whom 92% were persons charged with driving while impaired (Table 33). In Ontario, there was a total of 45,392 alcohol-related traffic offences, of which 93% were occasions of driving while impaired (Table 33). This corresponded to a total of 44,383 persons charged for alcohol-related traffic offences, of which 94% were persons charged with driving while impaired (Table 33). The number of offences exceeds the number of persons charged, as the same person may be charged several times in one year on each occasion that an offence is committed. As many as 16.7% of persons in Canada and 2.3% in Ontario were charged with more than one alcohol-related traffic offence during the year. Of all traffic offences under the Criminal Code, 62.6% in Canada and 57% in Ontario are alcohol-related, and of all persons charged for traffic offences, 90.7% in Canada and 87.4% in Ontario are charged for alcohol-related offences (Table 33).

Males continued to be the predominant offenders in alcohol-involved traffic offences. In 1982, 92% of such offences were committed by males in Ontario, with about the same percentage (94%) in Canada as a whole (Table 32).

FIGURE 7

PERSONS CHARGED WITH ALCOHOL-RELATED CRIME AND
TRAFFIC OFFENCES, CANADA AND ONTARIO, 1982

Sources: Tables 31 and 32

Legal Aid for Traffic Offences - Legal aid for criminal cases for drunk and impaired driving offences totalled 13,127 in Canada in 1978-79 or 9% of all legal aid cases. Ontario had 2,670 legal aid cases involving only private practice lawyers and excluding services provided by staff lawyers (Table 34).

Traffic Offences and Correctional Institutions - In 1981-82, there were 19,304 sentenced admissions to provincial adult correctional institutions (which usually contained persons convicted and sentenced to a term of less than 2 years) for drinking/driving offences, of which 5,220 were in Ontario. Drinking/driving admissions accounted for 19% of all admissions in Canada and 12% in Ontario (Table 37).

Public Opinion on Drinking and Driving - A national survey conducted in 1981 indicates that 82% of adults favoured tougher sentences for drinking and driving; however, in 1983, 61% did not like the idea of jailing a person who drives a car after having more than one drink (Table 38).

Liquor Acts - The number of offences against Liquor Acts in Canada reached 326,901 for a rate of 1,327 per 100,000 population for Canada in 1982, and a rate of 1,790.8 per 100,000 for Ontario, the Ontario rate exceeding the national rate for the last five years (Table 29). Interestingly enough, while most persons charged are male (92% in both Canada and Ontario for adults, and 69% and 78% for juveniles in Canada and Ontario respectively), the reported male to female sex ratios differ markedly between adults and juveniles, being on the average 13 to 1 for adults and 2 to 1 for juveniles (Table 31).

Liquor Acts and Juvenile Delinquencies - In 1982, there were 2,747 juvenile charges for criminal offences under the Liquor Control Acts in Ontario (Table 31). Court action was terminated on 1,195 juvenile offenders in 1981 (Table 35), and 851 were found delinquent after adjudication (Table 36); 4.4% of all delinquencies were alcohol-related (Table 35).

Divorce - In 1982, there were 1,425 divorces with "addiction to alcohol" cited as the reason for marriage breakdown, which corresponds to 4.7% of all causes for marriage breakdown and 1.5% of all alleged grounds for divorce (Table 39).

Morbidity

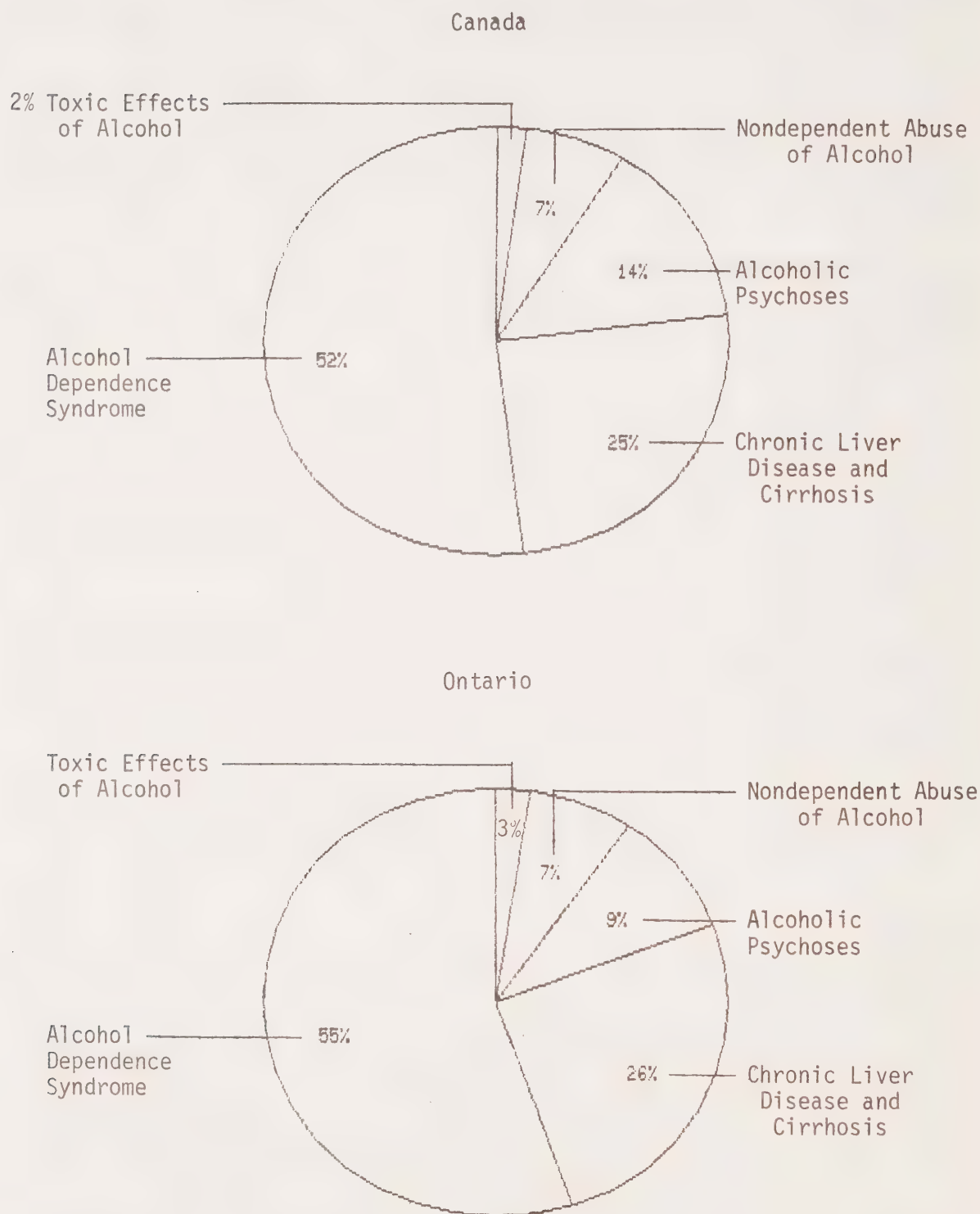
Number of Alcoholics - In 1981, the number of alcoholics¹ in Canada was estimated at 586,600, of which some 215,100 were in Ontario (Table 42). Since 1960, the number of alcoholics has increased by 157% in Canada which reached its peak number of alcoholics in 1977, and it increased by 129% in Ontario which reached its peak number in 1976 with numbers and rates declining since then. Rates per 100,000 population increased more slowly in the period 1960 to 1981, increasing by 85% for Canada and 67% for Ontario, while rates per person aged 20 and over also grew but only by 64% for Canada and 44% for Ontario. The same general trends were seen in all provinces in this period (Table 44).

Treatment - Persons with alcohol-related problems can be treated on a hospital inpatient basis in general hospitals, and in mental and psychiatric hospitals.

¹ See The Number of Alcoholics and The Jellinek Formula in Technical Notes.

FIGURE 8

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR
ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY DIAGNOSES, CANADA AND ONTARIO, 1980-81



Source: Table 45

General Hospitals - The total number of cases discharged (separated) from General and Allied Special Hospitals for primary alcohol diagnoses reached 44,021 in 1980-81, of which 15,638 occurred in Ontario. Of the alcohol-related hospital separations, more than half were due to alcohol dependence syndrome (52%), another quarter were due to chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (25%); 14% were due to alcoholic psychoses, 7% to nondependent abuse of alcohol, 2% to toxic effects of alcohol, and 3 cases to alcoholic pellagra, and 14 to suspected damage to the fetus from maternal alcohol addiction affecting management of the mother during pregnancy (Table 45 and Figure 8). In 1980-81, 1.2% of all hospital separations in Canada were due to alcohol morbidity, as was the case for Ontario (Table 51). The Ontario rate per 100,000 population exceeded the national average for every alcohol-related condition, with the exception of alcoholic psychoses (Table 46).

Hospital separations for alcohol-related diagnoses were predominantly male: about 80% for alcoholic psychoses and alcohol dependence syndrome; about 70% for nondependent abuse of alcohol; 63% for chronic liver disease and cirrhosis; and 60% for toxic effects of alcohol (Table 45).

About a third of all cases of chronic liver disease and cirrhosis were aged 60 and over, although the group aged 55 to 59 was most at risk. Some 20% of cases with alcoholic psychosis and 15% to 20% of those with alcohol dependence syndrome were aged 60 and over, although the most at-risk groups for both disorders were aged 45 to 59.

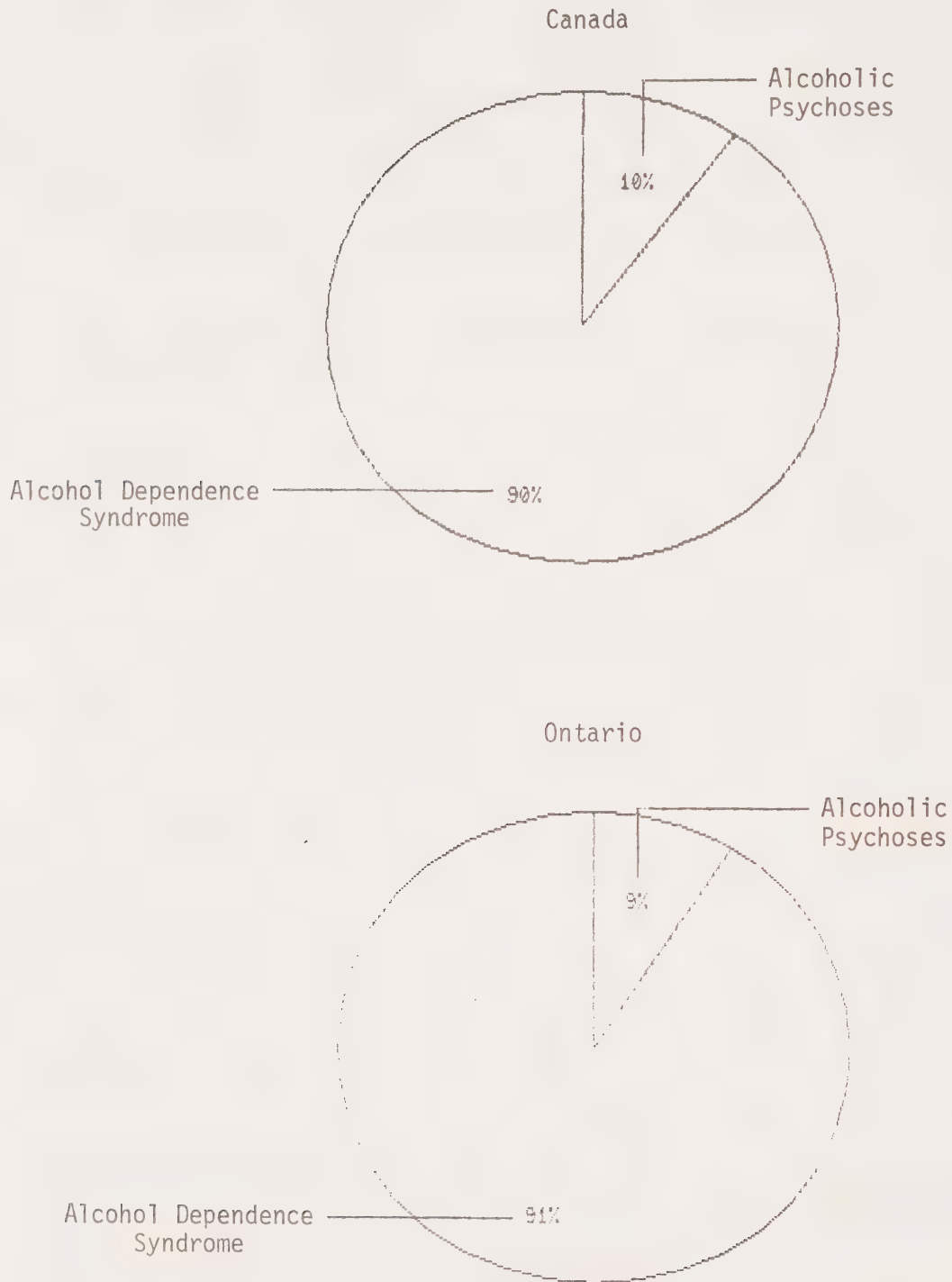
Separations for toxic effect of alcohol and nondependent abuse of alcohol tended to be concentrated in the under-20 age categories. Almost half of all cases of toxic effects of alcohol were under 20 years of age, with most of them under five, or 10 to 19 years. These three age groups were also the highest at-risk groups for males, whereas the highest at-risk group for females was the under-five age group in 1979-80, and the 15 to 19 age group in 1980-81. For nondependent abuse of alcohol, most cases were aged 15 to 19 (16% of male cases and 20% of female cases), although male cases were also concentrated in the 60 and over age group (about 15% of all cases). The group at highest risk was aged 15 to 19, although males 40 and over also had a relatively high risk (Tables 48 and 49).

The average length of stay per hospital separation was as high as two and a half to almost three weeks for chronic liver disease and cirrhosis; two and a half weeks for alcoholic psychoses; a week and a half for alcohol dependence syndrome; and half a week for nondependent abuse of alcohol and toxic effects of alcohol (Table 50). The relatively shorter length of stay for these last two conditions may be related not only to the nature of the medical problem, but also to the slightly younger age composition of patients with these disorders.

Mental Health - In Canada in 1981-82, there were 4,223 alcohol-related separations from mental and psychiatric hospitals: 3,788 for alcohol dependence syndrome, and 435 for alcoholic psychosis (Figure 9); of these, 2,698, or 64%, were in Ontario (Table 52 and Figure 9). The Ontario rate per 100,000 population aged 20 and over for both diagnoses combined was 45.3, or almost twice the national average (Table 54). As was the case for general hospital morbidity, the diagnosis of alcohol dependence syndrome accounts for 90% of alcohol-related cases (Table 52 and Figure 9). Again, the male to female sex ratio for these diagnoses was about 4 to 1 (Table 52). The median age was 41 for males and 42 for females for alcohol dependence syndrome; whereas, for alcoholic psychosis, it was 52 years for both sexes, or several years older than for alcoholism (Table 56). In 1982, the group 35 to

FIGURE 9

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR
ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY DIAGNOSES, CANADA AND ONTARIO, 1981-82



Source: Table 52

44 years of age was at highest risk for alcohol dependence syndrome for males, whereas it was the 45 to 64 year group for females. For alcoholic psychosis, it was the group aged 45 to 64 for females and 65 and over for males who were at highest risk (Table 58). The age group 45 to 64 accounted for the highest proportion of separations (Table 56).

Alcohol-related problems² accounted for about 3.6% of all patient-days at inpatient psychiatric institutions in 1981-82, and 12.2% of all separations from mental and psychiatric hospitals in Canada and 14.4% in Ontario (Table 60). The median length of stay for men with alcohol dependence syndrome was 21 days, and 22 days for women; and it was 30 days for men and 47 days for women for alcoholic psychosis. As a few individuals with alcoholic psychosis stayed considerably longer, the mean was raised to between 8 months to a year (Table 59).

General Health Problems - Heavy drinkers and persons treated for alcohol-related diseases are more likely to suffer from a wide variety of general health disorders. They showed an excess of cardiovascular conditions, especially heart disease, hypertension, blood disorders and anemia; respiratory conditions such as influenza, asthma, bronchitis and emphysema, and hay fever; digestive conditions, including ulcers; and accidents, including injury and trauma; endocrine, nutritional and metabolic disorders, especially thyroid and diabetes disorders; nervous system disorders, mental disorders, hearing disorders, skin disorders, perinatal conditions, dental problems and arthritis.³

Pensionable Disabilities - A total of 1,734 beneficiaries received disability pensions for alcohol-related conditions during a one-month period in 1980; most of these pensions were payable for liver cirrhosis (46% of alcohol pensions), followed by alcoholism (37%) and alcoholic psychosis (17%). The male to female sex ratio for such pensions was about 10 to 1 for alcoholism and alcoholic psychosis, but only 6 to 1 for liver cirrhosis.

For men, the age group 55 to 59 years, and for women, the age group 60 to 64 years accounted for most disability pensions. Although in relationship to all disability pensions paid to each age group, alcohol-related disabilities accounted for 4% of all male beneficiaries in the age groups 40 to 54, for all age groups combined, alcohol-related disability pensions accounted for 2.7% of all pensions to male beneficiaries and almost 1% of all pensions for female beneficiaries (Table 61).

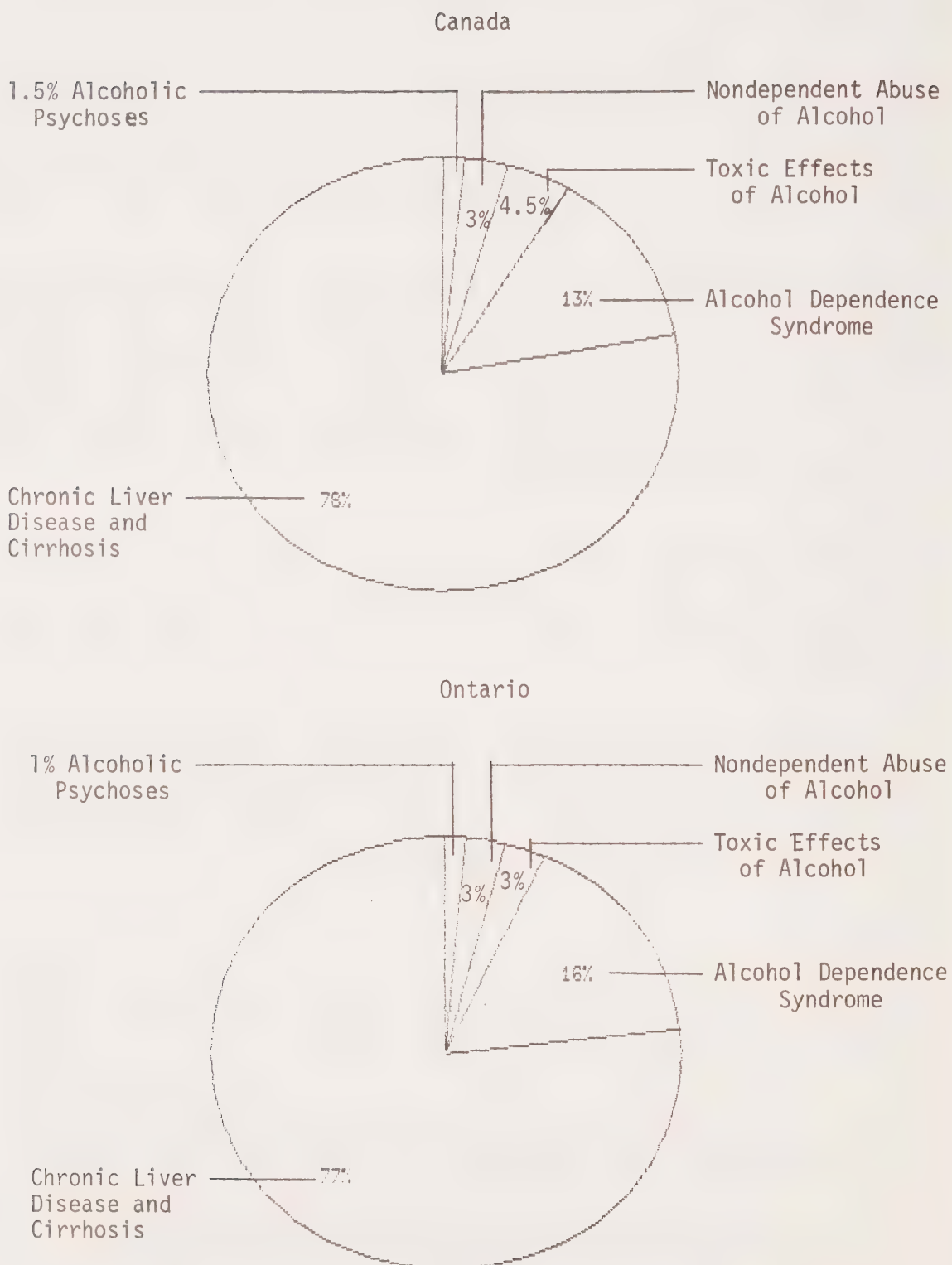
Mortality

Alcohol and Fires - In Canada in 1982, there were 183 fires due to suspected impairment by alcohol, drugs or medication, or 4.6% of all fires due to human failings. They resulted in 36 persons injured and 23 deaths (Table 62).

²Includes those admissions or readmissions to inpatient institutions where alcoholic psychosis or alcoholism is noted as primary diagnosis.

³M. Adrian and N. Layne, Alcohol Associated Morbidity, (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, Internal Document No. 27, 1984).

FIGURE 10

ALCOHOL-RELATED DEATHS BY CAUSE,
CANADA AND ONTARIO, 1982

Source: Table 63

Mortality - The number of deaths in Canada classified as directly attributable to alcohol⁴ reached 3,063 in 1982, of which 1,161 occurred among residents of Ontario. Of all alcohol-related deaths, approximately 78% are due to chronic liver disease and cirrhosis in Canada, and 77% in Ontario. Most of the remainder are due to alcohol dependence syndrome (13% in Canada and 16% in Ontario), with 3% due to non-dependent abuse of alcohol (Table 63 and Figure 10). Alcohol deaths account for 1.8% of all deaths occurring in Canada in 1982; Ontario experienced the same percentage (Table 67).

Most alcohol-related deaths occur among men: 67% of chronic liver disease and cirrhosis deaths, 83% of alcohol dependence syndrome deaths, and 76% of nondependent abuse of alcohol deaths in Canada occurred among males in 1982 (Table 63). Most such deaths occur in individuals aged 60 and over (Table 65). Generally, persons aged 55 to 59 were at highest risk for deaths from alcohol-related problems, while those aged 60 and over were at highest risk for deaths from chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (Table 66). The Ontario alcohol dependence syndrome and chronic liver disease and cirrhosis death rates per 100,000 adults exceeded the national average (Table 64).

Heavy drinkers have an overall mortality rate more than twice as high as a comparable group in the general population with the same age and sex composition. They have particularly high rates of suicide (six times higher), upper digestive and respiratory cancers (five times higher), stomach and duodenal ulcers (almost four times higher), pneumonia (three times more) and accidents (twice as high).⁵

Social Costs

Alcohol-related social costs are difficult to estimate precisely, although a number of attempts to do so have been made in recent years. Holmes undertook a cost-benefit analysis of alcohol consumption in Ontario during 1971.⁶ Costs consisted of related health care costs due to excess morbidity resulting from alcohol-related illnesses, reduced labour productivity costs estimated on the basis of accident rates, and law enforcement costs. His method was applied to the more recent figures available for Canada and for Ontario to arrive at the figures below.

In 1981, excess health care costs due to alcohol totalled \$2 billion for Canada, of which \$554 million occurred in Ontario. In 1981-82, some \$1.2 billion represented the value of reduced labour productivity in Canada, of which \$503 million related to Ontario. In 1981, law enforcement costs due to heavy drinking were estimated at \$652 million for Canada, and \$168 million for Ontario. In 1981, social welfare costs totalled \$1.4 billion for Canada, and \$330 million for Ontario (see Technical Notes).

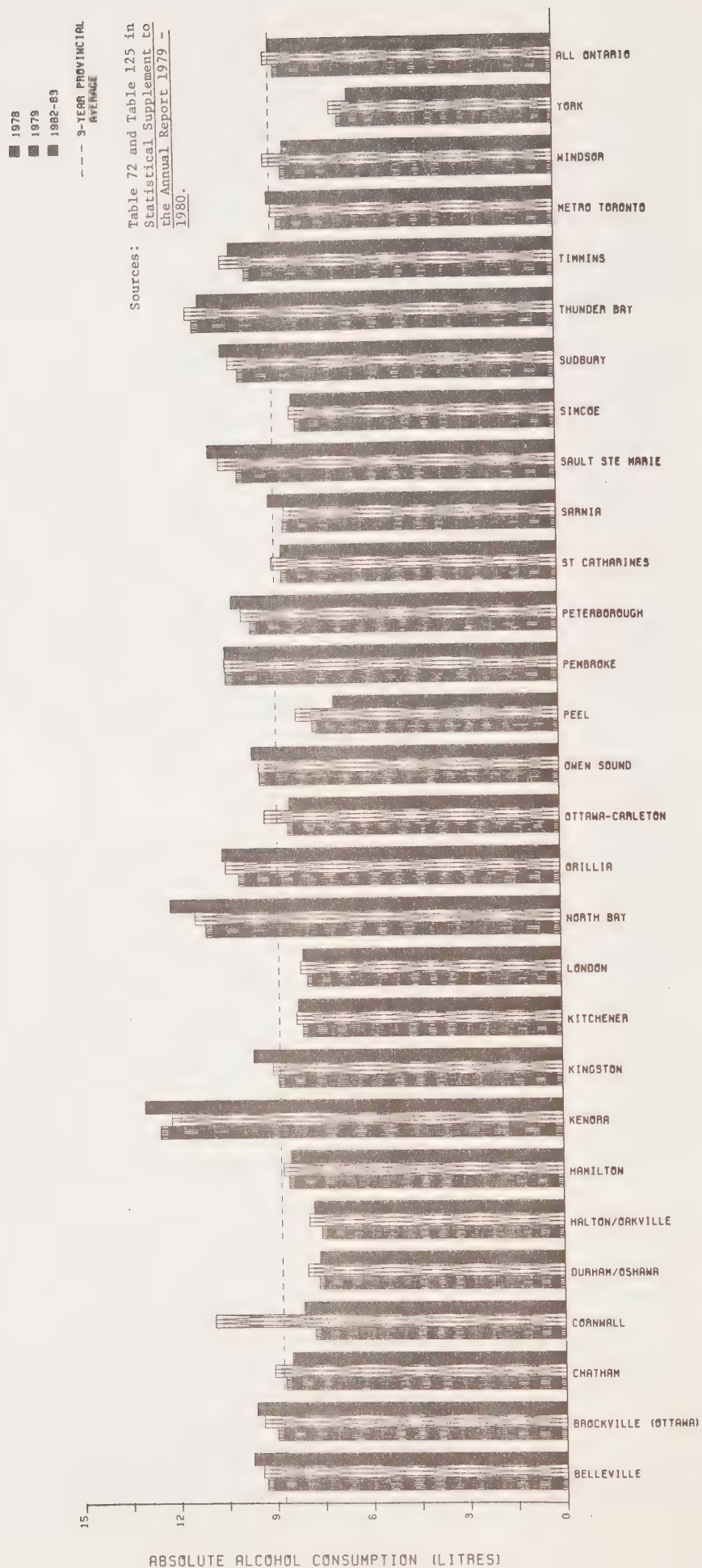
⁴Includes those deaths where alcoholic psychoses, alcohol dependence syndrome, nondependent abuse of alcohol, chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, and toxic effects of alcohol are noted as primary cause of death.

⁵W. Schmidt and R. Popham, *Alcohol Consumption and Public Health Problems: A Working Paper for the 1974 Helsinki Group* (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, Substudy No. 604, 1974).

⁶K.E. Holmes, *The Demand for Beverage Alcohol in Ontario 1953 to 1973 and A Cost-Benefit Comparison for 1971* (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, Substudy No. 815, 1976). See Technical Notes.

FIGURE 11

PER CAPITA RATES OF ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION,
ONTARIO ARE CENTRES, 1978, 1979 AND 1982-83



ONTARIO REGIONAL DATA

Because of the recent availability of regional alcohol-related statistics, a more detailed picture of the situation in Ontario is now possible. Information is available on a county-by-county level, and is presented in this format as well as in terms of groupings of counties into ARF regional centres in tabular, graph and map form.

Availability - Since 1977, the number of drinking establishments has increased by 52%, and the number of licences by 39% (Tables 68 and 69). This increase exceeds the rate of growth of the population in this period. The increase in the rate of drinking establishments and licences per population was 46% and 33% respectively (Tables 70 and 71). In 1982, there were 9,528 licenced drinking establishments in Ontario, of which 85% were public establishments (63% restaurants, 12% hotels, 4% taverns, 3% recreational facilities, 1% universities and colleges, 1% hospitals and rest homes), 14% clubs, and 1% military messes (Table 68). Each licenced drinking establishment held an average of 1.3 licences for a total of 12,706; these licences were divided between public establishments (83%, including 52% drinking lounges, 17% lounges, 7% dining rooms, 6% patios, and 1% public houses); clubs (15%, including 10% serving liquor without meals, 3% serving liquor with meals, and 2% patios), and messes (2%). In addition, there were a total of 146,259 special occasion permits issued in Ontario in 1982 (Tables 68 and 69).

The provincial rate of licenced drinking establishments was 109.3 per 100,000 population, while that for licences was 145.8. In 1982, the region of Cochrane, Nipissing and Timiskaming had the highest rate of both licenced drinking establishments and of liquor licences, followed by the region of Kenora, Rainy River and Thunder Bay (Tables 70 and 71).

Consumption - Ontario regional statistics for 1982-83 were available in terms of alcohol consumption data. Alcohol consumption figures were based on sales data reported by the Liquor Control Board of Ontario (LCBO) converted into absolute alcohol on the basis of the percentage alcohol content for each beverage, with estimated absolute alcohol conversion factors applied to a few products for which exact figures were unavailable. Figures included sales data from LCBO outlets for spirits and wine, and beer from Brewers Retail, and estimates of independent wine store sales. County figures were corrected for the effect of seasonal tourism, and refer to store location.⁷

The total amount of absolute alcohol consumed in 1982-83 was 76 million litres (16.7 million gallons), which corresponds to a consumption of 11.1 litres (2.44 gallons) per person aged 15 years and over. Most of this alcohol was consumed in Metro Toronto which contains the largest population concentration in Ontario.

To correct for the effect of population size, rates per person aged 15 and over were considered. The highest consumption per person aged 15 years and over was 19.29 litres (4.25 gallons) in Manitoulin, followed by Kenora (19.03 litres or 4.19 gallons), Muskoka (16.38 litres or 3.61 gallons), Rainy River (15.3 litres or 3.37 gallons), and Haliburton (15.16 litres or 3.34 gallons), all of which have consumption rates of 15.0 litres or more per person aged 15 and over. The lowest alcohol consumption rate

⁷R. Simpson and B.R. Rush, "A Handbook for the Use of Alcohol Consumption Statistics" (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, Internal Document, in press).

FIGURE 12
RATES OF ALCOHOL-RELATED OFFENCES PER 100,000 POPULATION,
ONTARIO ARF CENTRES, 1979 TO 1981

■ 1979
■ 1980
■ 1981
--- 3-YEAR PROVINCIAL
AVERAGE

Sources: Tables 73, 74 and Table 143 in
Statistics on Alcohol and Drug
Use: data available by August
1982.

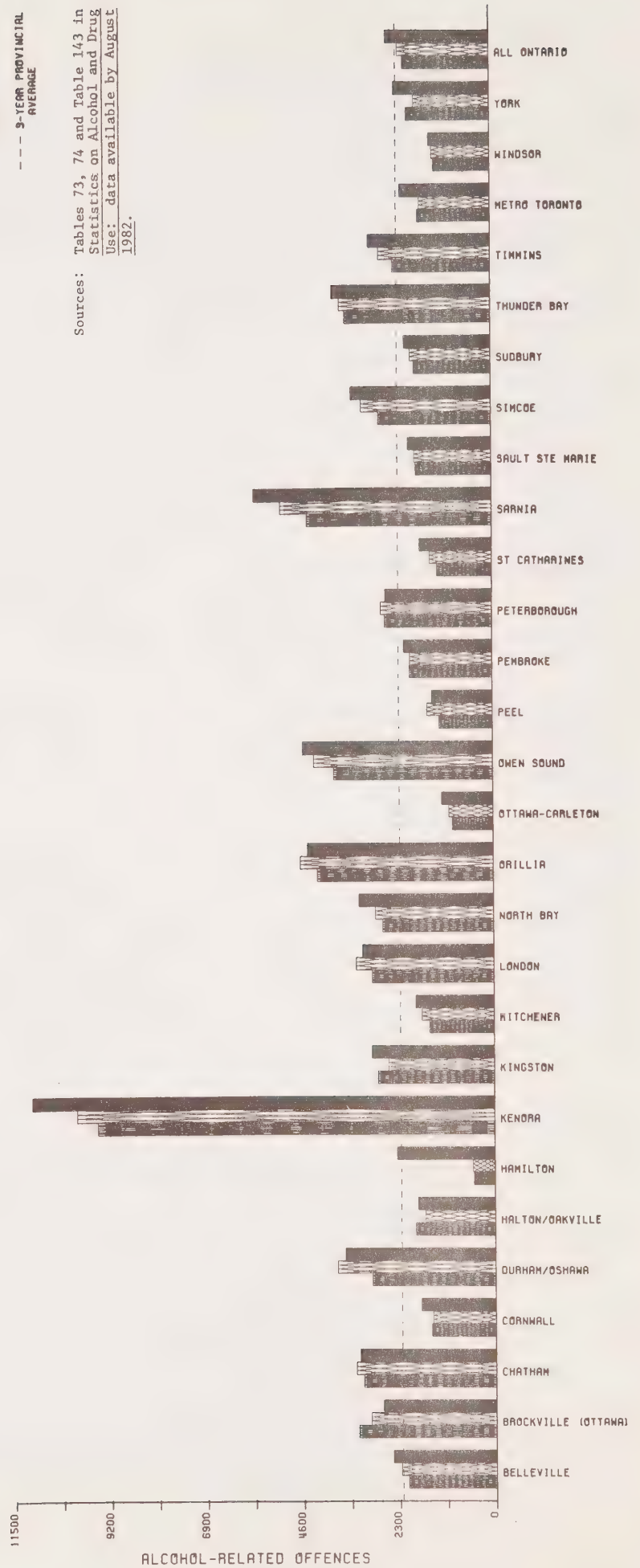
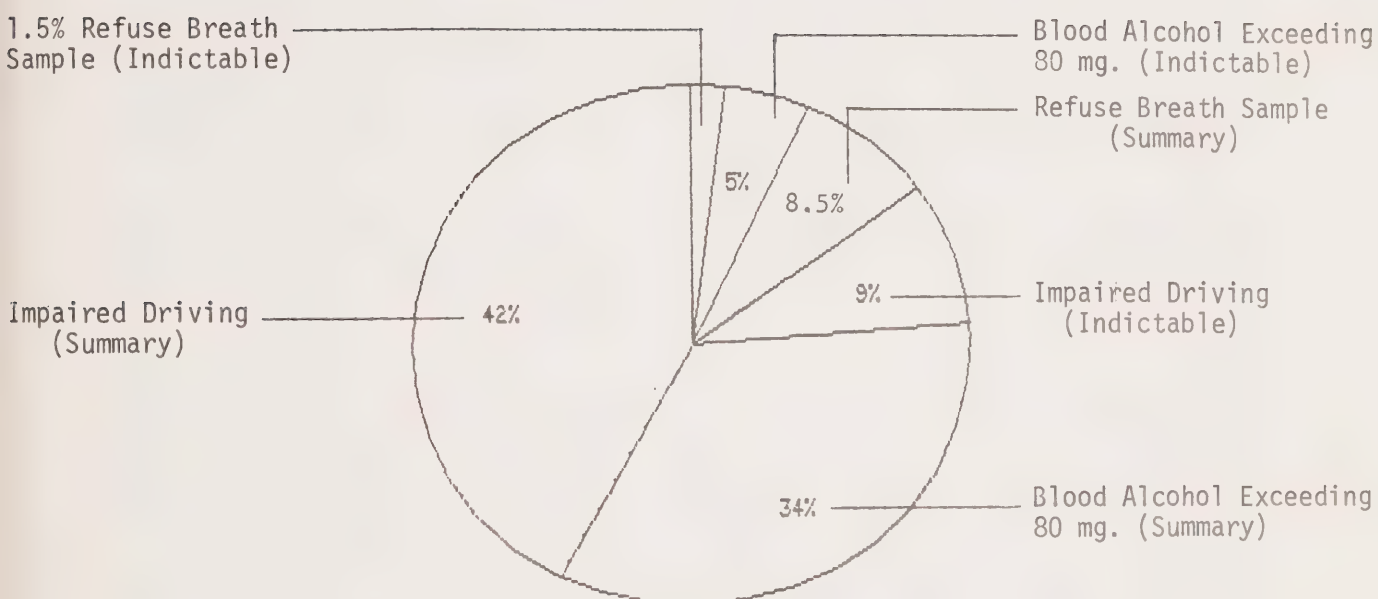


FIGURE 13
ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC CONVICTIONS BY TYPE OF OFFENCE
ONTARIO, 1979



Source: Table 75

was 7.76 litres (1.71 gallons) in Prince Edward, followed by York (8.33 litres or 1.83 gallons), Oxford (8.55 litres or 1.88 gallons), and Elgin (8.82 litres or 1.94 gallons), all of which had consumption rates of less than 9 litres per person aged 15 and over (Table 72).

The bar graph in Figure 11 shows the level of alcohol consumption, by ARF centre, for three years, 1978, 1979 and 1982-83. The three-year provincial average is shown as well, so that it is possible to quickly detect counties which exceed or fall below the provincial average.

Offences - Figures on alcohol-related offences are based on the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) system for events occurring in Ontario as reported by all police forces policing Ontario, including those headquartered outside Ontario. All cases reported or known to the police in urban and rural areas are included in terms of place of occurrence of the event. The figures refer to offences, not to persons, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that an offence is known or reported to the police. Not all known or reported alcohol-related offences are included, as only the most serious offence is recorded in the case of multiple offences. Metro Toronto, where all offences are counted, is an exception.

The total number of alcohol-related offences in Ontario in 1981 was 211,837, for a 21% increase since 1979. Offences consisted of 78% Liquor Act infractions, 21% impaired driving, and 1% refusal of breath sample (Table 74). Most of these offences occurred in Metro Toronto both because of its population size and because of the counting of all offences in multiple offences (see above).

The Ontario rate of alcohol-related offences per 100,000 population was 2,456, consisting of a rate of 1,914.5 for Liquor Act offences, 510.4 for impaired driving, and 31.1 for refusing a breath sample. The highest rate of alcohol-related offences occurred in Kenora and Rainy River (11,689.7 and 9,401.2 respectively), followed by Manitoulin (7,145.5), Lambton (5,669.7), Bruce (5,598.1), and Muskoka (5,520), all with rates in excess of 5,000. The lowest rate of alcohol offences was reported in Ottawa-Carleton (1,211.6), followed by Sudbury R.M. (1,297.4), and Prescott and Russell (1,326.3), all with rates of less than 1,400. In all counties, most alcohol offences involved Liquor Act infractions which were between two to ten times more common than impaired driving offences, the next most common alcohol offence (Table 74). Figure 12 shows the level of alcohol offences by ARF centre for the three-year period 1979 to 1981.

Conviction data are available from 24% of all courts in Ontario. In 1979, most offences resulted in convictions for summary rather than indictable offences by a ratio of 5:1 (Table 75 and Figure 13). Most convictions for indictable traffic offences involved males (over 90%) and, whereas 11% involved persons 16 to 19 years of age, 62% occurred in the age group 20 to 39 (Table 76).

Morbidity

Alcoholics - It is possible to estimate the prevalence of alcoholism on the basis of alcohol consumption data by the application of the Ledermann formula (see Technical Notes). The estimated number of alcoholics was 213,300 in Ontario in 1982-83, or a rate of 31.2 alcoholics per 1,000 population aged 15 and over. The highest rate of alcoholics was 69.6 in Kenora, followed by Manitoulin (67.4), Muskoka (55.6), Haliburton (50.8), and Rainy River (50.1), all of which had rates in

excess of 50 alcoholics per 1,000 population aged 15 years and over. The lowest rate of alcoholics was 17.5 in Prince Edward, followed by York (21.1), Oxford (22.3), and Elgin (23.3), all of which had rates of less than 24 alcoholics per 1,000 population aged 15 years and over (Table 77).

Survey of Treatment Facilities - In 1983, the Regional Programs Division of the Alcohol and Drug Addiction Research Foundation of Ontario (ARF) conducted a province-wide survey of alcohol and drug treatment services.

A total of 257 facilities were surveyed, of which 232, or 90%, responded. Of those treatment facilities which responded to the survey, 20% were hospital-based (7% detox, 8% residential, and 5% non-residential), and the remaining 80% were community-based (34% residential, 33% non-residential, 9% assessment/referral facilities, and 4% ARF community centres) (Table 78).

In 1982-83, these facilities dealt with a total of 68,656 cases, of which 62,403, or 90.9%, were for substance abuse: 59.1% for alcohol, 25.7% for alcohol and drugs combined, 5.2% for drugs alone, and 0.8% for unspecified substance of abuse.

The distribution of substance abuse caseloads in treatment services for alcohol and drug abuse problems in Ontario is a function of the nature of the substance abuse problem, the type of local treatment resources available in the community, and the patient socio-demographic characteristics.

If non-substance abuse cases are excluded, alcohol accounted for almost two-thirds of all substance abuse cases, with detox facilities having the highest percentage (71.8%) in their caseload. Some 28.3% of all cases had a combined alcohol and drug problem, with hospital-based non-residential programs having the highest proportion (41.1%). Drug problems alone accounted for only 5.7% of all cases, with ARF community centres having the highest percentage (15.4%), followed by community-based non-residential (12.9%) and hospital-based residential programs (12.1%).

More than half of all cases were treated in detox programs (54%); 17.1% were treated in hospital-based residential programs, 11.6% in community-based non-residential programs, 10.5% in community-based residential facilities, 3.4% in hospital-based non-residential services, 3.1% in community-based assessment/referral programs, and 0.3% in ARF community centres.

Most cases occurred in the Metro region (35.1%), followed by the Western Region (31.3%) and the Northern Region (21.8%), whereas the fewest cases occurred in the Eastern Region (11.8%) (Table 78). However, the Northern region had the highest rate of cases per population overall (206.9 cases per 10,000 population, or more than twice the provincial averages), and the highest rate of cases and patients for every type of treatment resource, except for hospital-based residential programs for which it was second highest, and community-based assessment/referral services for which it was lowest (Table 79).

Metro region accounted for over half the cases treated in hospital-based residential facilities (56.1%), and over a third of all detox cases (37.5%), but for less than a tenth (9.8%) of all patients seen in community-based non-residential programs. The Eastern region accounted for the highest percentage of cases treated in community-based assessment/referral programs (47.4%) and in hospital-based non-residential programs (33.2%), and the least percentage of cases treated in hospital-based detox (7.5%) and residential programs (8.0%) and no cases treated in ARF community

centres. The Western region accounted for the highest percentage of cases treated in community-based residential (38.6%) and non-residential programs (40.9%), and the second lowest percentage of caseloads of ARF community centres (4.1%). The Northern region accounted for the highest percentage of the caseload of ARF community centres (84.1%), and the least percentage of cases dealt with in community-based residential (15.5%) and assessment/referral programs (0.8%).

Most cases were male (83.5%), with the highest percentage of males seen in detox facilities (91.7%), and the lowest in community-based non-residential programs (66.8%) (Table 78).

More than half of all cases were aged 30 to 49 (51.4%), with almost a quarter aged 18 to 29 (24.3%). Detox programs accounted for the highest percentage of older cases, with the highest percentage of cases aged 65 and over (5.8%) and 30 to 49 (60.8%), and the second highest for those aged 50 to 64 (15%), but with the lowest percentage of younger cases (16.2% for cases 18 to 29, and 2.2% for those under 18 years of age). Hospital-based non-residential services had the highest percentage of very young cases (27.3% were under 18 years of age), and the lowest percentage of older patients (0.3% aged 65 and over). Overall, community-based non-residential programs had the highest percentage of patients under 30 years of age (62.6%).

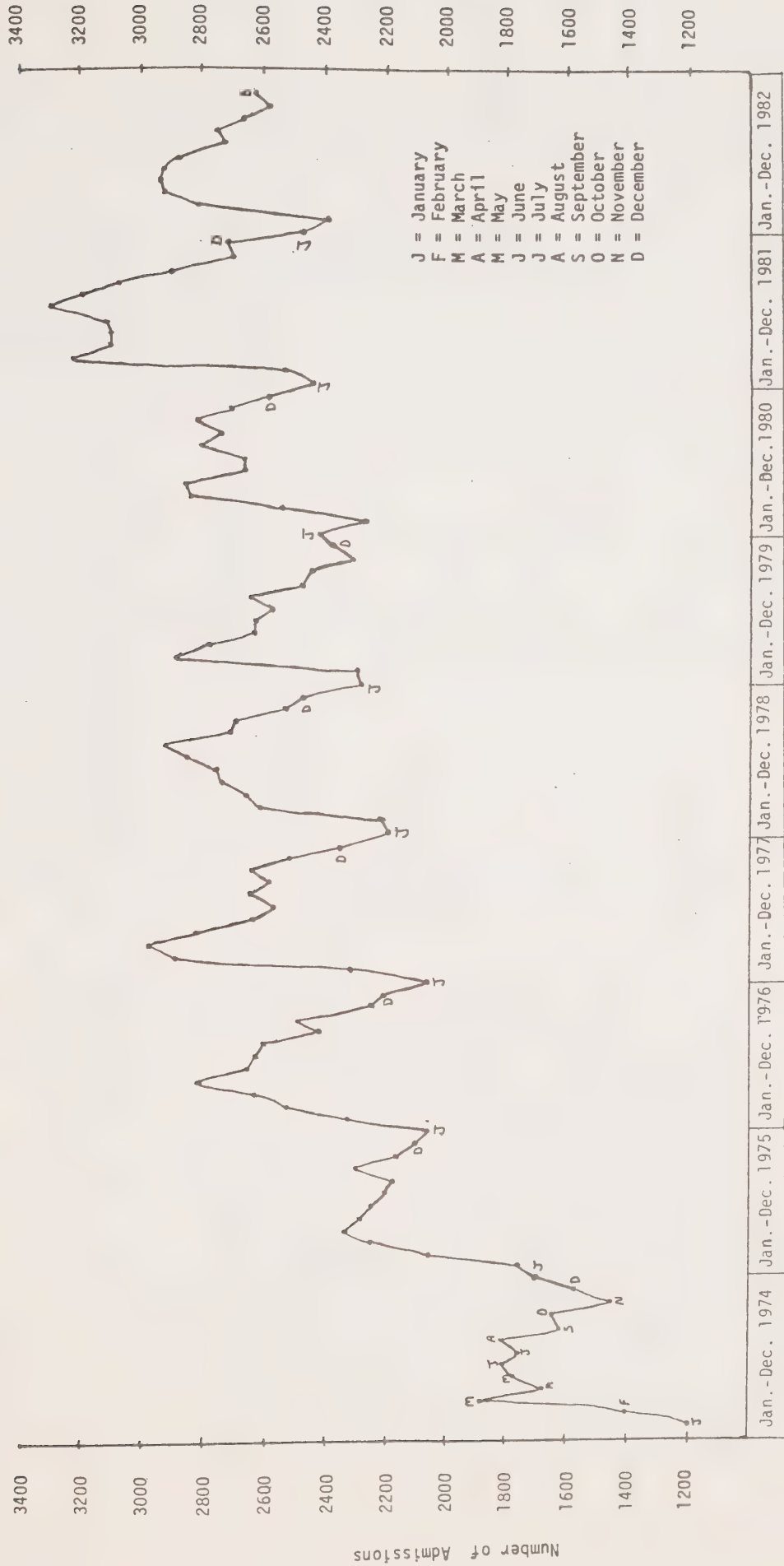
Most cases (70.1%) were of English ethnic group; this figure exceeded their percentage in the general population of Ontario, which was approximately 60% according to the 1981 Census;⁸ 19.4% of cases were of Native ethnic group which makes up 1.3% of the general population;⁸ 6.1% of cases were of French ethnic group against 8.5% in the general population;⁸ and 4.4% were of 'other' ethnic group as opposed to about 30% in the general population.⁸

Community-based non-residential programs which had the highest percentage of Native cases (35.3%) includes Native alcohol and drug programs; these programs had the lowest percentage of English cases. Community-based residential programs had the highest percentage of French cases (10.5%); many of these programs were recovery homes in the Ottawa region. Community-based assessment/referral programs had the highest percentage of English cases (88.9%) and the lowest percentage of French (2.3%) and Native (1.8%) cases, while hospital-based residential programs had the highest percentage of cases of 'other' ethnic groups (15.4%). Detox programs had the second highest percentage of Native cases (22.2%), and the second lowest of English cases (68.3%).

Most cases were unemployed (46.1%), while only 39.9% were employed (25.9% full-time and 14% part-time); 8.7% were disabled, and 5.4% fell in the 'other' employment category which includes students, homemakers and retired persons. Detox programs accounted for the highest percentage of unemployed (50.9%), disabled (12.7%), and employed part-time (18.6%), and the lowest of employed full-time (16.4%), and of persons with 'other' employment status (1.3%). Hospital-based residential and non-residential programs accounted for the highest percentage employed full-time (46.5% and 46.4% respectively), with the non-residential programs having the lowest percentage of unemployed (27.9%), disabled (1.2%) or employed part-time (2.3%), and the highest of 'other' employment status (22.2%).

⁸ Statistics Canada, 1981 Census of Canada: Population - Ethnic Origin, Canada, Provinces, Urban Size Groups, Rural Non-Farm and Rural Farm (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 92-911, Volume 1, National Series, 1984).

FIGURE 14
NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS TO DETOX CENTRES BY MONTH, ONTARIO, 1974 TO 1982



Source: The data are based on the "Detox Statistics Monthly Reports" made available through the courtesy of Detoxification and Rehabilitation Programs, Regional Programs Division, Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, Ontario.

Treatment - Persons with an alcohol-related problem can be treated in a variety of institutional settings, including short-term care in detoxication centres, medium-length care in hospitals, including both general and mental hospitals, and longer-term care in special residential care facilities.

Detoxication - There were 32,713 admissions to detox centres in Ontario in 1982. The number of admissions has shown a two-thirds increase in the eight-year period since 1974; during this period there has been a relative increase in the number of readmissions, which currently account for 82% of all admissions (Table 80), and a relative decrease in the role of immediate police referrals to detox centres, which presently account for 24% of all referrals, whereas they accounted for half of all referrals (49%) in 1974. Currently, 42% of all referrals are from self, 6% are from hospitals, and another 6% are from rehabilitation programs; however, a certain percentage of referrals from these sources may have had previous police referrals, which accounted for 21% of all referrals in 1982 (Table 81).

Regional statistics are based on the location of the detox centre. Most detox admissions occurred in Metro Toronto, although Kenora accounted for the highest rate of admissions per 100,000 population at 5,141.2 or about 9 times the provincial rate of 595.6 (Tables 82 and 83). Most detox admissions had an average length of stay of about 2.4 days, with Kenora, which had the highest rate of admissions, having the shortest length of stay (Table 84).

The seasonal variation in detox admissions is shown in Figure 14. Most admissions occurred in the summer months, generally reaching a peak from March to May.

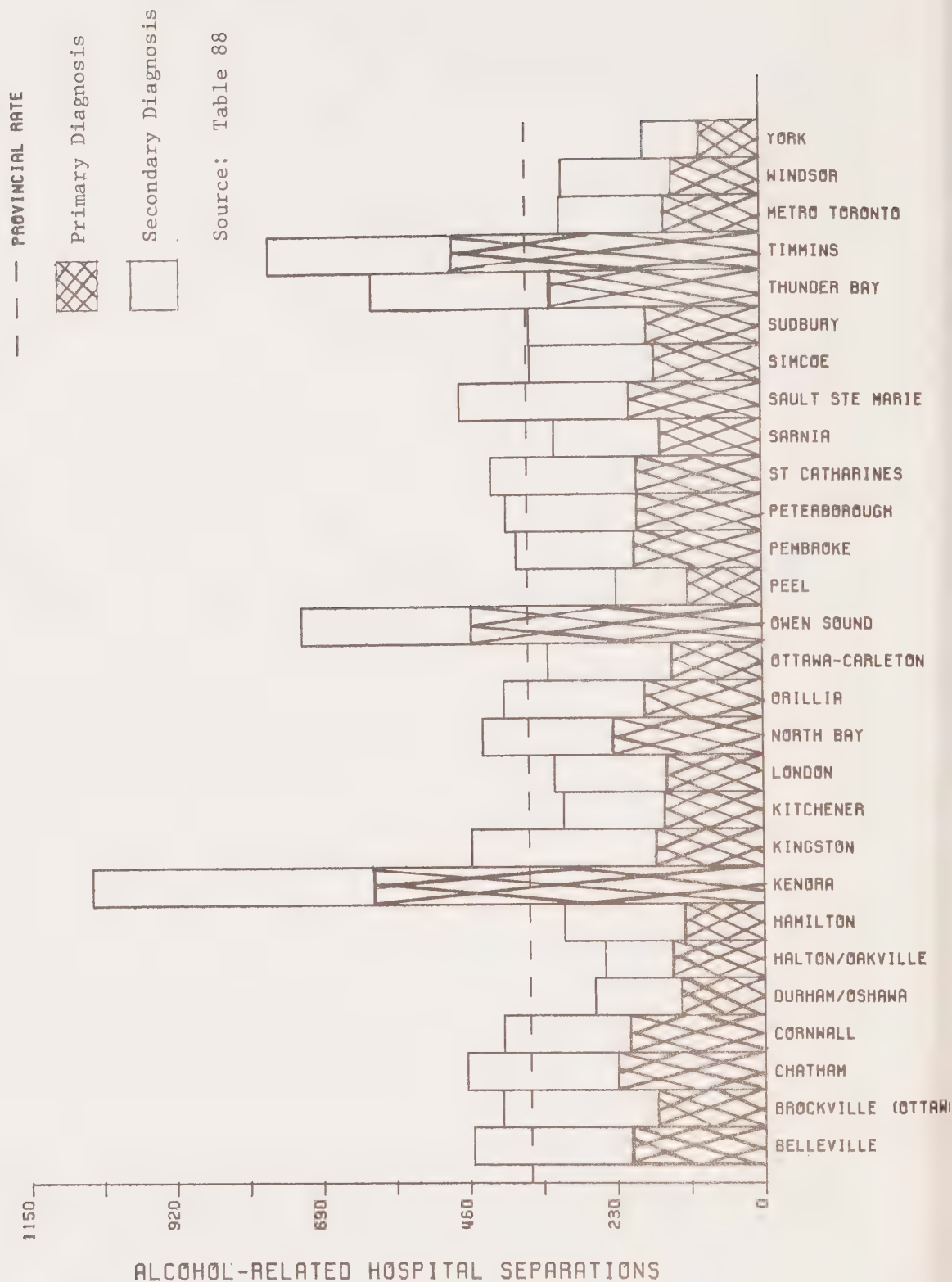
General Hospitals - Alcohol morbidity figures are based on separations from hospital for cases treated in hospital on an inpatient basis for the medically established diagnoses of alcoholic psychoses, alcohol dependence syndrome, nondependent abuse of alcohol, chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, and toxic effect of alcohol, when these are noted as the primary or the secondary, underlying or complicating diagnosis responsible for hospitalization. These figures differ from those in previous issues of this report which were based on the primary diagnosis only.

Total alcohol-related hospital separations in Ontario in 1981-82 numbered 31,403, of which 15,055, or 48%, had a primary alcohol-related diagnosis, and another 16,348, or 52%, had at least one alcohol-related secondary diagnosis, but no alcohol- or drug-related primary diagnosis. There were more cases of alcohol dependence syndrome, and of chronic liver disease and cirrhosis noted as a secondary rather than a primary diagnosis (18% and 25% more secondary diagnoses respectively). Most cases were treated for alcohol dependence syndrome (54% for primary and 59% for secondary), followed by chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (26% and 30% respectively), alcoholic psychoses (10% and 4% respectively), and nondependent abuse of alcohol (8% and 6% respectively). Most of these cases resided in Metro Toronto (Table 87).

The provincial rate per 100,000 population was 174.6 for the primary diagnoses and 189.6 for the secondary diagnoses. County level information is based on patient residence. The highest rate of alcohol-related separations for primary diagnoses was reported for residents of Rainy River (622.9), and Kenora (604.2), and for secondary diagnoses, it was also Kenora (481.3), followed by Manitoulin (454.5). The lowest rate was reported for York with a rate of 86.9 per 100,000 population for primary and 93.6 for secondary diagnoses (Table 88). Figures 15 and 16 show the level of alcohol-related hospital separations by ARF centre for the years 1979,

FIGURE 17

RATES OF ALCOHOL-RELATED HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS (PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSIS),
FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS PER 100,000 POPULATION
ONTARIO RRF CENTRES, 1981-82



1980-81, and 1981-82. The relationship between primary and secondary diagnoses is shown in Figure 17.

Mental Health - In addition to information on cases treated in general hospitals, information is also available on cases treated in mental and psychiatric hospitals. Beginning with data for year 1978, mental health statistics refer only to cases treated in mental and psychiatric institutions which do not also report to the general morbidity statistics system. As a result, statistics from General and Allied Special Hospitals which are reported in Hospital Morbidity⁹, and from Mental and Psychiatric Hospitals which are reported in Mental Health Statistics¹⁰, do not involve any double-counting, and may be summed up to give a better indication of the burden imposed on society by alcohol-related health problems.

In 1979-80, there were a total of 3,594 cases treated in mental hospitals for alcohol-related diagnoses, of which 2,991, or 83%, had primary alcohol-related diagnoses, and another 603, or 17%, had secondary alcohol diagnoses. Most cases were treated for alcohol dependence syndrome (88% for the primary diagnosis and 92% for the secondary) (Table 90).

The provincial rate per 100,000 population was 35.2 for primary diagnoses and 7.1 for secondary diagnoses, with Leeds-Grenville having the highest rate at 233.2 and 54.3 for primary and secondary diagnoses respectively, and Ottawa-Carleton having the lowest rate (4.2) for primary diagnoses, and Prince Edward, Haliburton and Rainy River having reported no cases with a secondary alcohol-related diagnosis (Table 91). County level information is based on patient residence. Figures 18 and 19 show the level of alcohol-related mental and psychiatric hospital separations by ARF centre for two years: 1978 and 1979-80. The relationship between primary and secondary diagnoses is shown in Figure 20.

Special Care Facilities - Alcohol and drug addiction problems can be treated in special care facilities which provide nursing, custodial or counselling services for persons who are chronically ill or disabled. The average length of stay in such facilities is between five and six weeks.

In 1977-78, there were 20 facilities which were identified as alcohol or drug treatment facilities since the majority of patients on the books as of March 31st had primarily alcohol or drug addiction problems. In 1977-78, there were 4,383 separations from alcohol or drug addiction special care facilities; most cases were male (90%) (Table 92), although facilities in some counties appeared to treat a male clientele only (Table 94). Most cases fell either in the 18 to 44 or the 45 to 64 age groups (Table 95). Most cases were treated in facilities located in Toronto or in Middlesex which had the shortest average length of stay at 17.9 and 29.9 days respectively (Table 93).

⁹Statistics Canada, Hospital Morbidity (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 82-206).

¹⁰Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics - Mental and Psychiatric Hospitals (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 83-204).

FIGURE 18

RATES OF ALCOHOL-RELATED HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS (PRIMARY DIAGNOSIS),
FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS PER 100,000 POPULATION
ONTARIO RRF CENTRES, 1978 AND 1979-80

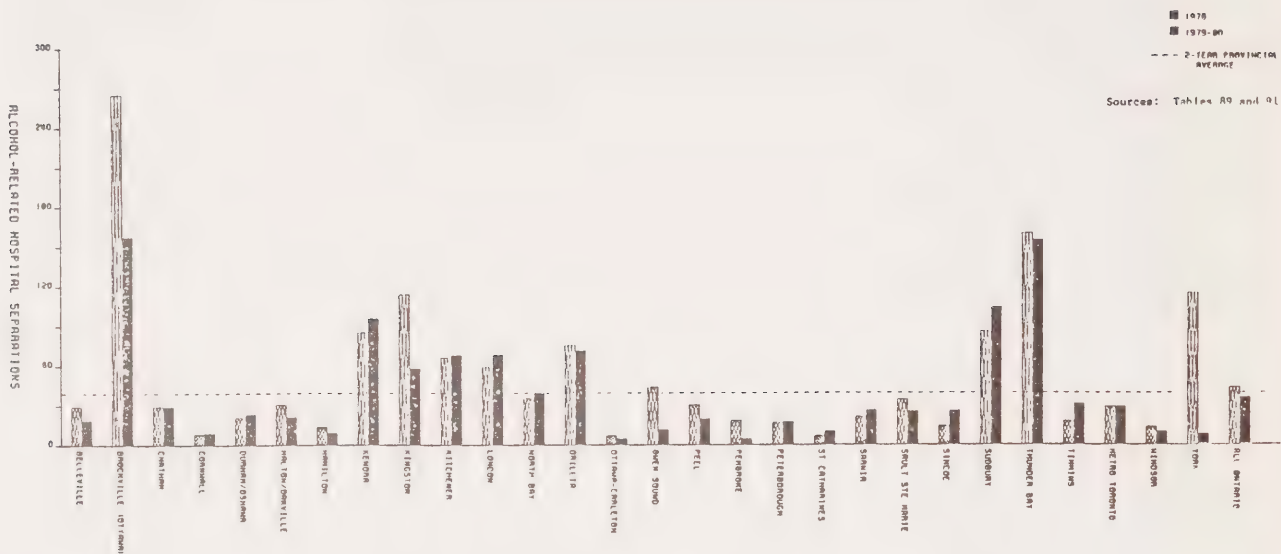


FIGURE 19

RATES OF ALCOHOL-RELATED HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS (SECONDARY DIAGNOSIS)
FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS PER 100,000 POPULATION
ONTARIO RRF CENTRES, 1978 AND 1979-80

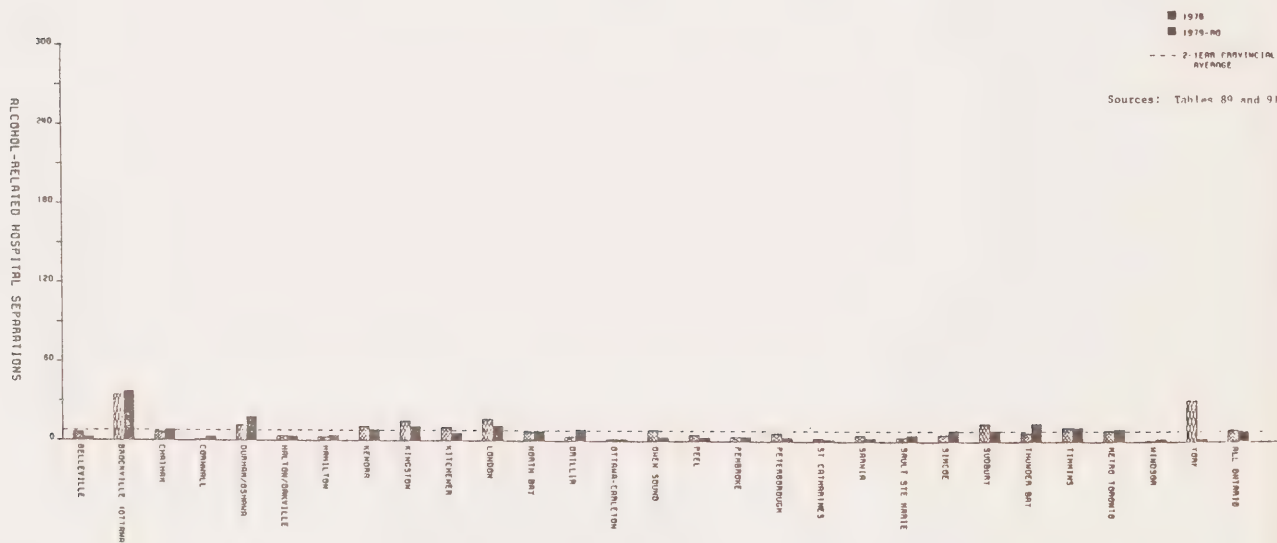


Figure 20
 RATES OF ALCOHOL-RELATED HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS (PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSIS),
 FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS PER 100,000 POPULATION
 ONTARIO ARA CENTRES, 1979-80

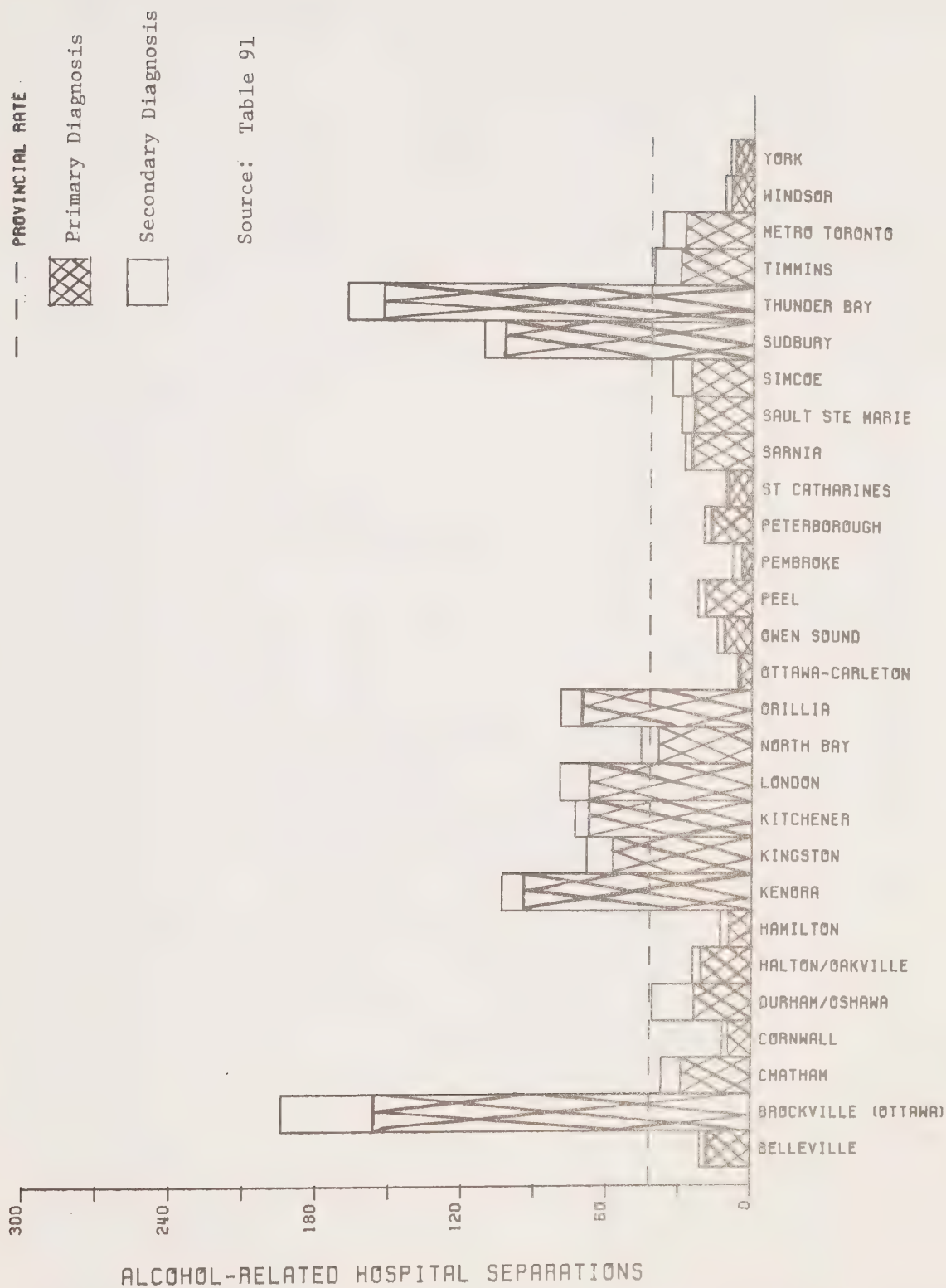
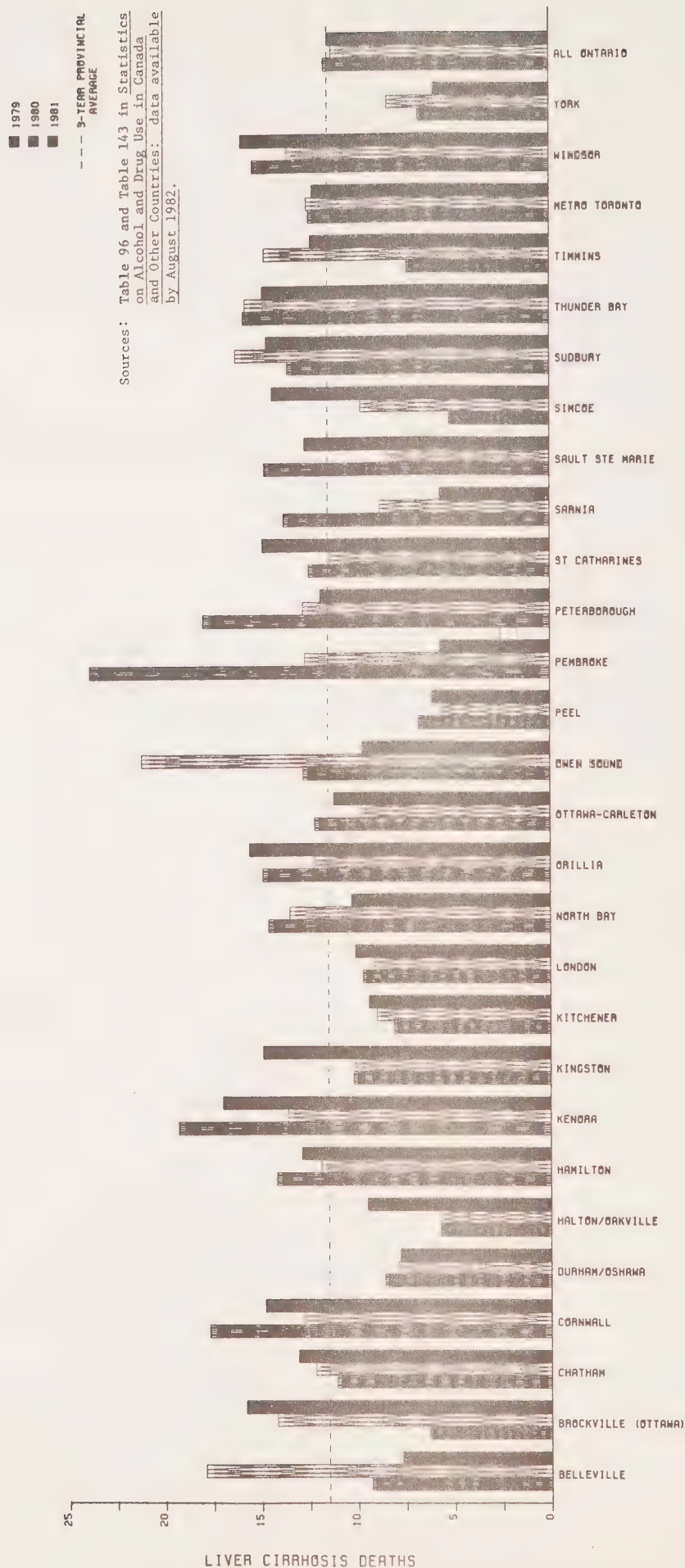


FIGURE 21
 RATES OF LIVER CIRRHOSIS DEATHS PER 100,000 POPULATION,
 ONTARIO ARI CENTRES, 1979 TO 1981



Mortality

Data on liver cirrhosis mortality were available for those deaths where liver cirrhosis was noted as the primary cause of death; county data refer to place of residence of the decedent. There was a total of 992 deaths due to liver cirrhosis in Ontario in 1981, which corresponds to a rate of 11.5 deaths per 100,000 population. County level information is based on residence. The highest rate of deaths per 100,000 population was 21.9 for Lanark and Rainy River, followed by Frontenac (17.6), Timiskaming (17.0), and Sudbury regional municipality (16.9), all having rates in excess of 16.5 deaths per 100,000 population. The lowest rate was in Manitoulin (0), followed by 1.8 in Huron and 1.9 in Prescott-Russell, each of which had rates of less than 2.0 deaths per 100,000 population (Table 96). Figure 21 shows the level of alcohol deaths by ARF centres for the three-year period, 1979 to 1981.

A map (Figure 22) shows the severity of the social burden imposed by alcohol problems on Ontario counties. Rates of alcohol problems have been combined and are expressed in terms of index numbers relative to the provincial average which equals 100.¹¹ Kenora, Rainy River, and Leeds-Grenville have alcohol problems twice as severe as the provincial average. Another thirteen counties have alcohol problems higher than the provincial average by a factor of between 20% and 100%. Sixteen counties exceed the provincial average by up to 20%. Ten counties fall below the provincial average by up to 20%, and seven counties fall below the provincial average by over 20%. In sum, two-thirds of all counties exceed the provincial average.

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS

To meet the demand for statistics on international alcohol-related activities, some data on worldwide alcohol consumption, expenditures, traffic accidents, and liver cirrhosis mortality are presented. (The data have been presented for countries grouped within continental areas, arranged in alphabetical order. The designation employed and the presentation of material in the publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation concerning the legal status of any country, territory or city, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.) Figures have not been adjusted for changes in jurisdiction of countries during the reported period. Variations in methods of reporting between jurisdictions in a given year, or between years for a given jurisdiction may account for some variability from year to year or between nations, so that the figures are not strictly comparable.

Consumption

Data on per capita total consumption of alcohol, including distilled alcoholic beverages, beer, wine, vermouths and similar beverages, and other fermented

¹¹ Index numbers were calculated using 1979 alcohol consumption, 1980 offences, 1980-81 hospital morbidity, 1979-80 mental hospital morbidity, and 1980 mortality. The method of calculation is given in M. Adrian, "Mapping the Severity of Alcohol and Drug Problems in Ontario," Can. J. Pub. Health, 74: 335-342, 1983.

beverages are presented for the eight-year period 1970 to 1977. They are based on statistics compiled by the Statistical Information Section of the Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation as a collaborating centre of the World Health Organization. Of the 164 countries reporting figures for this period, two-thirds reported an increase in per capita consumption, with 10% showing a virtual doubling of per capita consumption. About 30% of all countries showed a decrease in per capita consumption, but only 2% showed a decrease of 50% or more. Europe and South America had the highest percentage of countries having increases in per capita alcohol consumption (83% and 85% respectively). Africa, Oceania and North America had about 40% of their countries reporting a decrease in per capita consumption. Oceania had the highest percentage of countries (20%) with a virtual doubling of per capita consumption, followed by Asia (17%). Asia had the highest percentage (9%) of countries with a halving in per capita consumption.

Countries with the highest apparent per capita consumption of alcohol are Burundi and Uganda in Africa, Barbados¹² and Martinique¹² in North America, Argentina and French Guiana in South America, Austria, Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal, Spain and Switzerland in Europe. All of these countries have a per capita consumption in excess of 10 litres of absolute alcohol. France has had the highest alcohol consumption during the 1970 to 1977 period (Table 97).

In the period 1970 to 1977, for the latest year for which data are available for each country, 38% of all countries had per capita consumptions of under 2 litres of absolute alcohol, 28% having a consumption of under 1 litre. Asia had 71% and Africa had 53% of its countries with consumption of less than 2 litres. Asia had 63% of its countries with consumption of alcohol of less than 1 litre, and Oceania had 40%. Europe had only one country with an alcohol consumption of under 2 litres (Table 97).

Expenditures

Information on alcohol expenditures as a percentage of other expenditures is available for 49 countries for the period 1961 to 1977. In all cases, the most recent figure available was used, and figures generally refer to the 1970s. Percentage expenditure is a function of the quantity purchased and of the cost of alcohol products relative to other products.

The average expenditure on alcoholic beverages relative to total expenditure for all goods and services ranged between 1% and 4% for most countries. The highest expenditure was in Papua New Guinea (5.8% in 1970), followed by Ireland (4.3% in 1973) and the United Kingdom (3.9% in 1975), and the lowest was in Iran (0.2% in 1974-75), followed by Israel (0.5% in 1975-76), and Mexico (1968) and Thailand (1962-63) at 0.9%. Canada fell in the midpoint position at 1.9% in 1974.

Relative to consumption expenditures, which consist essentially of household expenditures exclusive of taxation, alcohol expenditures ranged from a high of 6.5%

¹² Some of the apparent high alcohol consumption in these countries may be due to purchases of alcohol by tourists for consumption locally or in their country of origin.

in Papua New Guinea (1970), followed by the United Kingdom (5.1% in 1975), Ireland (4.8% in 1973), and Hungary (4.1% in 1975), to a low of 0.2% in Morocco (1970-71) and the Syrian Arab Republic (1971-72), and 0.3% in Tunisia (1964-68), Iran (1974-75), and Iraq (1971-72).

Relative to all expenditures on food and drink, alcoholic beverage expenditures ranged from a high of 17.2% in the United Kingdom (1975), followed by Australia (15.5% in 1974-75), Ireland (12.4% in 1973), New Zealand (11.8% in 1974-75), and Papua New Guinea (11.4% in 1970), to a low of 0.3% in the Syrian Arab Republic in 1971-72, followed by Tunisia and Iraq at 0.6% in 1964-68 and 1971-72 respectively.

The expenditures on alcoholic beverages relative to those on non-alcoholic beverages were greater in about half the countries surveyed, although they were smaller in about a third of all countries (Table 98).

Information on alcohol expenditures are available by occupational groups for 35 countries. Occupational groups are classified somewhat differently from country to country and over time, and the relative economic remuneration of these occupations also varies. However, within each country, expenditures for alcoholic beverages generally correspond to a higher percentage of food and drink expenditures for households which are higher on the socio-economic scale or more affluent on the basis of the occupational group. Alcoholic beverage expenditures represent a greater proportion of the food and drink budget for "dual income" households and households of "high salaried employees," for households of managers, professionals, industrialists, employers, working proprietors and own account workers.

While expenditures for non-alcoholic beverages may also be high in this group, they are generally highest in lower socio-economic groups such as retired persons, pensioners, or the economically inactive (Table 99).

On an international basis, expenditures on alcoholic beverages tend to be greatest with increasing socio-economic status.

Information is also available on alcohol expenditures by size of household. While expenditures may generally be expected to increase as the household size increases, in fact, expenditures on alcoholic beverages for half the countries reporting is highest for 2 person households, as these generally consist of 2 adults without children whose alcohol consumption may be less than for adults. Another 15% of reporting countries had their highest expenditures on alcoholic beverages in one-person households (Table 100).

Traffic Accidents

Information is available on road traffic accidents involving one or more persons under the influence of alcohol for 20 countries for the period 1972 to 1980. The number of alcohol-related accidents is a function of the size of the population, of the number and kinds of cars and other motor vehicles, and of the number, length and condition of roadways, as well as of the level of impairment of drivers or pedestrians, the legal definitions used for impairment, and the level of enforcement.

The largest number of persons under the influence of alcohol who were involved in road traffic accidents was reported by the Federal Republic of Germany (50,221 in 1980), followed by the United States of America (20,786 in 1979). While the Federal

Republic of Germany also had the highest rate of persons involved in alcohol-related traffic accidents at 81.6 per 100,000 population, Luxembourg with a rate of 63.1 in 1979 was in the next highest position, whereas the United States of America had one of the lower rates at 9.2 in 1979; the lowest rates were in Italy (0.3 in 1979), Greece (1.5 in 1976) and Spain (2.1 in 1980). Between 55% and 85% of all alcohol-related traffic accidents involve drivers of private cars who are under the influence of alcohol, although the figure rises to 90% for Luxembourg and is as low as 12% in Poland. On the other hand, between 1% and 25% of alcohol-related traffic accidents involve pedestrians under the influence of alcohol, the figures being as low as 1% for Italy and 2% for Luxembourg and Switzerland, and as high as 49% in Poland. Finally, drivers of mopeds and motorcycles who are under the influence of alcohol accounted for about 5% to 30% of alcohol-related accidents, the figure being as low as 6% in the United Kingdom, and as high as 40% in the German Democratic Republic (Tables 101 and 102).

Liver Cirrhosis Mortality

Figures on liver cirrhosis mortality are presented for the period 1974 to 1981. They are as submitted to the World Health Organization and were the latest available at time of publication. They consist of absolute numbers, rates per 100,000 population, and rates of liver cirrhosis deaths per 1,000 deaths from all causes of death.

Countries having apparently the largest absolute number of deaths from liver cirrhosis include the U.S.A., France, Italy, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and Mexico, all with consistently over 10,000 deaths per year for the period under consideration. Countries having apparently the smallest absolute number of deaths include Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Dominica, Fiji, French Guiana, Grenada, Iceland, Malaysia: Sabah, Malta, Montserrat, Papua New Guinea, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Pierre and Miquelon, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Suriname, all consistently below 50 deaths per year for the period under consideration (Table 103).

To take into account differing population sizes, figures have also been presented in terms of rates per 100,000 population. Countries having the highest apparent rates of mortality from liver cirrhosis include Austria, Chile, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Romania, St. Lucia, and St. Pierre and Miquelon, rates being over 25 per 100,000 population for the period under consideration. Countries having apparently the lowest rate of mortality, that is to say consistently under 5 per 100,000 for the period under consideration, include Belize, Burma, the Cayman Islands, Colombia, Fiji, Iceland, Ireland, Kuwait, Malaysia: Peninsular Malaysia, Malaysia: Sabah, Nicaragua, Panama, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, and the United Kingdom: England and Wales (Table 104).

Similarly, countries having apparently the highest proportion of liver cirrhosis deaths per 1,000 deaths from all causes, (over 30 per 1,000), include the Bahamas, Bermuda, Chile, France, French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Italy, Martinique, Portugal, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, and St. Pierre and Miquelon. Countries having apparently the lowest proportion of deaths due to liver cirrhosis (under 5 per 1,000 consistently in the period under consideration) include the Cayman Islands, Colombia, Malaysia: Sabah, Iceland, Ireland, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United-Kingdom: England and Wales, and Northern Ireland (Table 105).

In comparing rates of alcohol consumption and liver cirrhosis mortality per population for the countries and time period under consideration, a strong association was found between the two, with jurisdictions with high consumption rates also having high cirrhosis mortality rates, and jurisdictions with low consumption rates also having low cirrhosis mortality rates (Pearson correlation coefficient of 0.62 to 0.75 depending on the year, with the probability of this occurring by chance alone being less than 0.0001).

In comparing rates of alcohol consumption and liver cirrhosis mortality rates for each sex separately, the association was slightly stronger for females, the correlation coefficient varying from 0.65 to 0.77 ($p < 0.0001$), whereas it varied from 0.59 to 0.72 for males ($p < 0.0001$).

In comparing rates of alcohol consumption to rates of liver cirrhosis deaths relative to deaths from all causes, there was also a fair degree of association found between the two, with those jurisdictions having high consumption rates also having high death rates, and those jurisdictions having low consumption rates having low death rates. (The Pearson correlation coefficient was 0.38 to 0.60 depending on the year, with a probability of this occurring by chance alone being less than 0.005.) In comparing rates of alcohol consumption and sex-specific rates of liver cirrhosis deaths relative to deaths from all causes, the association was again slightly stronger for females with a correlation coefficient of 0.39 to 0.64 ($p < 0.005$) than for males, whose correlation coefficients varied from 0.39 to 0.59 depending on the year ($p < 0.005$).¹³

¹³M. Adrian, "International Trends in Alcohol Production, Trade and Consumption, and Their Relationship to Alcohol-Related Problems, 1970 to 1977," J. of Public Health Policy, 5(3): 344-367, 1984.

CANADIAN STATISTICS ON ALCOHOL

KEY

"_"	zero or nil
"."	figures too small to be expressed
"..."	figures not appropriate or applicable
"n.a."	figures not available
"X"	confidential to meet Secrecy Requirements of the Statistics Act
"e"	Statistics Canada estimate

Metric measures are used in the body of the report.

A version of relevant tables in imperial measures is presented in Appendix A.

CONSUMPTION STATISTICS

TABLE 1

LEGAL DRINKING AGE BY PROVINCE

Province	Present Legal Age	Former Legal Age	Date of Change
Newfoundland	19	21	July 25, 1972
Prince Edward Island	18	21	May 15, 1972
Nova Scotia	19	21	April 13, 1971
New Brunswick	19	21	August 1, 1972
Quebec	18	20	July, 1971
Ontario	19	18	January 1, 1979
Manitoba	18	21	August 1, 1970
Saskatchewan	19	18	September 1, 1976
Alberta	18	21	April 1, 1971
British Columbia	19	21	April 15, 1970
Yukon	19	21	February, 1970
Northwest Territories	19	21	July 15, 1970

Sources: Adapted from Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, Information Centre, Information Review: Teenage Drinking in Ontario (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, 1978); Reginald G. Smart, The New Drinkers - Teenage Use and Abuse of Alcohol, 2d ed., (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, 1980).

TABLE 2

PREVALENCE OF ALCOHOL USE AMONG STUDENTS, CANADA AND PROVINCES,
SELECTED YEARS

Province	Percentage Reporting Using Alcohol in a Specified Time Period ¹	Survey Characteristics			
		Location	Sample Size	Grades	Time Period ¹
P.E.I. (1982)	67.3	province-wide	1,559	7-12	past 6 months
N.S. ² (1979)	79.8	Halifax	867	7-12	past 6 months
N.B. (1976)	46.1	St. John	928	7-12	past 6 months
Que. (1975)	68.7	Montreal	1,227	levels 1-5 secondary schools and polyvalents	past 12 months
Ont. (1983)	71.7	province-wide	4,737	7,9,11,13	past 12 months
Man. (1978)	74.9	province-wide	7,458	5-12	past 12 months
Alta. (1976)	70.4	rural	4,465	7-12	past 6 months
B.C. (1982)	61.6	Vancouver	1,701	8-12	past 6 months
Canada (1982)	64.0	Canada-wide	1,544	Age 12-19 years	past 12 months

¹ Prevalence of alcohol use is based on the percentage of students who reported having used that drug at least once in the past 6 or 12 months depending on the question used in the survey (see above).

² Percentage is estimated based on the number of males and females who reported having used that drug within a specified time period.

Sources: Prince Edward Island: James Killorn, Chemical Use Among P.E.I. Students 1982 (Charlottetown: Alcohol and Drug Problems Institute, 1982).

Nova Scotia: B. Neumann and W.J. Shannon, Drug Use Among Halifax Adolescents 1976 - 1979 (Halifax: Nova Scotia Commission on Drug Dependency, Bulletin 80031, 1980).

New Brunswick: L. Stevens, M. Richardson, S. Linton and W.J. Shannon, A Survey of the Non-Medical Use of Drugs in Saint John, New Brunswick, 1976. Cited by Health and Welfare Canada, Canadian Drug Indicators: A Compilation of Current Statistics on Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, 1978).

Quebec: I. Poissant and M. Crespo, La Consommation Des Drogues Chez Les Jeunes Du Secondaire (Montréal: La Commission Des Écoles Catholiques De Montréal, 1976).

Ontario: R.G. Smart, M.S. Goodstadt, E.M. Adlaf, M.A. Sheppard and G.C. Chan, Preliminary Report of Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Ontario Students in 1983, and Trends Since 1977 (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, 1983).

Manitoba: Alcoholism Foundation of Manitoba, Beausejour School Survey, Brandon School Survey, Dauphin School Survey, Portage La Prairie School Survey, St. Anne School Survey and Thompson School Survey (Winnipeg: Directorate of Evaluation and Research Coordination, 1978, 1979, 1978, 1978 and 1978 respectively).

Alberta: W.D. Ratcliffe and D.S. Hewitt, Alcohol Consumption Patterns Among Alberta Adolescents (Edmonton: Alberta Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Commission, 1978).

British Columbia: M.J. Hollander and B.L. Davis, Trends in Adolescent Alcohol and Drug Use in Vancouver (Vancouver: Alcohol and Drug Programs, Ministry of Health, 1983).

Canada: Summary of Results: Gallup Youth Omnibus Study Prepared for Department of National Health and Welfare, Health Services and Promotion Branch, May 1982, by the Canadian Gallup Poll Limited (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, 1982).

TABLE 3

PREVALENCE OF ALCOHOL USE¹ AMONG STUDENTS BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS
OF THE POPULATION, ONTARIO, 1977, 1979, 1981 AND 1983

(Percentage Using Alcohol at Least Once in Past 12 Months)

Characteristics of Population	1977 %	1979 %	1981 %	1983 %
All	76.3	76.9	75.3	71.7 ²
Sex:				
Male	78.5	79.0	74.7 ^{3, 4}	72.6
Female	74.3	74.9	76.1	70.8 ⁵
Age:				
13 and under	57.5	56.8	47.6	52.7
14 - 15	75.3	75.3	74.6	71.1
16 - 17	88.3	89.6	85.0	88.5
18 and over	94.8	91.5	89.8	89.9
Grade:				
Seven	57.4	57.0	47.3	53.1
Nine	75.5	75.4	75.4	71.5
Eleven	87.4	89.9	83.9	89.0 ⁵
Thirteen	94.8	92.1	91.7	90.6

¹ Percentage of users differs from that reported in the Statistical Supplement to the Annual Report 1977-78 due to a redefinition of "user." Alcohol use was defined as consuming alcohol at least once in the previous year, including at special events such as Christmas or weddings; however, having only a sip of alcohol to see what it was like was considered nonuse.

² A decline in percentage, although appearing significant, is possibly a function of a greater proportion of older students in the 1981 sample. Thus, this change is best interpreted as being non-significant; however, the magnitude of the decline for alcohol use may suggest a real change.

³ 1981 significantly different from 1979 ($p < .05$).

⁴ 1981 significantly different from 1977 ($p < .05$).

⁵ $p < .01$.

Note: Based on a province-wide survey of approximately 4,687 Ontario students in 1977, 4,794 in 1979, 3,270 in 1981, and 4,737 in 1983, in grades 7, 9, 11 and 13.

Source: R.G. Smart, M.S. Goodstadt, E.M. Adlaf, M.A. Sheppard and G.C. Chan, Preliminary Report of Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Ontario Students in 1983, and Trends Since 1977 (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, 1983).

ALCOHOL USE ¹ AMONG ADULTS ACCORDING TO SURVEYS ² CONDUCTED
IN CANADA, SELECTED YEARS 1943-1983

Year	Users %	Users by Age Groups			Sample Size N
		18 - 29 %	30 - 49 %	50 & over %	
1943	59	59	64	53	n.a.
1949	65	67	70	56	n.a.
1958	65	70	68	57	n.a.
1960	69	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1962	69	72	n.a. ³	58	n.a.
1969	67	73	74	56	n.a.
1974	75	82	77	66	n.a.
1978	78	85	82	68	n.a.
1979	74	82	80	59	1,038
1980	74	83	79	61	1,051
1981	77	86	82	62	n.a.
1982	77	85	83	63	1,048
1983	73	83	77	59	1,063

¹ The question asked was: "Do you ever have occasion to use alcoholic beverages, such as liquor, wine or beer, or are you a total abstainer?"

² Data based on personal in-home interviews with approximately 1,000 adults (aged 21 and over until 1962, and 18 and over from 1969). Samples of this size are accurate within a four percentage point margin, 19 in 20 times.

³ In 1962 the percentage of alcohol users was 77% in the 30 - 39 years of age group, and 70% in the 40 - 49 years of age group.

Sources: Canadian Gallup Poll Limited, Canadians Speak Out: The Canadian Gallup Polls 1980 Edition (Toronto: The McNamara Press, 1980); The Gallup Poll of Canada, The Gallup Report (Toronto: The Gallup Poll of Canada, June 20, 1979, July 16, 1980, August 8, 1981 and August 1, 1983).

TABLE 5

ALCOHOL USE AMONG ADULTS AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER ACCORDING
TO A SURVEY CONDUCTED IN ONTARIO, 1984

Characteristics of Population	Abstainers %	Users ¹ %	Percentage of Users Reporting:		Total Sample
			5+ Drinks ²	High ³	
All	15.8	84.2	49.2	40.3	1,051
Sex:					
Male	13.6	86.4	61.7	51.9	509
Female	17.9	82.1	37.1	28.9	542
Age: ⁴					
18 - 29	10.4	89.6	64.1	54.3	308
30 - 49	10.6	89.4	52.9	45.8	376
50 and over	26.7	73.3	29.0	18.5	356
Region:					
Metro Toronto	12.8	87.2	47.1	38.1	336
Metro outskirts	15.2	84.8	56.2	46.0	178
Eastern Ontario	17.8	82.2	46.5	35.3	180
Western Ontario	19.8	80.2	42.8	37.4	257
Northern Ontario	13.0	87.0	63.9	53.2	100
Occupation: ⁴					
Professional and executive	11.2	88.8	50.7	39.3	224
Sales and clerical	8.5	91.5	57.4	49.3	141
Labour	10.8	89.2	60.4	51.5	223
Other ⁵	22.6	77.4	38.7	30.9	455
Education: ⁴					
Elementary	33.9	66.1	37.0	22.2	124
Secondary	15.5	84.5	50.9	38.9	542
Post-Secondary	11.5	88.5	50.1	46.9	382
Income: ⁴					
Under \$14,999	24.6	75.4	51.7	38.6	191
\$15,000 - \$19,999	15.4	84.6	44.3	32.7	104
\$20,000 - \$29,999	14.5	85.5	52.7	47.8	173
\$30,000 - \$39,999	8.4	91.6	58.5	45.2	155
\$40,000 and over	5.1	94.9	47.3	42.8	217

¹ Data based on Gallup household survey. "Users" are defined as anyone who has ever used alcohol. Number of users based on self-reporting is likely to be an under-estimate. These figures provide a general view of the minimum level of use.

² Users reporting 5 or more drinks at a single sitting.

³ Users who report becoming "high" or "tight."

⁴ Excludes data for 12 respondents who did not state their age, 9 who omitted their occupation, 4 their education and 211 their income.

⁵ In the 1984 survey, "other" occupation included 107 disabled or retired respondents, 43 unemployed respondents, 236 housewives and 69 students.

Source: R. G. Smart and E. M. Adlaf, Alcohol and Drug Use Among Ontario Adults in 1984 and Changes Since 1982 (Toronto: ARF Internal Report, 1984).

TABLE 6

APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF BEVERAGE ALCOHOL,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1980-81 TO 1982-83

1980-81

Province	Thousands of Litres of Absolute Alcohol ¹ in:			
	Beer	Wine	Spirits	Total
Nfld.	2,490.6	209.7	1,607.2	4,307.5
P.E.I.	452.4	65.4	437.2	955.0
N.S.	3,160.2	550.2	2,909.6	6,620.0
N.B.	2,749.1	334.9	1,734.0	4,818.0
Que.	29,548.0	7,897.0	12,661.2	50,106.2
Ont.	38,029.8	9,293.2	29,314.4	76,637.4
Man.	4,100.4	875.3	3,925.2	8,900.9
Sask.	3,580.4	539.6	3,318.4	7,438.4
Alta.	6,066.0	2,221.8	8,912.4	17,200.2
B.C.	9,811.4	5,246.7	12,774.4	27,832.5
Yukon	203.1	39.8	152.4	395.3
N.W.T.	162.0	32.5	202.4	396.9
Canada ²	100,353.4	27,306.0	77,948.8	205,608.2

1981-82

Province	Thousands of Litres of Absolute Alcohol ¹ in:			
	Beer	Wine	Spirits	Total
Nfld.	2,471.4	215.5	1,592.4	4,279.3
P.E.I.	415.2	61.2	387.2	863.6
N.S.	3,084.0	585.1	2,888.8	6,557.9
N.B.	2,610.8	361.9	1,695.6	4,668.3
Que.	29,163.9	8,138.1	12,159.2	49,461.2
Ont.	38,005.4	9,838.7	29,247.2	77,091.3
Man.	3,942.6	941.1	3,972.4	8,856.1
Sask.	3,255.3	636.5	3,425.2	7,317.0
Alta.	9,197.6	2,970.6	11,291.6	23,459.8
B.C.	11,851.4	5,241.0	11,991.2	29,083.6
Yukon	163.0	47.7	155.2	365.9
N.W.T.	171.1	33.5	219.2	423.8
Canada ²	104,331.8	29,071.0	79,025.2	212,428.0

TABLE 6 (Continued)

APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF BEVERAGE ALCOHOL,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1980-81 TO 1982-83

1982-83

Province	Thousands of Litres of Absolute Alcohol ¹ in:			
	Beer	Wine	Spirits	Total
Nfld.	2,531.2	219.0	1,582.4	4,332.6
P.E.I.	451.2	63.2	374.4	888.8
N.S.	3,046.0	631.0	2,830.8	6,507.8
N.B.	2,643.2	391.6	1,641.2	4,676.0
Que.	27,773.0	8,041.2	11,162.4	46,976.6
Ont.	38,197.8	10,456.8	28,072.4	76,727.0
Man.	3,986.4	956.0	3,736.4	8,678.8
Sask.	3,184.8	666.6	3,554.8	7,406.2
Alta.	9,064.8	3,099.1	10,818.4	22,982.3
B.C.	11,602.2	5,592.7	11,168.8	28,363.7
Yukon	153.0	50.4	134.0	337.4
N.W.T.	180.2	36.5	226.8	443.5
Canada ²	102,813.6	30,204.2	75,302.8	208,320.6

¹ To convert litres of beverage to litres of absolute alcohol the following average values were employed: beer - 5% alcohol by volume, wine - 13% and spirits - 40%.

² Due to rounding, components will not necessarily add to totals.

Sources: Statistics Canada, The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada 1980 and 1981 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 63-202, 1982 and 1983 respectively); Statistics Canada, Statistics Canada Daily (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 11-001, August 2, 1984).

TABLE 7

LITRES OF ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL¹ PER PERSON AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1977-78 TO 1982-83

Province	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Nfld.	10.81	10.88	11.28	10.87	10.65	10.60
P.E.I.	10.76	11.14	10.61	10.43	9.36	9.57
N.S.	10.37	10.40	10.37	10.26	10.06	9.85
N.B.	8.26	9.38	9.40	9.27	8.91	8.80
Que.	10.37	10.42	9.80	10.03	9.78	9.19
Ont.	11.51	11.52	11.50	11.47	11.40	11.16
Man.	11.39	10.74	11.07	11.35	11.21	10.85
Sask.	10.46	10.22	10.22	10.28	9.98	9.98
Alta.	12.71	12.79	13.29	10.44	13.58	12.94
B.C.	13.22	12.77	13.36	13.19	13.38	12.83
Yukon	20.04	19.87	21.52	23.81	21.27	19.39
N.W.T.	14.64	13.90	13.19	13.64	13.90	13.90
Canada	11.30	11.28	11.24	11.03	11.20	10.82

¹ To convert litres of beverage to litres of absolute alcohol the following average values were employed:
beer - 5% alcohol by volume, wine - 13% and spirits - 40%.

Sources: Statistics Canada, The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada 1980 and 1981 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 63-202, 1982 and 1983 respectively); Statistics Canada, Statistics Canada Daily (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 11-001, August 2, 1984).

TABLE 8

CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES,¹ IN DRINKS² PER WEEK, PER PERSON
AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1977-78 TO 1982-83

Province	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Nfld.	12.2	12.3	12.8	12.3	12.0	12.0
P.E.I.	12.2	12.6	12.0	11.8	10.6	10.8
N.S.	11.7	11.8	11.7	11.6	11.4	11.1
N.B.	9.3	10.6	10.6	10.5	10.1	10.0
Que.	11.7	11.8	11.1	11.3	11.1	10.4
Ont.	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.9	12.6
Man.	12.9	12.2	12.5	12.8	12.7	12.3
Sask.	11.8	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.3	11.3
Alta.	14.4	14.5	15.0	11.8	15.4	14.6
B.C.	15.0	14.4	15.1	14.9	15.1	14.5
Yukon	22.7	22.5	24.3	26.9	24.1	21.9
N.W.T.	16.6	15.7	14.9	15.4	15.7	15.7
Canada	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.5	12.7	12.2

¹ Based on volume of sales of absolute alcohol using the following conversion factors: beer - 5% alcohol by volume, wine - 13% and spirits - 40%.

² One drink = 1.7 cl (0.6 oz) of absolute alcohol.

Sources: Statistics Canada, The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada 1980 and 1981 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 63-202, 1982 and 1983 respectively); Statistics Canada, Statistics Canada Daily (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 11-001, August 2, 1984).

TABLE 9
PERCENTAGE¹ CONTRIBUTION OF EACH BEVERAGE² TO THE APPARENT TOTAL ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1977-78 TO 1982-83

Province	Beer (%)					Wine (%)					Spirits (%)							
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Nfld.	58	59	60	58	58	58	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	38	37	36	37	37
P.E.I.	45	47	47	47	48	51	6	6	7	7	7	7	49	47	46	46	45	42
N.S.	48	48	48	48	47	47	8	8	8	8	9	10	44	44	44	44	44	43
N.B.	55	55	56	57	56	57	7	7	7	7	8	8	38	38	37	36	36	35
Que.	60	58	61	59	59	59	13	15	16	16	16	17	27	27	23	25	25	24
Ont.	49	49	49	50	49	50	11	12	12	12	13	14	40	39	39	38	38	36
Man.	47	42	46	46	44	46	9	10	10	10	11	11	44	48	44	44	45	43
Sask.	43	47	46	48	44	43	7	7	8	7	9	9	50	46	46	45	47	48
Alta.	42	39	40	35	39	39	11	12	12	13	13	14	47	49	48	52	48	47
B.C.	44	37	42	35	41	41	14	17	16	19	18	20	42	46	42	46	41	39
Yukon	46	41	46	51	45	45	10	12	13	10	13	15	44	47	41	39	42	40
N.W.T.	43	40	40	41	40	41	8	9	9	8	8	8	49	51	51	51	52	51
Canada	50	49	50	49	49	49	11	12	13	13	14	15	39	39	37	38	37	36

¹ Percentage adjusted to total 100%.

² Based on volume of sales of absolute alcohol using the following conversion factors: beer - 5% alcohol by volume, wine - 13%, and spirits - 40%.

Sources: Statistics Canada, The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada 1980 and 1981 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 63-202, 1982 and 1983 respectively); Statistics Canada, Statistics Canada Daily (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 11-001, August 2, 1984).

ECONOMIC STATISTICS

TABLE 10

THE COST OF 10 LITRES OF ABSOLUTE¹ ALCOHOL AS A PERCENTAGE OF PERSONAL DISPOSABLE
INCOME PER PERSON AGED 15 AND OVER, ONTARIO 1949-82 AND CANADA,² 1955-82³

Year ³	Ontario				Canada			
	Beer	Wine	Spirits	Total	Beer	Wine	Spirits	Total
1949	4.55	4.25	8.51	5.57				
50	4.42	3.98	8.12	5.41				
51	4.14	4.05	7.57	5.06				
52	3.94	4.11	7.24	4.86				
53	3.85	4.09	7.02	4.73				
54	3.83	4.16	6.97	4.73				
55	3.63	4.03	6.60	4.51	4.31	4.75	7.79	5.37
56	3.45	3.87	6.36	4.33	4.00	4.47	7.33	5.04
57	3.39	3.81	6.20	4.25	3.89	4.47	7.24	4.95
58	3.26	3.61	5.90	4.18	3.81	4.27	6.95	4.84
59	3.28	3.56	5.92	4.14	3.76	4.25	6.97	4.80
60	3.30	3.52	5.85	4.14	3.74	4.18	6.89	4.73
61	3.30	3.59	5.85	4.14	3.76	4.33	7.00	4.82
62	3.12	3.59	5.57	3.96	3.52	4.29	6.64	4.55
63	2.99	3.63	5.32	3.83	3.37	4.20	6.40	4.38
64	2.90	3.76	5.39	3.81	3.28	4.27	6.36	4.31
65	2.75	3.81	5.15	3.65	3.12	4.20	6.01	4.16
66	2.55	3.81	4.95	3.50	2.95	4.09	5.72	3.98
67	2.46	3.83	4.84	3.45	2.86	4.14	5.61	3.89
68	2.51	3.81	4.82	3.54	2.84	4.14	5.61	3.89
69	2.40	3.70	4.55	3.32	2.79	4.03	5.37	3.76
70	2.31	3.67	4.40	3.19	2.77	4.00	5.19	3.70
71	2.20	3.59	4.09	2.99	2.64	3.87	4.80	3.50
72	2.11	3.61	3.78	2.86	2.44	3.81	4.40	3.26
73	1.94	3.45	3.41	2.62	2.22	3.61	3.92	2.97
74	1.83	3.30	3.10	2.44	2.07	3.43	3.54	2.75
75	1.76	3.17	2.95	2.35	2.00	3.32	3.34	2.64
76	1.75	3.01	2.84	2.31	1.98	3.23	3.20	2.58
77	1.70	2.88	2.73	2.24	1.95	3.15	3.08	2.52
78	1.65	2.78	2.59	2.15	1.90	3.07	2.91	2.43
79	1.55	2.76	2.51	2.07	1.82	2.98	2.78	2.33
80	1.63	2.83	2.42	2.08	1.87	3.04	2.71	2.34
81	1.71	2.66	2.35	2.07	1.91	2.90	2.62	2.31
82	1.86	2.60	2.47	2.18	2.03	2.88	2.73	2.41

¹ To convert litres of beverage to litres of absolute alcohol, the following average values were employed: beer - 5% alcohol by volume; wine - 16% alcohol by volume until 1960, decreasing steadily to 13% for 1974 and subsequent years; spirits - 40% alcohol by volume.

² Yukon and Northwest Territories excluded until 1971, and excluding Prince Edward Island from 1955 to 1962. Prince Edward Island did not report wine volume in 1962, so value of wine for that year in that province was also deducted.

³ Calendar years were used which were approximated for the fiscal years used for volume and value of sales in the source material, e.g., 1969 calendar = 1/4 1968 fiscal + 3/4 1969 fiscal.

Sources: Statistics Canada, The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada, annual issues (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 63-202 from 1950 to 1983); Statistics Canada, Statistics Canada Daily (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 11-001, August 2, 1984); Statistics Canada, National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Volume I - The Annual Estimates 1926-1974 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 13-531, 1976); Statistics Canada, National Income and Expenditure Accounts (1968-1982) (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 13-201, 1983).

Adapted from: S.M. Israelstam, Some Statistics Concerning Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages and Deaths by Liver Cirrhosis, for Ontario and Canada, 1945-74, with International Comparisons (Toronto: ARF Substudy No. 846, 1977).

TABLE 11
DOLLAR SALES¹ OF BEVERAGE ALCOHOL,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1980-81 TO 1982-83

1980-81

Province	Thousands of Dollars of Sales of:			
	Beer	Wine	Spirits	Total
Nfld.	\$ 80,811	\$ 7,825	\$ 49,728	\$ 138,364
P.E.I.	11,738	2,273	13,856	27,867
N.S.	79,365	19,330	91,917	190,612
N.B.	71,886	11,765	54,150	137,801
Que.	522,561	287,778	386,304	1,196,643
Ont.	751,497	315,156	837,911	1,904,564
Man.	81,181	26,292	112,305	219,778
Sask.	92,629	16,211	98,855	207,695
Alta.	151,228	72,183	267,522	490,933
B.C.	248,711	160,200	388,858	797,769
Yukon	5,383	2,077	6,134	13,594
N.W.T.	5,864	1,579	7,742	15,185
Canada	\$2,102,854	\$922,669	\$2,315,282	\$5,340,805

1981-82

Province	Thousands of Dollars of Sales of:			
	Beer	Wine	Spirits	Total
Nfld.	\$ 99,330	\$ 8,876	\$ 55,542	\$ 163,748
P.E.I.	14,428	2,661	15,543	32,632
N.S.	94,257	21,557	100,540	216,354
N.B.	83,461	13,668	58,956	156,085
Que.	579,537	317,447	406,103	1,303,087
Ont.	894,488	351,199	936,778	2,182,465
Man.	88,668	29,731	127,177	245,576
Sask.	102,831	20,084	115,117	238,032
Alta.	263,916	102,970	365,184	732,070
B.C.	309,157	183,152	418,341	910,650
Yukon	6,620	2,326	6,718	15,664
N.W.T.	6,781	1,887	9,082	17,750
Canada	\$2,543,474	\$1,055,558	\$2,615,081	\$6,214,113

TABLE 11 (Continued)

DOLLAR SALES ¹ OF BEVERAGE ALCOHOL,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1980-81 TO 1982-83

1982-83

Province	Thousands of Dollars of Sales of:			
	Beer	Wine	Spirits	Total
Nfld.	\$ 113,364	\$ 9,874	\$ 61,645	\$ 184,883
P.E.I.	16,341	2,893	16,982	36,216
N.S.	105,669	24,505	109,337	239,511
N.B.	93,817	15,564	63,857	173,238
Que.	580,156	356,562	428,243	1,364,961
Ont.	1,057,222	396,003	1,029,421	2,482,646
Man.	108,085	35,896	144,838	288,819
Sask.	115,081	22,803	131,647	269,531
Alta.	309,046	114,557	397,429	821,032
B.C.	358,933	194,643	430,322	983,898
Yukon	6,680	2,264	6,101	15,045
N.W.T.	8,217	2,059	9,923	20,199
Canada	\$2,872,611	\$1,177,623	\$2,829,745	\$6,879,979

¹ See also sales receipts for alcoholic beverages consumed outside the home (Tables 12 to 17).

Sources: Statistics Canada, The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada 1980 and 1981 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 63-202, 1982 and 1983 respectively); Statistics Canada, Statistics Canada Daily (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 11-001, August 2, 1984).

TOTAL SALES RECEIPTS FROM ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES CONSUMED OUTSIDE THE HOME
BY TYPE OF BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1980

Thousands of Dollars of Sales Receipts¹

Province	Restaurants, ² Caterers and Taverns ²	Hotels	Motels	Tourist Courts and Cabins ³	Total
Nfld.	\$ 35,790	\$ 12,181	\$ 3,033	\$ 263	\$ 51,267
P.E.I.	3,850	1,074	381	-	5,305
N.S.	41,630	9,058	X	X	51,770
N.B.	28,260	6,674	X	X	35,809
Que.	519,190	206,945	21,019	301	747,455
Ont.	437,480	295,191	10,113	451	743,235
Man.	20,750	79,903	X	X	102,040
Sask.	27,350	94,461	1,038	-	122,849
Alta.	95,650	253,698	2,413	20	351,781
B.C.	165,660	255,583	2,864	177	424,284
Yukon and N.W.T.	4,530	16,771	X	X	22,285
Canada	\$1,380,140	\$1,231,539	\$45,069	\$1,326	\$2,658,074

Sales Receipts from Alcoholic Beverages¹ as a Percentage of Total Receipts⁴

Province	Restaurants, ² Caterers and Taverns ²	Hotels	Motels	Tourist Courts and Cabins ³	Total
Nfld.	27.1	26.5	35.4	X	27.5
P.E.I.	11.3	10.8	7.6	-	10.6
N.S.	18.4	14.1	X	X	16.6
N.B.	17.5	13.9	X	X	15.8
Que.	23.8	29.5	24.2	9.3	25.2
Ont.	13.7	27.7	6.9	1.5	16.7
Man.	7.2	36.6	X	X	19.4
Sask.	11.4	43.9	5.0	-	25.7
Alta.	11.6	41.1	2.9	0.4	22.9
B.C.	14.1	37.6	2.7	2.0	21.5
Yukon and N.W.T.	22.1	39.6	X	X	32.6
Canada	16.5	33.2	8.8	2.3	20.8

¹ Data for restaurants, caterers and taverns were estimated on the basis of 1977 and 1978 percentage sales receipts from alcoholic beverages relative to total sales receipts.

² According to the definitions used by Statistics Canada for classifying eating and drinking establishments, receipts from food and alcohol sales must be 40% or more of total revenue for Restaurants, and 75% or more from alcohol sales alone for Taverns.

³ Includes recreation vacation camps.

⁴ Percentages are based on total reported receipts for each type of business establishment both licensed and unlicensed.

Note: Components will not necessarily add to totals due to the confidentiality of some of the data.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns Industry Survey 1977 and 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue Nos. 63-535 and 63-536, 1979 and 1980 respectively); Statistics Canada, Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics - December 1981 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 63-011, March 1982); Statistics Canada, Traveller Accommodation Statistics 1980 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 63-204, 1982).

TABLE 13

TOTAL SALES RECEIPTS FROM ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES CONSUMED OUTSIDE THE HOME
BY TYPE OF BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1981

Thousands of Dollars of Sales Receipts¹

Province	Restaurants, ² Caterers and Taverns ²	Hotels	Motels	Tourist Courts and Cabins ³	Total
Nfld.	\$ 36,540	\$ 12,233	\$ 2,872	\$ 499	\$ 52,144
P.E.I.	4,050	1,791	404	-	6,245
N.S.	47,280	10,577	X	X	59,218
N.B.	29,340	7,136	X	X	37,613
Que.	524,960	194,156	22,054	280	741,450
Ont.	475,600	307,099	15,277	746	798,722
Man.	20,740	84,313	X	X	107,738
Sask.	31,210	102,759	1,467	-	135,436
Alta.	109,080	294,544	2,864	35	406,523
B.C.	183,010	281,214	2,863	343	467,430
Yukon and N.W.T.	6,450	16,065	X	X	23,882
Canada	\$1,468,260	\$1,311,887	\$54,236	\$2,017	\$2,836,400

Sales Receipts from Alcoholic Beverages¹ as a Percentage of Total Receipts⁴

Province	Restaurants, ² Caterers and Taverns ²	Hotels	Motels	Tourist Courts and Cabins ³	Total
Nfld.	27.1	24.6	39.4	X	27.2
P.E.I.	11.3	16.2	6.5	-	11.5
N.S.	18.4	15.1	X	X	16.8
N.B.	17.5	15.2	X	X	15.7
Que.	23.8	26.1	22.3	7.3	24.3
Ont.	13.7	25.8	8.0	1.9	16.3
Man.	7.2	35.4	X	X	19.6
Sask.	11.4	43.6	6.5	-	25.3
Alta.	11.6	39.4	3.2	0.7	22.8
B.C.	14.1	36.5	2.4	3.1	21.3
Yukon and N.W.T.	22.1	34.0	X	X	31.2
Canada	16.5	31.6	8.9	2.8	20.3

¹ Data for restaurants, caterers and taverns were estimated on the basis of 1977 and 1978 percentage sales receipts from alcoholic beverages relative to total sales receipts.

² According to the definitions used by Statistics Canada for classifying eating and drinking establishments, receipts from food and alcohol sales must be 40% or more of total revenue for Restaurants, and 75% or more from alcohol sales alone for Taverns.

³ Includes recreation vacation camps.

⁴ Percentages are based on total reported receipts for each type of business establishment both licensed and unlicensed.

Note: Components will not necessarily add to totals due to the confidentiality of some of the data.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns Industry Survey 1977 and 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue Nos. 63-535 and 63-536, 1979 and 1980 respectively); Statistics Canada, Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics - January 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 63-011, April 1982); Statistics Canada, Traveller Accommodation Statistics 1981 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 63-204, 1983).

TOTAL SALES RECEIPTS FROM ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES CONSUMED OUTSIDE THE HOME
BY TYPE OF BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1982

Thousands of Dollars of Sales Receipts¹

Province	Restaurants, ² Caterers and Taverns ²	Hotels	Motels	Tourist Courts and Cabins ³	Total
Nfld.	\$ 37,030	\$ 12,335	\$ 2,519	\$ 441	\$ 52,325
P.E.I.	4,110	X	X	-	7,078
N.S.	47,360	10,733	X	X	59,535
N.B.	32,780	8,877	X	X	43,233
Que.	521,830	180,371	21,564	404	724,169
Ont.	522,860	311,888	14,947	1,063	850,758
Man.	22,430	89,047	1,934	-	113,411
Sask.	36,540	98,604	X	X	136,532
Alta.	122,110	305,553	5,291	73	433,027
B.C.	174,160	294,424	3,564	183	472,331
Yukon and N.W.T.	4,180	9,498	X	X	23,653
Canada	\$1,525,390	\$1,332,425	\$55,967	\$2,270	\$2,916,052

Sales Receipts from Alcoholic Beverages¹ as a Percentage of Total Receipts⁴

Province	Restaurants, ² Caterers and Taverns ²	Hotels	Motels	Tourist Courts and Cabins ³	Total
Nfld.	27.1	23.8	37.5	X	26.3
P.E.I.	11.3	X	X	-	12.6
N.S.	18.4	13.9	X	X	16.5
N.B.	17.5	16.2	X	X	16.2
Que.	23.8	24.5	22.2	9.8	23.9
Ont.	13.7	25.0	7.9	2.4	16.0
Man.	7.2	31.7	10.3	-	18.4
Sask.	11.4	38.6	X	X	22.5
Alta.	11.6	38.8	6.1	1.5	22.4
B.C.	14.1	38.3	3.1	1.6	22.2
Yukon and N.W.T.	22.1	16.0	X	X	25.7
Canada	16.5	30.8	9.3	3.0	20.0

¹ Data for restaurants, caterers and taverns were estimated on the basis of 1977 and 1978 percentage sales receipts from alcoholic beverages relative to total sales receipts.

² According to the definitions used by Statistics Canada for classifying eating and drinking establishments, receipts from food and alcohol sales must be 40% or more of total revenue for Restaurants, and 75% or more from alcohol sales alone for Taverns.

³ Includes recreation vacation camps.

⁴ Percentages are based on total reported receipts for each type of business establishment both licensed and unlicensed.

Note: Components will not necessarily add to totals due to the confidentiality of some of the data.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns Industry Survey 1977 and 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue Nos. 63-535 and 63-536, 1979 and 1980 respectively); Statistics Canada, Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics - January 1983 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 63-011, April 1983); Statistics Canada, Traveller Accommodation Statistics 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 63-204, 1984).

TABLE 15

SALES RECEIPTS FROM ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES CONSUMED OUTSIDE THE HOME
PER PERSON AGED 15 AND OVER, BY TYPE OF BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1980

Sales Receipts¹ Per Person Aged 15 and Over

Province	Restaurants, ² Caterers and Taverns ²	Hotels	Motels	Tourist Courts and Cabins ³	Total
Nfld.	\$ 91.00	\$ 30.97	\$7.71	\$0.67	\$130.35
P.E.I.	41.98	11.71	4.15	-	57.85
N.S.	64.81	14.10	X	X	80.60
N.B.	54.59	12.89	X	X	69.17
Que.	104.40	41.61	4.23	0.06	150.30
Ont.	65.76	44.37	1.52	0.07	111.73
Man.	26.52	102.11	X	X	130.40
Sask.	37.98	131.18	1.44	-	170.60
Alta.	59.24	157.13	1.49	0.01	217.88
B.C.	79.42	122.53	1.37	0.08	203.41
Yukon & N.W.T.	100.67	372.69	X	X	495.22
Canada	\$ 74.53	\$ 66.50	\$2.43	\$0.07	\$143.54

¹ Data for restaurants, caterers and taverns were estimated on the basis of 1977 and 1978 percentage sales receipts from alcoholic beverages relative to total sales receipts.

² According to the definitions used by Statistics Canada for classifying eating and drinking establishments, receipts from food and alcohol sales must be 40% or more of total revenue for Restaurants, and 75% or more from alcohol sales alone for Taverns.

³ Includes recreation vacation camps.

Note: Components will not necessarily add to totals due to the confidentiality of some of the data.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns Industry Survey 1977 and 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue Nos. 63-535 and 63-536, 1979 and 1980 respectively); Statistics Canada, Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics - December 1981 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 63-011, March 1982); Statistics Canada, Traveller Accommodation Statistics 1980 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 63-204, 1982).

TABLE 16

SALES RECEIPTS FROM ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES CONSUMED OUTSIDE THE HOME
PER PERSON AGED 15 AND OVER, BY TYPE OF BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1981

Sales Receipts¹ Per Person Aged 15 and Over

Province	Restaurants, ² Caterers and Taverns ²	Hotels	Motels	Tourist Courts and Cabins ³	Total
Nfld.	\$ 91.28	\$ 30.56	\$7.17	\$1.25	\$130.26
P.E.I.	44.02	19.47	4.39	-	67.88
N.S.	72.85	16.30	X	X	91.24
N.B.	56.13	13.65	X	X	71.96
Que.	104.11	38.51	4.37	0.06	147.05
Ont.	70.59	45.58	2.27	0.11	118.54
Man.	26.32	107.01	X	X	136.74
Sask.	42.77	140.82	2.01	-	185.60
Alta.	64.33	173.70	1.69	0.02	239.74
B.C.	84.89	130.44	1.33	0.16	216.81
Yukon & N.W.T.	137.53	342.54	X	X	509.21
Canada	\$ 77.85	\$ 69.56	\$2.88	\$0.11	\$150.39

¹ Data for restaurants, caterers and taverns were estimated on the basis of 1977 and 1978 percentage sales receipts from alcoholic beverages relative to total sales receipts.

² According to the definitions used by Statistics Canada for classifying eating and drinking establishments, receipts from food and alcohol sales must be 40% or more of total revenue for Restaurants, and 75% or more from alcohol sales alone for Taverns.

³ Includes recreation vacation camps.

Note: Components will not necessarily add to totals due to the confidentiality of some of the data.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns Industry Survey 1977 and 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue Nos. 63-535 and 63-536, 1979 and 1980 respectively); Statistics Canada, Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics - January 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 63-011, April 1982); Statistics Canada, Traveller Accommodation Statistics 1981 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 63-204, 1983).

TABLE 17

SALES RECEIPTS FROM ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES CONSUMED OUTSIDE THE HOME
PER PERSON AGED 15 AND OVER, BY TYPE OF BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1982

Sales Receipts¹ Per Person Aged 15 and Over

Province	Restaurants, ² Caterers and Taverns ²	Hotels	Motels	Tourist Courts and Cabins ³	Total
Nfld.	\$ 91.43	\$ 30.46	\$6.22	\$1.09	\$129.20
P.E.I.	44.48	X	X	-	76.60
N.S.	72.16	16.35	X	X	90.71
N.B.	62.11	16.82	X	X	81.91
Que.	102.38	35.39	4.23	0.08	142.07
Ont.	76.45	45.60	2.19	0.16	124.39
Man.	28.14	111.71	2.43	-	142.28
Sask.	49.43	133.39	X	X	184.70
Alta.	69.23	173.23	3.00	0.04	245.49
B.C.	79.20	133.88	1.62	0.08	214.78
Yukon & N.W.T.	86.01	195.43	X	X	486.69
Canada	\$ 79.59	\$ 69.52	\$2.92	\$0.12	\$152.14

¹ Data for restaurants, caterers and taverns were estimated on the basis of 1977 and 1978 percentage sales receipts from alcoholic beverages relative to total sales receipts.

² According to the definitions used by Statistics Canada for classifying eating and drinking establishments, receipts from food and alcohol sales must be 40% or more of total revenue for Restaurants, and 75% or more from alcohol sales alone for Taverns.

³ Includes recreation vacation camps.

Note: Components will not necessarily add to totals due to the confidentiality of some of the data.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns Industry Survey 1977 and 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue Nos. 63-535 and 63-536, 1979 and 1980 respectively); Statistics Canada, Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics - January 1983 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 63-011, April 1983); Statistics Canada, Traveller Accommodation Statistics 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 63-204, 1984).

TABLE 18

GOVERNMENT REVENUE DERIVED FROM CONTROL AND SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1979-80*

Provincial and Territorial Governments

Province	Net Income from Sales	Sales Tax	Licenses & Permits	Fines & Confiscations	Total Revenue from Control & Sale of Alcoholic Beverages	Alcohol Revenue Per Capita	Alcohol Revenue as a % of Total Government Revenue
(thousands of dollars)							
Nfld.	\$ 24,106	\$ -	\$ 18,458	\$ 187	\$ 42,751	\$75.61	3.1
P.E.I.	7,409	2,355	98	334	10,196	83.44	3.5
N.S.	63,221	-	1,981	140	65,342	77.51	3.9
N.B.	44,346	-	2,282	104	46,732	67.43	3.1
Que.	160,171	-	57,843	368	218,382	34.39	1.4
Ont.	404,770	-	125,549	28	530,347	62.24	3.3
Man.	67,927	-	4,381	-	72,308	70.55	3.5
Sask.	66,541	-	513	-	67,054	70.32	2.8
Alta.	168,280	-	7,763	-	176,043	84.54	2.1
B.C.	192,910	-	40,651	-	233,561	89.32	3.8
Yukon	3,446	595	40	-	4,081	180.58	3.7
N.W.T.	5,621	-	409	-	6,030	135.81	2.0
All Prov. & Terri.	\$1,208,748	\$2,950	\$259,968	\$1,161	\$1,472,827	\$61.78	2.6

Federal Government

	Excise Tax	Excise Duty	Licenses	Import Duty	All Revenue from Control & Taxation of Alcohol	Alcohol Revenue Per Capita	Alcohol Revenue as a % of Total Government Revenue
(thousands of dollars)							
Beer		\$191,153	\$ 2	\$ 3,367 (e)	\$194,522	\$ 8.16	0.4
Wine	\$11,126			24,174 (e)	35,300	1.48	0.1
Spirits		368,370	13	110,394 (e)	478,777	20.08	1.0
All Alcohol	\$11,126	\$559,523	\$15	\$137,935	\$708,599	\$29.72	1.4

All Governments

Total Revenue ¹	\$2,181,426,000
Per Capita Revenue	\$91.51
Alcohol Revenue as a % of Total Government Revenue	2.1

¹ The following Government revenue derived from alcohol are not included: (a) General retail sales taxes levied by most provinces and ranging from 5% to 11% depending on the province. In 1979-80, the tax on retail sales from the provincial selling authority to the consumer was estimated at \$349,510,000.* This figure represents a minimum, as retail sales tax payable on alcoholic beverages sold by dispensers such as taverns and bars for on-premise consumption did not include dispensers markup which varies widely. (b) Provincial and Municipal revenue such as Corporation Income Taxes, Real Estate Taxes and Business Taxes from producers and distributors. (c) Federal taxes on producers and distributors such as the Corporation Income Tax under the Income Tax Act and the general sales tax at the rate of 12% on manufacturers' selling prices plus excise duty for domestic products and on value after duty is paid for imports. Federal and Provincial Corporation Income Taxes for 1979, which was the latest year available, totalled \$81.4 million, that is: \$57.5 million for Distilleries; \$21.2 million for Breweries and \$2.7 million for wineries.*** The manufacturers' sales tax for beer is estimated at \$120 million in 1979-80.** For wine and spirits which are liable to be submitted to an "aging" process, the manufacturers' sales tax cannot be readily estimated. The amount of this tax payable on the excise duty or the import duty alone would be in the order of \$60,353,000 in 1979-80.* In the case of beer, gallonage tax estimated at \$140 million was levied.** Government revenue derived from alcohol during 1979-80 was in excess of \$2.9 billion.

Sources: Statistics Canada, The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada 1979* (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 63-202, 1981); Statistics Canada, Breweries**, annual issues (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 32-205, from 1971 to 1982); Statistics Canada, Corporation Taxation Statistics 1980*** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 61-208, 1983); Statistics Canada, Federal Government Finance 1979 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 68-211, 1981); Statistics Canada, Provincial Government Finance - Revenue and Expenditure 1979 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 68-207, 1982).

TABLE 19

GOVERNMENT REVENUE DERIVED FROM CONTROL AND SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1980-81*

Provincial and Territorial Governments

Province	Net Income from Sales	Sales Tax	Licenses & Permits	Fines & Confiscations	Total Revenue from Control & Sale of Alcoholic Beverages	Alcohol Revenue Per Capita	Alcohol Revenue as a % of Total Government Revenue
(thousands of dollars)							
Nfld.	\$ 26,185	\$ -	\$ 21,343	\$ 186	\$ 47,714	\$84.17	3.2
P.E.I.	7,718	2,662	101	189	10,670	87.10	3.3
N.S.	70,493	-	2,380	144	73,017	86.23	3.8
N.B.	48,258	-	2,531	114	50,903	73.14	3.2
Que.	202,840	-	55,729	359	258,928	40.44	1.5
Ont.	439,460	-	129,536	10	569,006	66.27	3.3
Man.	77,538	-	4,784	-	82,322	80.33	3.6
Sask.	75,674	-	547	1	76,222	79.18	2.7
Alta.	163,715	-	7,309	-	171,024	78.47	1.7
B.C.	247,748	-	44,428	-	292,176	108.45	4.3
Yukon	4,492	1,140	43	-	5,675	250.00	4.6
N.W.T.	6,332	-	490	-	6,822	151.26	1.6
All Prov. & Terri.	\$1,370,453	\$3,802	\$269,221	\$1,003	\$1,644,479	\$68.09	2.6

Federal Government

	Excise Tax	Excise Duty	Licenses	Import Duty	All Revenue from Control & Taxation of Alcohol	Alcohol Revenue Per Capita	Alcohol Revenue as a % of Total Government Revenue
(thousands of dollars)							
Beer		\$230,741	\$ 2	\$ 11,944 (e)	\$242,687	\$10.05	0.4
Wine	\$27,412			25,720 (e)	53,132	2.20	0.1
Spirits		409,679	13	103,213 (e)	512,905	21.24	0.9
All Alcohol	\$27,412	\$640,420	\$15	\$140,877	\$808,724	\$33.49	1.4

All Governments

Total Revenue ¹	\$2,453,203,000
Per Capita Revenue	\$101.58
Alcohol Revenue as a % of Total Government Revenue	2.0

¹ The following Government revenue derived from alcohol are not included: (a) General retail sales taxes levied by most provinces and ranging from 5% to 11% depending on the province. In 1980-81, the tax on retail sales from the provincial selling authority to the consumer was estimated at \$513,879,200.* This figure includes retail sales tax payable on alcoholic beverages sold by dispensers such as taverns and bars for on-premise consumption (see Tables 12 and 13). (b) Provincial and Municipal revenue such as Corporation Income Taxes, Real Estate Taxes and Business Taxes from producers and distributors. (c) Federal taxes on producers and distributors such as the Corporation Income Tax under the Income Tax Act and the general sales tax at the rate of 12% on manufacturers' selling prices plus excise duty for domestic products and on value after duty is paid for imports. Federal and Provincial Corporation Income Taxes for 1980, which was the latest year available, totalled \$100.4 million, that is: \$64.4 million for Distilleries; \$32.3 million for Breweries and \$3.7 million for wineries.*** The manufacturers' sales tax for beer is estimated at \$130 million in 1980-81.** For wine and spirits which are liable to be submitted to an "aging" process, the manufacturers' sales tax cannot be readily estimated. The amount of this tax payable on the excise duty or the import duty alone would be in the order of \$64,633,000 in 1980-81.* In the case of beer, gallonage tax estimated at \$155 million was levied.** Government revenue derived from alcohol during 1980-81 was in excess of \$3.4 billion.

Sources: Statistics Canada, The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada 1980* (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 63-202, 1982); Statistics Canada, Breweries,** annual issues (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 32-205, from 1971 to 1982); Statistics Canada, Corporation Taxation Statistics 1980*** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 61-208, 1983); Statistics Canada, Federal Government Finance 1980 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 68-211, 1982); Statistics Canada, Provincial Government Finance - Revenue and Expenditure 1980 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 68-207, 1983).

GOVERNMENT REVENUE DERIVED FROM CONTROL AND SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1981-82*

Provincial and Territorial Governments

Province	Net Income from Sales	Sales Tax	Licenses & Permits	Fines & Confiscations	Total Revenue from Control & Sale of Alcoholic Beverages	Alcohol Revenue Per Capita	Alcohol Revenue as a % of Total Government Revenue
(thousands of dollars)							
Nfld.	\$ 29,232	\$ -	\$ 24,007	\$ 162	\$ 53,401	\$ 94.00	3.3
P.E.I.	7,194	6,120	119	326	13,759	112.04	3.7
N.S.	77,283	-	2,595	150	80,028	94.22	3.7
N.B.	51,896	-	2,820	100	54,816	78.72	3.0
Que.	226,469	-	87,199	13	313,681	48.62	1.5
Ont.	503,973	-	173,654	4	677,631	78.38	3.4
Man.	87,015	-	5,037	-	92,052	89.56	3.6
Sask.	84,409	-	616	-	85,025	87.47	2.7
Alta.	232,294	-	6,837	-	239,131	105.08	2.1
B.C.	278,709	-	55,971	-	334,680	121.10	4.2
Yukon	5,148	1,140	55	-	6,343	271.07	4.2
N.W.T.	7,054	-	550	-	7,604	163.18	1.2
All Prov. & Terri.	\$1,590,676	\$7,260	\$359,460	\$ 755	\$1,958,151	\$ 80.09	2.7

Federal Government

	Excise Tax	Excise Duty	Licenses	Import Duty	All Revenue from Control & Taxation of Alcohol	Alcohol Revenue Per Capita	Alcohol Revenue as a % of Total Government Revenue
(thousands of dollars)							
Beer		\$266,195	\$ 2	\$ 3,922 (e)	\$270,119	\$11.05	0.4
Wine	\$28,899			33,716 (e)	62,615	2.56	0.1
Spirits		445,708	13	136,155 (e)	581,876	23.81	0.8
All Alcohol	\$28,899	\$711,903	\$15	\$173,793	\$914,610	\$37.42	1.3

All Governments

Total Revenue ¹	\$2,872,761,000
Per Capita Revenue	\$117.53
Alcohol Revenue as a % of Total Government Revenue	2.0

¹ The following Government revenue derived from alcohol are not included: (a) General retail sales taxes levied by most provinces and ranging from 5% to 11% depending on the province. In 1981-82, the tax on retail sales from the provincial selling authority to the consumer was estimated at \$573,156,500.* This figure includes retail sales tax payable on alcoholic beverages sold by dispensers such as taverns and bars for on-premise consumption (see Tables 13 and 14). (b) Provincial and Municipal revenue such as Corporation Income Taxes, Real Estate Taxes and Business Taxes from producers and distributors. (c) Federal taxes on producers and distributors such as the Corporation Income Tax under the Income Tax Act and the general sales tax at the rate of 12% on manufacturers' selling prices plus excise duty for domestic products and on value after duty is paid for imports. Federal and Provincial Corporation Income Taxes for 1981, which was the latest year available, totalled \$92.9 million, that is: \$72.5 million for Distilleries; \$16.5 million for Breweries and \$3.9 million for wineries.*** The manufacturers' sales tax for beer is estimated at \$140 million in 1980-81.** For wine and spirits which are liable to be submitted to an "aging" process, the manufacturers' sales tax cannot be readily estimated. The amount of this tax payable on the excise duty or the import duty alone would be in the order of \$73,870,000 in 1981-82.* In the case of beer, gallonage tax estimated at \$170 million was levied.** Government revenue derived from alcohol during 1981-82 was in excess of \$3.9 billion.

Sources: Statistics Canada, The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada 1981* (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 63-202, 1983); Statistics Canada, Breweries,** annual issues (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 32-205, from 1971 to 1982); Statistics Canada, Corporation Taxation Statistics 1981*** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 61-208, 1984); Statistics Canada, Federal Government Finance 1981 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 68-211, 1983); Statistics Canada, Provincial Government Finance - Revenue and Expenditure 1981 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 68-207, 1984).

TABLE 21

GOVERNMENT REVENUE DERIVED FROM CONTROL AND SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1982-83*

Provincial and Territorial Governments

Province	Net Income from Sales	Sales Tax	Licenses & Permits	Fines & Confiscations	Total Revenue from Control & Sale of Alcoholic Beverages	Alcohol Revenue Per Capita	Alcohol Revenue as a % of Total Government Revenue
(thousands of dollars)							
Nfld.	\$ 32,472	\$ -	\$ 29,372	\$ 172	\$ 62,016	\$108.27	3.4
P.E.I.	7,774	6,820	132	332	15,058	122.22	3.8
N.S.	83,780	-	4,667	150	88,597	103.57	3.8
N.B.	58,173	-	3,181	89	61,443	87.56	3.0
Que.	286,724	-	58,855	12	345,591	53.22	1.5
Ont.	519,468	-	213,795	4	733,267	83.79	3.4
Man.	114,224	-	5,360	-	119,584	115.23	4.3
Sask.	95,243	-	1,985	-	97,228	98.87	3.0
Alta.	275,364	-	7,018	-	282,382	121.04	2.3
B.C.	289,360	-	62,780	-	352,140	125.69	4.5
Yukon	4,791	1,293	54	-	6,138	258.99	3.8
N.W.T.	7,626	-	571	-	8,197	170.77	1.8
All Prov. & Terri.	\$1,774,999	\$8,113	\$387,770	\$ 759	\$2,171,641	\$ 87.83	2.8

Federal Government

	Excise Tax	Excise Duty	Licenses	Import Duty	All Revenue from Control & Taxation of Alcohol	Alcohol Revenue Per Capita	Alcohol Revenue as a % of Total Government Revenue
(thousands of dollars)							
Beer		\$292,789	\$ 2	\$ 4,578 (e)	\$ 297,369	\$12.03	0.4
Wine	\$44,701			38,773 (e)	83,474	3.38	0.1
Spirits		464,525	13	164,752 (e)	629,290	25.45	0.8
All Alcohol	\$44,701	\$757,314	\$15	\$208,103	\$1,010,133	\$40.86	1.4

All Governments

Total Revenue ¹	\$3,181,774,000
Per Capita Revenue	\$128.68
Alcohol Revenue as a % of Total Government Revenue	2.1

¹ The following Government revenue derived from alcohol are not included: (a) General retail sales taxes levied by most provinces and ranging from 5% to 11% depending on the province. In 1982-83, the tax on retail sales from the provincial selling authority to the consumer was estimated at \$507,832,000.* This figure represents a minimum, as retail sales tax payable on alcoholic beverages sold by dispensers such as taverns and bars for on-premise consumption did not include dispensers markup which varies widely. (b) Provincial and Municipal revenue such as Corporation Income Taxes, Real Estate Taxes and Business Taxes from producers and distributors. (c) Federal taxes on producers and distributors such as the Corporation Income Tax under the Income Tax Act and the general sales tax at the rate of 12% on manufacturers' selling prices plus excise duty for domestic products and on value after duty is paid for imports. Federal and Provincial Corporation Income Taxes for Distilleries, Breweries and Wineries are estimated to be \$90 million for 1982.** The manufacturers' sales tax for beer is estimated at \$155 million in 1982-83.*** For wine and spirits which are liable to be submitted to an "aging" process, the manufacturers' sales tax cannot be readily estimated. The amount of this tax payable on the excise duty or the import duty alone would be in the order of \$80,166,000 in 1982-83.**** In the case of beer, gallonage tax estimated at \$185 million was levied.*** Government revenue derived from alcohol during 1982-83 amounted to roughly \$4.2 billion.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Breweries,*** annual issues (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 32-205, from 1971 to 1982); Statistics Canada, Corporation Taxation Statistics, ** annual issues (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 61-208, from 1980 to 1984); Statistics Canada, Statistics Canada Daily* (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 11-001, August 2, 1984).

Prepublication data on alcohol revenue for the provincial, territorial and federal governments were made available through the courtesy of Public Institutions Division, Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Section, Statistics Canada. Preliminary data on federal and provincial corporation income taxes for the beverage industry were made available through the courtesy of Business Finance Division, Statistics Canada. Gross general revenue prepublication data for the federal and provincial governments were made available through the courtesy of the Public Finance Division, Statistics Canada and CANSIM.

TOTAL WORKERS, AND SALARIES AND WAGES IN ALCOHOL PRODUCTION
AND RELATED ACTIVITIES,¹ CANADA, 1971 TO 1982

Number of Workers	Breweries	Wineries	Distilleries	Total Alcohol
1971	9,881	1,001	5,684	16,566
1972	9,976	1,173	5,958	17,107
1973	10,507	1,239	6,209	17,955
1974	11,421	1,301	6,203	18,925
1975	11,652	1,198	5,992	18,842
1976	11,632	1,159	5,708	18,499
1977	12,112	1,094	5,414	18,620
1978	11,895	1,187	5,187	18,269
1979	12,290	1,319	5,374	18,983
1980	12,342	1,313	5,509	19,164
1981	12,637	1,385	5,528	19,550
1982	12,938	1,298	5,282	19,518

Salaries and Wages

1971	\$ 95,319,000	\$ 7,918,000	\$ 51,779,000	\$155,016,000
1972	103,929,000	9,470,000	57,529,000	170,928,000
1973	117,594,000	11,414,000	65,174,000	194,182,000
1974	143,219,000	13,135,000	74,144,000	230,498,000
1975	172,441,000	13,219,000	81,555,000	267,215,000
1976	194,643,000	14,677,000	85,266,000	294,586,000
1977	216,875,000	15,670,000	89,551,000	322,096,000
1978	228,937,000	18,665,000	91,646,000	339,248,000
1979	262,366,000	22,991,000	104,202,000	389,559,000
1980	301,170,000	24,047,000	121,290,000	446,507,000
1981	334,316,000	29,170,000	132,112,000	495,598,000
1982	375,135,000	31,423,000	149,957,000	556,515,000

¹ Includes administration, sales, etc.

Sources: For 1971 and 1972, Statistics Canada, Breweries 1979 (Ottawa: Statistic Canada Catalogue No. 32-205, 1981); Statistics Canada Distilleries 1979 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 32-206, 1981); Statistics Canada, Wineries 1979 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 32-207, 1981); for 1973 to 1982, Alcoholic Beverage Industries 1981 and 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 32-231, 1983 and 1984 respectively).

TABLE 23

NATIONAL ADVERTISING EXPENDITURES¹ OF BREWERIES, DISTILLERIES
AND WINERIES, CANADA, SELECTED YEARS

Year	Total Print, Radio and Television ² (dollars)	Percentage Annual Change	Percentage of Advertisement Expenditures Relative to All Products
1954	\$ 4,234,821		n.a.
1959	7,918,734	87	n.a.
1964	15,894,626	101	n.a.
1969	22,694,651	43	n.a.
1971	25,173,806	5	7.3
1972	30,697,816	22	8.1
1973	30,415,860	-1	7.2
1974	33,611,358	10	7.1
1975	37,356,125	11	6.9
1976	40,981,487	10	6.3
1977	45,686,474	11	6.3
1978	60,860,710	33	7.3
1979	74,794,955	23	7.8
1980	83,294,455	11	8.4
1981	90,750,980	9	8.0
1982	104,019,597	15	8.2
1983	130,241,878	25	9.0

¹ Estimated by Elliott Research Corporation on the basis of space and time exposure to advertisements to which the viewing, listening, and/or reading public is exposed.

² Includes advertising space and time costs in Television, Radio, Daily Newspapers, Consumer Magazines, Weekend Papers and Farm Papers. Excluded are expenditures in other media, such as outdoor advertising, as well as production and related costs.

Sources: For 1954 to 1969, National Health and Welfare Canada, Briefing Paper on Trends in Alcohol Consumption in Canada (Ottawa: Non-Medical Use of Drugs Directorate, National Health and Welfare Canada, 1976); for 1971 to 1979, Television Bureau of Canada, Television Basics 1972-73, 1973-74, 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77, 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 (Toronto: Television Bureau of Canada, Inc., undated); for 1980 to 1983, the data were made available through the courtesy of Television Bureau of Canada, Inc.

PUBLIC OPINION ON ALCOHOL PRICES, ADVERTISING, AND DRINKING AGE
ACCORDING TO SURVEYS ¹ CONDUCTED IN CANADA, 1981 AND 1983

In Favour of:				
Age and Sex	Raising Legal Drinking Age ² 1983 %	Increase in Price of Alcoholic Beverages ³ 1981 %	Banning All Liquor Advertising ⁴ 1981 %	Increase in Government Advertising on Dangers of Drink ⁵ 1981 %
All	62	31	49	66
Sex:				
Male	55	26	n.a.	61
Female	70	36	n.a.	72
Age:				
18 - 29	49	24	41	68
30 - 49	62	32	50	70
50 and over	76	38	55	62
Sample Size	1,050	1,043	1,043	1,043

¹ Data based on personal interviews with approximately 1,000 adults, 18 years of age and over. Samples of this size are accurate within a four percentage point margin, 19 in 20 times.

² The question asked was: "Do you favour or oppose a national law that would raise the legal drinking age in all provinces to 21?"

³ The question asked was: "Could you tell me if you favour or oppose a large increase in the price of alcoholic beverages?"

⁴ The question asked was: "What about all advertising for liquor - do you think it should be banned or not?"

⁵ The question asked was: "Could you tell me if you favour or oppose an increase in government advertising on the dangers of drink?"

Source: The Gallup Poll of Canada, The Gallup Report (Toronto: The Gallup Poll of Canada, July 4, 1981, July 18, 1981, and July 21, 1983).

LEGAL STATISTICS .

TABLE 25
ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT AMONG FATALLY INJURED DRIVERS BY BLOOD ALCOHOL
CONCENTRATION LEVEL, CANADA (SEVEN PROVINCES),¹ 1973 to 1982

Year	Number of Driver Fatalities ²	Percentage of Fatalities Tested for Alcohol ³ %	Of Fatalities Tested: The Percentage with Alcohol Involvement by BAC Level (mg/100mL)				
			Total ⁴ %	Trace - 49 %	51 - 80 %	81 - 150 %	>150 %
1973	1,757	76.7	58.3	5.6	3.9	17.3	31.6
1974	1,939	76.8	56.3	7.1	4.2	15.6	29.3
1975	1,846	79.8	58.7	9.0	3.8	14.2	31.6
1976	1,634	77.2	59.1	7.9	4.0	14.4	32.8
1977	1,695	74.4	58.4	8.1	4.1	15.0	31.2
1978	1,596	75.6	57.6	7.2	3.4	13.4	33.6
1979	1,838	72.4	57.6	7.4	3.4	14.4	32.5
1980	1,829	67.4	59.4	7.3	4.1	14.1	33.8
1981	1,873	74.5	61.5	7.2	2.7	15.8	35.7
1982	1,564	75.3	59.7	6.5	4.2	14.4	34.5

¹ Includes the provinces of Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

² Excludes drivers of bicycles, snowmobiles, farm tractors, and buses.

³ Not every fatality is tested for blood alcohol. Approximately 15% of the fatality population dies more than six hours from the time of the accident and is not tested, because their blood alcohol level may be lowered from what it was at the time of the accident due to some of the alcohol in the blood having been metabolized, or to blood transfusions having been given. Another 10% of driver fatalities are not tested because of other factors such as incineration, exsanguination or human error. (R. Warren and H.M. Simpson, Traffic Injury Research Foundation of Canada, Impaired Driving, Ottawa: Department of National Health and Welfare, Technical Report Series, No. 8, 1978).

⁴ Due to rounding, the components may not add up to the total.

Source: Data were made available through the courtesy of the Traffic Injury Research Foundation of Canada.

TABLE 26
REPORTED ALCOHOL CONDITION OF MOTORIZED SNOW VEHICLE DRIVERS INVOLVED IN COLLISIONS,¹ ONTARIO,
WINTER SEASON NOVEMBER TO APRIL,² 1977-78 TO 1982-83

Reported Condition of Driver	Collision Type	Absolute Numbers						Percentage					
		1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Alcohol ³	Fatal	10	12	5	15	10	9	40	32	22	60	40	82
	Non-Fatal	177	155	114	127	176	86	21	19	18	17	20	22
	All Collisions	187	167	119	142	186	95	21	20	18	19	20	24
No Alcohol	Fatal	5	10	8	6	4	-	20	27	35	24	16	-
	Non-Fatal	572	535	402	522	597	241	66	65	65	71	66	61
	All Collisions	577	545	410	528	601	241	65	64	64	70	65	60
Not Stated ⁴	Fatal	10	15	10	4	11	2	40	41	43	16	44	18
	Non-Fatal	114	129	106	82	128	65	13	16	17	11	14	17
	All Collisions	124	144	116	86	139	67	14	17	18	11	15	17
Total	Fatal	25	37	23	25	25	11	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Non-Fatal	863	819	622	731	901	392	100	100	100	100	100	100
	All Collisions	888	856	645	756	926	403	100	100	100	100	100	100

¹ Includes collisions occurring both on and off the highway.

² The 1976-77 season was October to April. The first month noted signifies the first month in which a collision occurred, and the last month signifies the last month in which a collision occurred, for a given winter.

³ Driver condition was described as driving with "blood alcohol level exceeding 80 mg per 100 ml," or driving when "ability impaired" or "had been drinking."

⁴ Includes persons for whom no information on alcohol condition was available.

Source: Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Statistics Relating to Motorized Snow Vehicle Collisions: Winter Season 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 (Toronto: Ministry of Transportation and Communications, undated).

TABLE 27

MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS FOR ALCOHOL-INVOLVED DRIVERS
BY NATURE OF INJURY, ONTARIO, 1970 TO 1982¹

Number of Drivers Involved in Accidents with Ability
Impaired by Drink or Who Had Been Drinking

Year	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Property Damage Only	Total
1970	459	7,707	10,155	18,321
1971	509	9,513	11,908	21,930
1972	621	11,368	14,841	26,830
1973	628	12,396	15,755	28,779
1974	611	13,219	17,447	31,277
1975	604	12,694	17,622	30,920
1976	512	11,467	17,319	29,298
1977	535	13,112	17,127	30,774
1978	543	13,043	14,526	28,112
1979	590	14,108	15,711	30,409
1980	589	14,057	15,281	29,927
1981	597	13,804	15,238	29,639
1982	491	12,384	13,565	26,440

Percentage of Drivers Involved in Accidents with Ability Impaired
by Drink or Who Had Been Drinking Relative to Total Drivers²

Year	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Property Damage Only	Total
1970	24.1	9.4	6.5	7.6
1971	23.0	10.3	6.7	8.1
1972	25.8	10.8	7.0	8.4
1973	25.5	11.6	7.4	8.9
1974	27.7	12.3	7.7	9.3
1975	26.5	11.9	7.3	8.8
1976	26.3	12.2	6.8	8.4
1977	27.8	11.8	6.4	8.0
1978	28.7	12.2	6.7	8.7
1979	29.2	12.4	7.0	9.0
1980	30.1	12.4	7.0	8.9
1981	32.0	12.1	6.8	8.7
1982	32.5	11.7	6.4	8.3

¹ The above figures are based on compilations made by provincial authorities from police accident reports in which deaths, injuries and accidents are recorded according to the province in which they occurred. (These statistics will not necessarily agree with those found in Vital Statistics which reports deaths of Canadian residents by province of residence regardless of place of death.)

² For each class of accident, percentages are based on the total number of alcohol-involved drivers relative to total drivers within that class irrespective of driver condition.

Sources: For 1970 to 1976, Statistics Canada, Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975 and 1976 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 53-206, 1971, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1980 respectively); for 1977 to 1982, Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Ontario Motor Vehicle Accident Facts 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982 (Toronto: Ministry of Transportation and Communications, undated).

TABLE 28

MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS FOR ALCOHOL-INVOLVED PEDESTRIANS
BY NATURE OF INJURY, ONTARIO, 1970 TO 1982¹

Number of Accidents Involving Pedestrians with Ability
Impaired by Drink or Who Had Been Drinking

Year	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Total
1970	68 ²	379 ²	447 ²
1971	86	405	491
1972	95	569	664
1973	81	522	603
1974	44	488	532
1975	65	511	576
1976	51	456	507
1977	73	606	679
1978	62	545	607
1979	83	636	719
1980	62	537	599
1981	54	564	618
1982	56	557	613

Percentage of Accidents Involving Pedestrians with Ability Impaired
by Drink or Who Had Been Drinking Relative to Total Accidents³

Year	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Total
1970	18.6 ²	5.0 ²	5.7 ²
1971	24.1	5.4	6.2
1972	24.8	7.2	8.0
1973	23.4	6.9	7.6
1974	15.4	7.3	7.6
1975	22.1	7.0	7.6
1976	22.4	7.0	7.5
1977	29.0	8.7	9.4
1978	21.8	8.6	9.2
1979	30.4	9.9	10.7
1980	23.3	8.2	8.8
1981	22.8	8.9	9.4
1982	31.3	9.3	9.9

¹ The above figures are based on compilations made by provincial authorities from police accident reports in which deaths, injuries and accidents are recorded according to the province in which they occurred. (These statistics will not necessarily agree with those found in Vital Statistics which reports deaths of Canadian residents by province of residence regardless of place of death.)

² Not restricted to alcohol impaired but includes all pedestrians with impaired abilities.

³ For each class of accident, percentages are based on the total number of accidents for alcohol-involved pedestrians relative to total pedestrian-related accidents within that class irrespective of pedestrian condition.

Sources: For 1970 to 1976, Statistics Canada, Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents 1970, 1971, 1973, 1974, 1975 and 1976 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 53-206, 1971, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1980 respectively); for 1977 to 1982, Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Ontario Motor Vehicle Accident Facts 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982 (Toronto: Ministry of Transportation and Communications, undated).

RATES OF ALCOHOL-RELATED CRIME AND TRAFFIC OFFENCES PER 100,000 POPULATION,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1977 TO 1982

Liquor Acts						
Province	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Nfld.	360.5	463.2	632.7	846.0	780.9	821.3
P.E.I.	4,062.0	4,054.5	3,589.3	3,249.2	2,992.6	3,100.2
N.S.	3,096.0	3,529.4	3,832.7	3,757.7	3,721.7	3,675.4
N.B.	1,472.7	1,507.8	1,739.1	1,691.1	1,521.7	1,405.2
Que.	110.2	113.5	51.7	49.3	40.0	37.4
Ont.	1,352.8	1,454.2	1,667.5	1,724.5	1,987.4	1,790.8
Man.	1,446.1	1,323.2	1,419.7	1,371.7	1,380.9	1,215.0
Sask.	5,493.1	5,504.3	5,502.5	5,348.7	5,164.5	3,356.8
Alta.	3,803.5	3,360.6	3,805.7	3,728.4	3,577.1	2,023.5 ¹
B.C.	553.3	613.2	805.9	805.6	901.2	846.4
Yukon	9,789.0	10,448.9	10,838.6	12,121.1	14,103.4	2,645.6 ¹
N.W.T.	20,965.0	26,123.9	24,227.3	21,078.3	19,759.3	4,627.1 ¹
Canada	1,403.2	1,441.0	1,584.9	1,588.9	1,665.7	1,327.0 ¹
Total Number	326,558	338,883	376,364	382,011	405,457	326,901 ¹
Fail or Refuse to Provide a Sample of Breath						
Province	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Nfld.	108.8	113.3	129.2	122.7	110.1	109.8
P.E.I.	459.3	469.4	470.5	389.3	358.4	297.2
N.S.	216.9	258.7	308.0	295.3	296.0	294.9
N.B.	217.4	215.1	252.9	245.5	253.4	223.4
Que.	13.3	11.6	13.9	13.0	14.9	12.5
Ont.	33.1	35.6	34.8	34.0	34.8	35.1
Man.	93.1	105.4	88.1	81.0	83.8	78.2
Sask.	184.4	177.5	147.4	133.8	132.6	122.5
Alta.	59.3	42.6	81.5	74.6	90.9	131.7
B.C.	93.7	89.4	99.8	130.5	138.9	122.3
Yukon	119.3	120.0	139.0	148.0	168.1	126.6
N.W.T.	144.9	149.1	136.4	143.2	177.2	161.0
Canada	61.4	61.9	68.0	68.2	71.5	71.1
Total Number	14,300	14,560	16,145	16,403	17,405	17,512
Driving While Impaired						
Province	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Nfld.	653.3	575.1	666.9	619.7	655.4	584.0
P.E.I.	680.6	921.5	1,001.6	817.6	802.4	873.8
N.S.	491.8	483.2	498.7	521.8	511.6	652.6
N.B.	502.0	531.3	574.8	498.7	475.6	491.4
Que.	433.8	412.4	474.7	478.5	465.2	359.9
Ont.	512.3	500.2	494.1	516.9	524.2	485.7
Man.	731.2	787.6	721.2	651.9	651.8	613.0
Sask.	908.5	910.8	1,091.6	1,052.1	1,037.1	986.5
Alta.	991.0	1,089.8	1,114.3	1,154.7	1,220.6	1,209.0
B.C.	900.3	848.0	818.3	861.7	921.4	912.3
Yukon	1,990.8	1,995.6	1,802.7	2,287.0	2,129.3	2,240.5
N.W.T.	1,815.4	1,669.7	1,479.5	1,342.3	1,411.4	1,569.9
Canada	604.7	601.0	624.2	635.6	649.0	608.1
Total Number	140,731	141,328	148,234	152,813	157,977	149,800

¹ Commencing in 1982, provincial and territorial offences under the Intoxicated Persons Act are no longer included in the number of Liquor Act offences in Alberta, the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Source: Statistics Canada, Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, and 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 85-205, 1979, 1980, 1982, 1982, 1982, and 1984 respectively).

RATES OF ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC OFFENCES PER 100,000 POPULATION
AGED 16 AND OVER, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1977 TO 1982

Fail or Refuse to Provide a Sample of Breath

Province	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Nfld.	168.0	173.0	195.1	182.8	161.5	158.7
P.E.I.	653.9	662.0	656.0	537.1	489.4	404.2
N.S.	303.1	357.4	420.9	399.4	396.3	391.1
N.B.	310.6	304.2	353.5	339.5	346.8	302.1
Que.	18.1	15.5	18.4	17.1	19.5	16.2
Ont.	45.0	48.0	46.3	44.9	45.5	45.7
Man.	128.0	143.9	119.3	108.7	111.7	103.6
Sask.	258.0	256.5	203.2	183.2	180.3	165.7
Alta.	83.0	58.9	111.6	101.2	122.7	177.2
B.C.	125.5	118.7	131.8	170.5	180.4	158.7
Yukon	172.2	170.9	197.5	208.9	233.5	175.4
N.W.T.	242.2	246.2	223.0	231.9	282.2	255.9
Canada	84.1	84.0	91.3	90.8	94.4	93.4
Total Number	14,300	14,560	16,145	16,403	17,405	17,512

Driving While Impaired

Province	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Nfld.	1,009.1	878.4	1,007.0	923.3	961.8	844.1
P.E.I.	969.0	1,299.5	1,396.6	1,128.1	1,095.9	1,188.3
N.S.	687.1	667.5	681.5	705.7	684.9	865.5
N.B.	717.2	751.3	803.4	689.7	650.8	664.4
Que.	587.6	553.2	630.6	630.2	607.5	468.2
Ont.	696.0	673.3	658.4	682.4	686.3	632.8
Man.	1,006.2	1,074.8	975.9	875.3	868.7	812.7
Sask.	1,271.0	1,264.8	1,504.9	1,440.1	1,410.4	1,334.0
Alta.	1,387.4	1,508.0	1,526.4	1,568.0	1,646.8	1,627.0
B.C.	1,206.4	1,126.0	1,080.9	1,126.4	1,196.9	1,183.6
Yukon	2,874.2	2,841.8	2,560.5	3,227.8	2,958.1	3,105.3
N.W.T.	3,035.2	2,757.6	2,420.1	2,173.9	2,247.4	2,495.0
Canada	828.0	815.0	838.4	846.2	857.0	799.3
Total Number	140,731	141,328	148,234	152,813	157,977	149,800

Source: Statistics Canada, Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, and 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 85-205, 1979, 1980, 1982, 1982, 1982, and 1984 respectively).

PERSONS¹ CHARGED WITH CRIMINAL OFFENCES UNDER THE LIQUOR CONTROL ACTS BY AGE AND SEX,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1977 TO 1982

Liquor Acts - Adults²

Province	Male (%)				Female (%)				Total Number			
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Nfld.	88	92	93	95	95	95	12	8	7	5	5	5
P.E.I.	98	98	97	97	97	96	2	2	3	3	3	4
N.S.	97	97	96	96	96	95	3	3	4	4	4	5
N.B.	96	96	96	96	96	96	4	4	4	4	5	4
Que.	80	79	82	81	82	71	20	21	18	19	18	29
Ont.	93	93	93	91	92	92	7	7	7	9	8	8
Man.	91	92	91	90	90	89	9	8	9	10	10	11
Sask.	92	91	92	91	91	90	8	9	8	9	9	10
Alta.	94	94	96	93	93	92	6	6	4	7	7	8
B.C.	90	90	91	89	89	88	10	10	9	11	11	12
Yukon	80	83	81	79	81	82	20	17	19	21	19	18
N.W.T.	79	78	79	81	84	81	21	22	21	19	16	19
Canada	93	93	93	92	92	92	7	7	7	8	8	8
									239,036	248,592	311,452	278,224 ³

Liquor Acts - Juveniles²

Province	Male (%)				Female (%)				Total Number			
	1977	1978	1979 ⁴	1980 ⁴	1981 ⁴	1982 ⁴	1977	1978	1979 ⁴	1980 ⁴	1981 ⁴	1982 ⁴
Nfld.	80	86					20	14	339	298	378	343
P.E.I.	86	100					14	-	7	2	46	17
N.S.	88	89					12	11	92	132	240	156
N.B.	93	83					7	17	153	129	225	124
Que.	47	42					53	58	3,032	2,697	2,830	2,441
Ont.	76	78	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	24	22	1,582	1,736	3,308	3,007
Man.	82	82					18	18	3,419	3,376	3,919	2,747
Sask.	33	92					67	8	3	48	81	72
Alta.	37	42					63	58	648	470	397	226 ³
B.C.	82	85					18	15	1,408	1,298	3,525	2,187
Yukon	50	67					50	33	8	6	30	19 ³
N.W.T.	37	43					63	57	65	51	69	28 ³
Canada	69	69					31	31	10,756	10,243	15,048	11,650 ³

¹ "Total persons charged" does not represent an unduplicated count of individuals during the year, as a person is counted on each occasion that s/he has been charged with having committed an offence.

² Adult is defined as any person aged 16 or over or such other age, as may be directed by the province. A juvenile is any boy or girl under the age of 16 years or such other age, as defined by the provinces (see Technical Notes).

³ Commencing in 1982, provincial and territorial offences under the Intoxicated Persons Act are no longer included in the number of Liquor Act Offences in Alberta, the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁴ Due to changes in police administrative reporting procedures, data for 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982 are not directly comparable with earlier years. Figures reported for the latter four years include both "juveniles charged" and "juveniles not charged", and consequently will be higher than if only "juveniles charged" were reported.

Source: Statistics Canada, Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 85-205, 1979, 1980, 1982, 1982 and 1982 respectively).

PERSONS¹ CHARGED WITH ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC OFFENCES BY SEX,

CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1977 TO 1982

Fail or Refuse to Provide a Sample of Breath

Province	Male (%)					Female (%)					Total Number							
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Nfld.	98	98	98	97	98	98	2	2	2	3	2	2	606	631	725	680	627	565
P.E.I.	98	96	96	97	93	95	2	4	4	3	7	5	548	582	583	478	433	327
N.S.	98	97	96	96	96	96	2	3	4	4	4	4	1,807	2,160	2,575	2,478	2,479	2,348
N.B.	98	97	97	97	96	98	2	3	3	3	4	2	1,479	1,472	1,734	1,687	1,733	1,452
Que.	96	96	97	96	96	94	4	4	3	4	4	6	780	686	781	746	908	722
Ont.	96	94	94	93	92	92	4	6	6	7	8	8	2,740	2,841	2,685	2,572	2,686	2,770
Man.	95	95	92	90	92	92	5	5	5	8	10	8	802	851	860	802	850	713
Sask.	93	92	93	92	90	89	7	8	7	8	10	11	1,695	1,607	1,339	1,206	1,220	980
Alta.	94	98	96	95	95	94	6	2	4	5	5	6	1,091	804	771	734	858	636
B.C.	94	94	94	92	94	96	6	6	6	8	6	4	1,060	391	268	434	645	839
Yukon	96	90	86	89	90	100	4	10	14	11	10	-	23	31	42	37	39	9
N.W.T.	95	92	95	97	95	88	5	8	5	3	5	12	56	62	57	62	76	40
Canada	96	95	95	95	94	94	4	5	5	5	6	6	12,687	12,118	12,420	11,916	12,554	11,401

Driving While Impaired

Province	Male (%)					Female (%)					Total Number							
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Nfld.	98	98	98	98	98	97	2	2	2	2	2	3	3,507	3,156	3,558	3,275	3,435	2,629
P.E.I.	96	97	97	97	96	96	4	3	3	3	4	4	780	1,052	1,186	986	933	796
N.S.	98	97	96	96	96	96	2	3	4	4	4	4	4,076	3,995	3,932	4,017	3,884	4,223
N.B.	98	97	97	97	96	96	2	3	3	3	3	4	3,380	3,546	3,869	3,330	3,162	2,911
Que.	97	97	97	97	96	96	3	3	3	3	4	4	26,112	24,709	28,731	29,048	28,836	22,242
Ont.	95	95	95	94	94	94	5	5	5	6	6	6	41,675	42,124	41,005	43,198	44,026	41,613
Man.	95	94	93	92	92	92	5	6	7	8	8	8	7,361	7,972	7,117	6,336	6,327	5,426
Sask.	94	93	93	92	91	91	6	7	7	8	9	9	8,185	8,334	10,110	9,800	9,779	9,234
Alta.	95	94	94	94	93	92	5	6	6	6	7	8	18,139	20,655	21,775	22,422	23,766	21,909
B.C.	93	93	93	92	92	91	5	6	6	6	7	9	21,788	20,999	20,572	22,160	24,322	20,087
Yukon	93	93	91	91	90	90	7	7	9	9	10	10	418	411	382	453	431	388
N.W.T.	94	93	94	94	94	93	6	7	6	6	6	7	716	667	603	551	593	565
Canada	95	95	95	94	94	93	5	5	5	6	6	7	136,137	137,620	142,840	145,576	149,494	132,023

¹ "Total persons charged" does not represent an unduplicated count of individuals during the year, as a person is counted on each occasion that s/he has been charged with having committed an offence.

Source: Statistics Canada, Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 85-205, 1979, 1980, 1982, 1982 and 1984 respectively).

TABLE 33

ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC OFFENCES - NUMBER OF OFFENCES COMMITTED AND PERSONS
CHARGED BY TYPE OF OFFENCE, ONTARIO AND CANADA, 1971 TO 1982

Number of Offences

Year	Fail or Refuse to Provide a Sample of Breath		Driving While Impaired		Total Alcohol-Related Traffic Offences		Percentage of Alcohol-Related Traffic Offences Relative to Total Traffic Offences Under the Criminal Code	
	Ontario	Canada	Ontario	Canada	Ontario	Canada	Ontario	Canada
1971	2,377	5,601	33,045	91,189	35,422	96,790	60.1	59.1
1972	2,995	8,333	34,678	100,352	37,673	108,685	58.8	59.4
1973	3,049	9,387	39,460	103,376	42,509	112,763	58.1	58.4
1974	3,377	12,909	42,653	132,691	46,030	145,600	57.8	60.7
1975	2,945	12,378	41,863	134,936	44,808	147,314	53.5	58.3
1976	2,865	12,759	41,205	135,609	44,070	148,368	49.9	57.7
1977	2,767	14,300	42,797	140,731	45,564	155,031	50.1	58.1
1978	3,008	14,560	42,219	141,328	45,227	155,888	52.4	58.4
1979	2,955	16,145	42,003	148,234	44,958	164,379	47.6	56.1
1980	2,916	16,403	44,295	152,813	47,211	169,216	48.8	56.1
1981	2,997	17,405	45,213	157,977	48,210	175,382	54.6 ²	60.9 ²
1982	3,060	17,512	42,332	149,800	45,392	167,312	57.0	62.6

Number of Persons ¹ Charged

Year	Fail or Refuse to Provide a Sample of Breath		Driving While Impaired		Total Alcohol-Related Traffic Offences		Percentage of Alcohol-Related Traffic Offences Relative to Total Traffic Offences Under the Criminal Code	
	Ontario	Canada	Ontario	Canada	Ontario	Canada	Ontario	Canada
1971	2,229	5,415	32,012	88,916	34,241	94,331	79.8	80.5
1972	2,937	8,184	33,657	98,411	36,594	106,595	79.0	81.1
1973	3,223	9,499	38,013	100,890	41,236	110,389	75.2	79.4
1974	3,409	12,911	41,575	128,244	44,984	141,155	75.7	80.9
1975	2,851	12,181	40,931	130,856	43,782	143,037	70.4	78.4
1976	2,837	12,247	40,052	130,998	42,889	143,245	67.1	77.5
1977	2,740	12,687	41,675	136,137	44,415	148,824	68.1	77.3
1978	2,841	12,118	42,124	137,620	44,965	149,738	73.6	78.5
1979	2,685	12,420	41,005	142,840	43,690	155,260	66.8	76.9
1980	2,572	11,916	43,198	145,576	45,770	157,492	69.1	77.5
1981	2,686	12,554	44,026	149,494	46,712	162,048	80.4 ²	87.0 ²
1982	2,770	11,401	41,613	132,023	44,383	143,424	87.4	90.7

¹ "Total persons charged" does not represent an unduplicated count of individuals during the year. The same person is counted on each occasion that s/he has been charged with having committed an offence.

² Because of a 1981 ruling by the Supreme Court of Canada which declared Section 238 (3) - driving while disqualified or while license suspended or cancelled - of the Criminal Code unconstitutional, there was a sharp decrease in the number of these offences reported by the police in 1981. This may account for the sudden increase in the percentage of alcohol-related traffic offences relative to all traffic offences under the Criminal Code.

Sources: For 1971, Statistics Canada, Traffic Enforcement Statistics 1971 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 85-206, 1973); for 1972 to 1982, Statistics Canada, Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics 1972-73, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 85-205, 1974, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1982, 1982 and 1984 respectively).

CRIMINAL LEGAL AID CASES COMPLETED FOR DRUNK AND IMPAIRED
DRIVING OFFENCES, PROVINCES, 1975-76 TO 1978-79

Number of Cases ¹				
Province	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Nfld.	n.a.	40	71	141
P.E.I.	47	52	72	63
N.S.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	449
N.B. ²	29	134 ³	83 ³	80 ³
Que.	4,099	4,638	5,153	5,590
Ont. ²	2,758	2,614	2,523	2,670
Man.	n.a.	n.a.	291 ³	151 ³
Sask.	n.a.	1,303	1,313	1,514
Alta. ²	230	176	161	137
B.C. ²	2,739	1,748	1,517	2,156
Yukon ²	n.a.	10	14	48
N.W.T. ²	70	71	151	128
Total	9,972	10,786	11,349	13,127

Percentage of Cases Completed Relative to Total⁴ Cases

Province	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Nfld.	n.a.	6.5	8.8	11.7
P.E.I.	10.3	9.9	11.3	12.0
N.S.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7.9
N.B. ²	1.4	8.7 ³	7.9 ³	8.3 ³
Que.	9.1	9.0	9.6	10.1
Ont. ²	8.0	7.1	7.1	7.1
Man.	n.a.	n.a.	6.1 ³	3.9 ³
Sask.	n.a.	12.7	13.6	15.4
Alta. ²	2.7	2.1	1.7	1.5
B.C. ²	11.6	9.0	10.1	11.3
Yukon ²	n.a.	4.9	3.7	7.5
N.W.T. ²	4.9	6.0	8.1	8.3
Total	8.6	8.0	8.6	9.0

¹ Refers to cases for which legal aid services were provided. Such cases may involve more than one charge, provided they relate to one incident, except for Newfoundland from 1978-79, Prince Edward Island, British Columbia and the territories where one criminal case corresponds to one charge.

² Includes cases dealt with by private practice lawyers only. Services provided by staff lawyers are not included.

³ Includes other motor vehicle offences.

⁴ Includes federal offences only.

Source: Statistics Canada, Legal Aid, 1981 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 85-507, 1981).

JUVENILE OFFENDERS INVOLVED IN ALCOHOL-RELATED DELINQUENCIES,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1976 TO 1981

Number of Alcohol-Related Delinquencies^{1,2}

Province	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Nfld. ³	88	152	162	241	391	238
P.E.I.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7	1	1
N.S.	69	104	96	72	72	91
N.B. ³	74	88	85	117	88	54
Que. ^{3,4}	3,507	2,975	2,397	505	593	421
Ont. ⁵	1,261	1,331	1,269	1,378	1,207	1,195
Man. ⁶	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,994	3,512
Sask. ⁷	23	4	4	6	4	18
Alta.	624	777	594	275	219	207
B.C. ³	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,265	1,443
Yukon	22	6	7	5	13	12
N.W.T.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	43	47
Canada ^{6,8}	5,668	5,437	4,614	2,606	6,890	7,239

Percentage of Alcohol-Related Delinquencies to Total Delinquencies

Province	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Nfld. ³	8.0	8.4	7.6	8.4	11.5	6.4
P.E.I.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6.7	0.6	0.4
N.S.	3.9	5.2	4.5	3.2	3.4	4.8
N.B. ³	5.3	6.5	5.8	6.1	4.6	3.2
Que. ^{3,4}	9.7	8.4	6.9	3.6	3.2	1.5
Ont. ⁵	4.4	5.0	5.1	5.4	4.7	4.4
Man. ⁶	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	20.3	14.2
Sask. ⁷	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.6
Alta.	5.0	5.7	4.7	2.8	2.4	2.0
B.C. ³	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6.7	6.6
Yukon	10.4	2.5	3.1	3.0	7.9	4.4
N.W.T.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8.4	7.8
Canada ^{6,8}	6.0	5.8	5.1	3.8	7.1	5.9

¹ Figures reported above are counts of events (delinquencies) not persons (delinquents) and refer to charges for which court action was terminated in a given year. Reporting is not complete in every province however, as a number of provincial courts did not submit reports for all terminated cases in a given year, and this may result in under-reporting.

² Includes offences under the provincial Liquor Acts.

³ Reporting of offences is incomplete for the year 1981.

⁴ Reported number of delinquencies decreased significantly beginning in 1979 as a result of new legislation which came into effect that year, and which introduced changes in the manner by which juveniles charged with offences were to be handled.

⁵ Reporting of offences is incomplete for the years 1980 and 1981.

⁶ Offences under the Highway Traffic Act and the Liquor Control Act for Manitoba for the years 1976 to 1979 are excluded, and for 1980, the reporting of offences under the Highway Traffic Act is incomplete.

⁷ Reporting of offences is incomplete for the years 1976 to 1981.

⁸ Excludes the following: British Columbia and the Northwest Territories for the years 1976 to 1979, and Prince Edward Island for the years 1976 to 1978, for which data are unavailable.

Note: A juvenile is defined as any boy or girl under the age of 16 years or such other age as defined by the province. For the upper age limit presently applicable in each of the provinces see Technical Notes.

Source: Statistics Canada, Juvenile Delinquents 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 85-202, undated).

TABLE 36

JUVENILE OFFENDERS INVOLVED IN ALCOHOL-RELATED DELINQUENCIES,
BY ADJUDICATION, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1976 TO 1981

Number^{1,2} Found Delinquent After Adjudication

Province	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Nfld. ³	72	147	153	219	363	219
P.E.I.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7	1	1
N.S.	65	97	85	63	67	76
N.B. ³	74	78	82	107	80	51
Que. ^{3,4}	2,998	2,527	2,310	473	581	406
Ont. ⁵	921	938	1,000	1,097	874	851
Man. ⁶	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,104	2,646
Sask. ⁷	22	3	4	6	4	15
Alta.	578	702	539	248	193	183
B.C. ³	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,075	1,237
Yukon	18	6	7	5	9	12
N.W.T.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	42	45
Canada ^{6,8,9}	4,748	4,498	4,180	2,225	5,393	5,742

¹ Figures reported above are counts of events (delinquencies) not persons (delinquents) and refer to charges for which court action was terminated in a given year. Reporting is not complete in every province however, as a number of provincial courts did not submit reports for all terminated cases in a given year, and this may result in under-reporting.

² Includes offences under the provincial Liquor Acts.

³ Reporting of offences is incomplete for the year 1981.

⁴ Reported number of delinquencies decreased significantly beginning in 1979 as a result of new legislation which came into effect that year, and which introduced changes in the manner by which juveniles charged with offences were to be handled.

⁵ Reporting of offences is incomplete for the years 1980 and 1981.

⁶ Offences under the Highway Traffic Act and the Liquor Control Act for Manitoba for the years 1976 to 1979 are excluded, and for 1980, the reporting of offences under the Highway Traffic Act is incomplete.

⁷ Reporting of offences is incomplete for the years 1976 to 1981.

⁸ Excludes the following: British Columbia and the Northwest Territories for the years 1976 to 1979, and Prince Edward Island for the years 1976 to 1978, for which data are unavailable.

⁹ In addition, a number of delinquencies were referred to adult court; these numbered 14 in 1976, 6 in 1979, 5 in 1980 and 4 in 1981.

Note: A juvenile is defined as any boy or girl under the age of 16 years or such other age as defined by the province. For the upper age limit presently applicable in each of the provinces see Technical Notes.

Source: Statistics Canada, Juvenile Delinquents 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 85-202, undated).

TABLE 37

SENTENCED ADMISSIONS¹ TO PROVINCIAL ADULT CORRECTIONAL
SERVICE FACILITIES FOR DRINKING AND DRIVING
OFFENCES,² CANADA AND PROVINCES
1978-79 TO 1981-82

Number of Drinking/Driving Sentenced Admissions³

Province	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Nfld. ⁴	395	417	428	613
P.E.I. ⁵	n.a.	n.a.	232	226
N.S. ⁵	381	418	198	272
N.B.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	510
Que.	n.a.	2,212	n.a.	4,324
Ont.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,220
Man.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	944
Sask. ⁵	1,552	1,605	1,820	1,540
Alta. ⁵	n.a.	n.a.	2,505	3,051
B.C. ⁵	1,882	1,725	1,577	2,268
Yukon	143	133	183	163
N.W.T. ⁵	155	158	167	173
Canada ⁶	4,508	6,668	7,110	19,304

Percentage of Sentenced Drinking/Driving Admissions
Relative to Total Sentenced Admissions

Province	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Nfld. ⁴	25	27	27	31
P.E.I. ⁵	n.a.	n.a.	25	24
N.S. ⁵	13	14	7	9
N.B.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9
Que.	n.a.	12	n.a.	20
Ont.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12
Man.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	22
Sask. ⁵	27	28	32	26
Alta. ⁵	n.a.	n.a.	19	20
B.C. ⁵	33	31	23	27
Yukon	37	36	41	36
N.W.T. ⁵	23	26	24	22
Canada ⁶	26	21	16	19

¹ Sentenced admissions refer to the number of persons admitted to custody under a warrant of committal handed down by a court judge or magistrate. Also included are persons sentenced on one offence but who are awaiting the completion of court hearings on another charge. The total number of admissions does not necessarily represent an unduplicated count of individuals since a person may be admitted, released and readmitted to custody within the same year.

² Includes persons sentenced and admitted to custody whose most serious offence was either impaired driving, blood/alcohol over .08 or refusing a breathalyzer.

³ Data have been estimated on the basis of the reported percentage of sentenced drinking/driving admissions relative to the total number of sentenced admissions.

⁴ Sentenced inmates detained in RCMP lock-ups are not included in these data; however, transfers from other institutions are included.

⁵ Includes inmates incarcerated due to a fine default on a drinking/driving offence.

⁶ Based on data from those provinces which reported in a given year.

Source: Statistics Canada, Adult Correctional Services in Canada 1981-82 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 85-211, 1983).

PUBLIC OPINION ON DRINKING AND DRIVING ACCORDING TO
SURVEYS ¹ CONDUCTED IN CANADA, 1981 AND 1983

Age and Sex	In Favour ² of:		Disapprove ³ of:
	Random Breath Tests	Tougher Sentences for Drinking and Driving	Jailing of Drinking Drivers After More than One Alcoholic Beverage
	1981 %	1981 %	1983 %
All	73	82	61
Sex:			
Male	70	78	67
Female	75	86	56
Age:			
18 - 29	68	76	67
30 - 49	73	84	66
50 and over	77	87	50

¹ Data based on personal interviews with approximately 1,000 adults, 18 years of age and over. Samples of this size are accurate within a four percentage point margin, 19 in 20 times.

² The questions asked were: "Could you tell me if you favour or oppose tougher sentences for drinking and driving/random breath tests for drivers?"

³ The question asked was: "In some European countries, a person who drives a car after having more than one drink of alcoholic beverages is sent to jail. Would you like to see such a law in this country or not?"

Source: The Gallup Poll of Canada, The Gallup Report (Toronto: The Gallup Poll of Canada, July 15, 1981 and June 20, 1983).

TABLE 39

ALCOHOL-RELATED DIVORCES, CANADA, 1971-1982
AND PROVINCES, 1978-1982

Canada			
Year	Number of divorces with "addiction to alcohol" cited as the reason for marriage breakdown ¹	Marriage breakdown due to "addiction to alcohol" as a percentage of all marriage breakdowns ¹	"Addiction to alcohol" as a percentage of all alleged grounds ² for divorce
1971	856	4.9	2.2
1972	859	4.8	2.0
1973	1,032	5.3	2.1
1974	1,607	6.6	2.7
1975	1,658	6.2	2.4
1976	1,806	6.7	2.5
1977	1,791	6.7	2.4
1978	1,655	6.4	2.1
1979	1,671	6.3	2.1
1980	1,508	5.4	1.8
1981	1,543	5.3	1.7
1982	1,425	4.7	1.5

Provinces ³															
Province	Number of divorces with "addiction to alcohol" cited as the reason for marriage breakdown ¹					Marriage breakdown due to "addiction to alcohol" as a percentage of all marriage breakdowns ¹					"Addiction to alcohol" as a percentage of all alleged grounds ² for divorce				
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Nfld.	2	1	-	-	4	0.9	0.4	-	-	1.3	0.4	0.2	-	-	0.6
P.E.I.	8	5	10	6	2	10.1	6.1	9.2	4.9	1.5	5.0	3.0	5.3	2.8	0.9
N.S.	25	35	23	34	23	2.9	3.7	2.4	4.0	2.8	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.1	0.7
N.B.	33	34	28	37	32	5.3	4.3	3.8	5.6	3.4	2.2	2.0	1.6	2.2	1.5
Que.	1,140	1,172	997	1,067	997	18.6	21.5	20.3	16.2	17.7	4.9	5.1	4.6	3.7	3.5
Ont.	180	153	172	144	138	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5
Man.	15	11	6	11	7	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3
Sask.	24	28	45	31	29	3.4	3.8	5.1	3.8	3.5	1.3	1.5	2.0	1.3	1.3
Alta.	135	151	128	119	107	8.6	9.7	6.6	6.0	5.0	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.7
B.C.	92	81	98	93	85	2.5	2.1	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7
Yukon	1	-	1	1	-	3.0	-	3.2	3.3	-	1.3	-	1.1	1.2	-
N.W.T.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2.3	-	-	-	-	1.3

¹ Reasons for marriage breakdown include the following: addiction to alcohol; separation for not less than three years; desertion by petitioner for not less than five years; imprisonment for aggregate period of not less than three years; imprisonment for not less than two years on sentence of death or sentence of ten years or more; addiction to narcotics; whereabouts of spouse unknown; and non-consummation of marriage.

² Alleged grounds for divorce include, in addition to marriage breakdown, the following marital offences: adultery, physical cruelty, mental cruelty, sodomy, bestiality, rape, homosexual act and subsequent marriage.

³ Data for the provinces are not available prior to 1978.

Source: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics - Volume 11, Marriages and Divorces 1974, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 84-205, 1976, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1983 respectively).

MORBIDITY STATISTICS

TABLE 40

DEATHS FROM LIVER CIRRHOSIS¹ AND ESTIMATED PREVALENCE OF ALCOHOLISM,²
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1970 AND 1980

Liver Cirrhosis

Province	Total Deaths		Per 100,000 Population (Aged 20 and over)		Per 1,000 Deaths (From all causes)	
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
Nfld.	19	32	7.2	9.7	5.8	9.6
P.E.I.	6	7	9.5	8.9	5.9	6.8
N.S.	39	57	8.5	10.3	5.8	8.1
N.B.	41	54	11.6	12.1	8.3	10.2
Que.	494	665	13.8	15.3	12.2	15.3
Ont.	735	967	15.8	16.6	13.0	15.4
Man.	66	105	11.0	15.3	8.4	12.4
Sask.	50	84	9.0	13.5	6.7	11.0
Alta.	100	229	10.8	16.4	9.9	18.0
B.C.	246	481	18.5	26.1	14.4	24.8
Canada ³	1,796	2,681	14.1	16.6	11.5	15.7

Alcoholism

Province	Number of Alcoholics ²		Alcoholics Per 100,000 Population (Total population)		Alcoholics Per 100,000 Population (Aged 20 and over)	
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
Nfld.	3,800	6,000	700	1,100	1,400	1,800
P.E.I.	1,300	1,700	1,200	1,400	2,100	2,200
N.S.	9,400	12,700	1,200	1,500	2,000	2,300
N.B.	8,600	11,900	1,400	1,700	2,400	2,700
Que.	113,100	150,900	1,900	2,400	3,200	3,500
Ont.	162,600	219,400	2,200	2,600	3,500	3,800
Man.	15,400	24,400	1,600	2,400	2,600	3,600
Sask.	11,200	17,200	1,200	1,800	2,000	2,800
Alta.	22,700	51,400	1,400	2,400	2,500	3,700
B.C.	53,200	104,400	2,500	4,000	4,000	5,700
Canada ³	401,300	600,000	1,900	2,500	3,100	3,700

¹ For medical conditions included under this diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

² Estimated according to the Jellinek formula with proportion of liver cirrhosis deaths due to alcoholism equal to 0.37 and rate of death from liver cirrhosis among all alcoholics equal to 16.53 per 10,000.

³ Excludes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Source: Statistics Canada, Causes of Death - Provinces by Sex and Canada by Sex and Age 1969, 1970, 1971, 1979, 1980 and 1981 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 84-203, 1971, 1971, 1972, 1981, 1982 and 1982 respectively).

TABLE 41

ESTIMATED PREVALENCE OF ALCOHOLISM¹ BY SEX AND RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION
AGED 20 AND OVER, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1970 AND 1980

Number of Alcoholics²

Province	1970		1980	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Nfld.	2,600	1,200	4,300	1,700
P.E.I.	850	450	1,200	500
N.S.	5,900	3,500	9,450	3,250
N.B.	6,050	2,550	8,100	3,800
Que.	77,350	35,750	106,450	44,450
Ont.	107,150	55,450	150,750	68,650
Man.	10,100	5,300	15,600	8,800
Sask.	7,600	3,600	12,350	4,850
Alta.	14,900	7,800	33,850	17,550
B.C.	33,100	20,100	67,900	36,500
Canada ³	265,600	135,700	409,950	190,050

Sex-Specific Rates Per 100,000 Population Aged 20 and Over

Province	1970		1980	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Nfld.	1,950	950	2,600	1,050
P.E.I.	2,700	1,450	3,150	1,250
N.S.	2,600	1,500	3,500	1,150
N.B.	3,450	1,450	3,700	1,700
Que.	4,450	2,000	5,050	2,000
Ont.	4,700	2,350	5,350	2,300
Man.	3,400	1,750	4,700	2,500
Sask.	2,700	1,300	4,000	1,550
Alta.	3,200	1,700	4,750	2,550
B.C.	5,000	3,050	7,500	3,900
Canada ³	4,200	2,100	5,200	2,300

¹ Estimated according to the Jellinek formula with proportion of liver cirrhosis deaths due to alcoholism assumed to be the same for both sexes and equal to 0.37 and rate of death from liver cirrhosis among all alcoholics equal to 16.53 per 10,000 (see Technical Notes).

² Based on centred two-year moving averages of deaths from liver cirrhosis by sex weighted by the moving average for both sexes combined.

³ Excludes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Causes of Death - Provinces by Sex and Canada by Sex and Age 1969, 1970, 1971, 1979, 1980 and 1981* (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 84-203, 1971, 1971, 1972, 1981, 1982 and 1982 respectively).

TABLE 42

DEATHS FROM LIVER CIRRHOSIS¹ AND ESTIMATED PREVALENCE OF ALCOHOLISM,²
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1971 AND 1981

Liver Cirrhosis

Province	Total Deaths		Per 100,000 Population (Aged 20 and over)		Per 1,000 Deaths (From all causes)	
	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981
Nfld.	17	21	6.3	6.2	5.3	6.5
P.E.I.	6	7	9.3	8.8	5.9	7.0
N.S.	43	48	9.2	8.5	6.4	6.8
N.B.	39	49	10.8	10.9	7.8	9.5
Que.	558	706	15.4	16.0	13.6	16.5
Ont.	792	992	16.6	16.7	13.9	15.7
Man.	80	112	13.2	16.2	9.9	12.9
Sask.	45	75	8.2	11.8	6.0	9.9
Alta.	108	240	11.3	16.2	10.2	18.7
B.C.	247	458	18.0	23.9	13.8	23.0
Canada ³	1,935	2,708	14.8	16.4	12.3	15.8

Alcoholism

Province	Number of Alcoholics ²		Alcoholics Per 100,000 Population (Total population)		Alcoholics Per 100,000 Population (Aged 20 and over)	
	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981
Nfld.	4,100	5,300	800	900	1,500	1,600
P.E.I.	1,600	1,600	1,400	1,300	2,500	2,000
N.S.	10,900	11,700	1,400	1,400	2,300	2,100
N.B.	8,900	11,400	1,400	1,600	2,500	2,500
Que.	123,800	148,700	2,100	2,300	3,400	3,400
Ont.	181,300	215,100	2,400	2,500	3,800	3,600
Man.	18,100	24,900	1,800	2,400	3,000	3,600
Sask.	11,500	16,900	1,200	1,700	2,100	2,700
Alta.	24,900	52,300	1,500	2,300	2,600	3,500
B.C.	56,900	98,700	2,600	3,600	4,100	5,200
Canada ³	442,000	586,600	2,100	2,400	3,400	3,600

¹ For medical conditions included under this diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

² Estimated according to the Jellinek formula with proportion of liver cirrhosis deaths due to alcoholism equal to 0.37 and rate of death from liver cirrhosis among all alcoholics equal to 16.53 per 10,000.

³ Excludes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Source: Statistics Canada, Causes of Death - Provinces by Sex and Canada by Sex and Age 1970, 1971, 1972, 1980, and 1981 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 84-203, 1971, 1972, 1974, 1982, and 1982 respectively); Statistics Canada, Causes of Death - Vital Statistics Volume IV, 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 84-203, 1984).

TABLE 43

ESTIMATED PREVALENCE OF ALCOHOLISM¹ BY SEX AND RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION
AGED 20 AND OVER, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1971 AND 1981

Province	Number of Alcoholics ²			
	1971		1981	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Nfld.	2,600	1,500	3,600	1,700
P.E.I.	1,000	600	1,000	600
N.S.	7,200	3,700	7,950	3,750
N.B.	6,450	2,450	7,500	3,900
Que.	86,000	37,800	104,650	44,050
Ont.	120,200	61,100	146,950	68,150
Man.	12,600	5,500	15,750	9,150
Sask.	7,850	3,650	11,550	5,350
Alta.	16,050	8,850	35,750	16,550
B.C.	34,900	22,000	62,900	35,800
Canada ³	294,850	147,150	397,600	189,000

Sex-Specific Rates Per 100,000 Population Aged 20 and Over

Province	1971		1981	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Nfld.	1,900	1,150	2,150	1,000
P.E.I.	3,100	1,850	2,600	1,500
N.S.	3,100	1,550	2,900	1,300
N.B.	3,600	1,350	3,400	1,700
Que.	4,850	2,050	4,900	1,950
Ont.	5,100	2,500	5,150	2,200
Man.	4,200	1,800	4,700	2,550
Sask.	2,800	1,350	3,650	1,700
Alta.	3,300	1,900	4,750	2,300
B.C.	5,100	3,200	6,700	3,650
Canada ³	4,600	2,250	4,950	2,250

¹ Estimated according to the Jellinek formula with proportion of liver cirrhosis deaths due to alcoholism assumed to be the same for both sexes and equal to 0.37 and rate of death from liver cirrhosis among all alcoholics equal to 16.53 per 10,000 (see Technical Notes).

² Based on centred two-year moving averages of deaths from liver cirrhosis by sex weighted by the moving average for both sexes combined.

³ Excludes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Source: Statistics Canada, Causes of Death - Provinces by Sex and Canada by Sex and Age 1970, 1971, 1972, 1980, and 1981 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 84-203, 1971, 1972, 1974, 1982, and 1982 respectively); Statistics Canada, Causes of Death - Vital Statistics Volume IV, 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 84-203, 1984).

TABLE 44

ESTIMATED PREVALENCE OF ALCOHOLISM, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1960 TO 1981

Number of Alcoholics¹

Year	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
1960	2,200	1,200	5,900	3,900	69,400	93,900	11,100	6,200	11,800	23,000	228,600
1961	2,100	1,000	6,100	3,900	69,900	93,450	10,900	6,300	12,100	24,200	229,950
1962	2,300	1,000	5,600	3,600	69,900	92,200	11,400	7,000	11,400	23,900	228,100
1963	2,350	700	6,100	4,300	73,100	93,900	12,200	7,800	12,600	24,700	237,750
1964	2,800	800	6,500	5,400	80,600	105,100	13,100	9,000	15,400	29,500	268,200
1965	3,000	900	5,700	5,100	84,400	113,400	13,800	8,400	15,200	33,500	283,400
1966	3,100	1,000	5,800	5,600	93,700	119,300	13,900	8,500	14,800	36,300	302,000
1967	3,800	1,100	6,300	6,300	101,400	126,200	13,700	10,100	16,500	38,100	323,500
1968	4,000	1,100	7,700	7,100	103,600	136,700	13,700	10,500	19,000	40,600	343,000
1969	3,600	1,200	9,300	7,100	106,400	148,350	14,100	11,200	21,100	47,000	369,350
1970	3,800	1,300	9,400	8,600	113,100	162,600	15,400	11,200	22,700	53,200	401,300
1971	4,100	1,600	10,900	8,900	123,800	181,300	18,100	11,500	24,900	56,900	442,000
1972	4,500	1,800	13,400	9,200	132,800	193,800	19,800	12,400	27,100	59,900	474,700
1973	4,700	1,700	14,100	10,400	148,200	210,500	21,500	13,400	29,900	71,000	525,400
1974	4,000	1,800	13,900	11,200	165,400	226,700	23,950	16,100	33,600	88,000	584,650
1975	3,200	1,800	14,100	11,200	172,700	230,300	24,500	17,900	37,300	93,700	606,700
1976	3,900	1,800	14,100	12,300	176,600	235,900	23,100	17,500	41,300	92,000	618,500
1977	5,900	1,500	13,400	13,400	176,050	235,000	22,300	17,100	43,900	94,200	622,750
1978	6,600	1,500	13,400	13,500	168,900	228,600	24,000	16,800	46,200	100,200	619,700
1979	6,100	1,800	13,700	12,800	155,200	222,400	24,900	16,400	49,000	103,000	605,300
1980	6,000	1,700	12,700	11,900	150,900	219,400	24,400	17,200	51,400	104,400	600,000
1981	5,300	1,600	11,700	11,400	148,700	215,100	24,900	16,900	52,300	98,700	586,600

Alcoholics Per 100,000 Population

Year	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
1960	500	1,200	800	700	1,300	1,500	1,200	700	900	1,400	1,300
1961	500	1,000	800	700	1,300	1,500	1,200	700	900	1,500	1,300
1962	500	700	750	600	1,300	1,500	1,200	800	800	1,400	1,200
1963	500	600	800	700	1,300	1,400	1,300	800	900	1,500	1,300
1964	600	700	900	900	1,400	1,600	1,400	1,000	1,100	1,700	1,400
1965	600	800	800	800	1,500	1,700	1,400	900	1,000	1,900	1,400
1966	600	900	800	900	1,600	1,800	1,400	900	1,100	1,900	1,500
1967	800	1,000	800	1,000	1,700	1,800	1,400	1,100	1,200	2,000	1,600
1968	800	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,700	1,900	1,400	1,100	1,200	2,000	1,700
1969	700	1,100	1,200	1,100	1,800	2,000	1,400	1,200	1,400	2,300	1,800
1970	700	1,200	1,200	1,400	1,900	2,200	1,600	1,200	1,400	2,500	1,900
1971	800	1,400	1,400	1,400	2,100	2,400	1,800	1,200	1,500	2,600	2,100
1972	800	1,600	1,700	1,400	2,200	2,500	2,000	1,400	1,600	2,700	2,200
1973	900	1,500	1,800	1,600	2,400	2,700	2,200	1,500	1,800	3,100	2,400
1974	700	1,600	1,700	1,700	2,700	2,800	2,400	1,800	2,000	3,700	2,600
1975	600	1,500	1,700	1,700	2,800	2,800	2,400	2,000	2,100	3,900	2,700
1976	700	1,500	1,700	1,800	2,800	2,900	2,300	1,900	2,200	3,700	2,700
1977	1,100	1,300	1,600	2,000	2,700	2,800	2,200	1,800	2,300	3,800	2,600
1978	1,200	1,500	1,600	2,000	2,700	2,700	2,300	1,700	2,300	3,900	2,600
1979	1,100	1,500	1,600	1,850	2,400	2,600	2,400	1,700	2,400	4,000	2,600
1980	1,100	1,400	1,500	1,700	2,400	2,600	2,400	1,800	2,400	3,900	2,500
1981	900	1,300	1,400	1,600	2,300	2,500	2,400	1,700	2,300	3,600	2,400

TABLE 44 (Continued)

ESTIMATED PREVALENCE OF ALCOHOLISM, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1960 TO 1981
Alcoholics Per 100,000 Population Aged 20+

Year	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
1960	1,000	2,100	1,400	1,200	2,400	2,500	2,000	1,200	1,600	2,300	2,200
1961	900	1,700	1,500	1,200	2,400	2,500	2,000	1,200	1,600	2,400	2,200
1962	1,000	1,300	1,300	1,100	2,300	2,400	2,000	1,300	1,500	2,300	2,100
1963	1,000	1,200	1,400	1,300	2,400	2,400	2,200	1,500	1,600	2,400	2,200
1964	1,200	1,300	1,500	1,700	2,600	2,700	2,300	1,700	1,900	2,400	2,400
1965	1,300	1,500	1,300	1,600	2,600	2,800	2,400	1,500	1,900	2,800	2,400
1966	1,300	1,700	1,400	1,700	2,900	2,900	2,400	1,600	1,800	3,100	2,500
1967	1,600	1,800	1,500	1,900	3,000	2,900	2,400	1,600	1,800	3,200	2,600
1968	1,600	1,800	1,700	1,800	3,000	3,100	2,400	1,800	2,000	3,200	2,700
1969	1,400	1,900	2,100	2,000	3,000	3,300	2,400	1,900	2,200	3,300	2,800
1970	1,400	2,100	2,000	2,400	3,200	3,500	2,600	2,000	2,400	3,700	3,000
1971	1,500	2,500	2,300	2,500	3,400	3,800	3,000	2,000	2,500	4,000	3,100
1972	1,600	2,700	2,800	2,500	3,600	4,000	3,200	2,300	2,600	4,100	3,400
1973	1,700	2,500	2,900	2,800	3,900	4,200	3,500	2,400	3,000	4,200	3,600
1974	1,400	2,600	2,800	2,900	4,300	4,400	3,800	2,900	3,200	5,700	3,900
1975	1,100	2,500	2,800	2,800	4,400	4,400	3,800	3,200	3,400	5,900	4,200
1976	1,300	2,500	2,700	3,000	4,400	4,400	3,500	3,000	3,600	5,600	4,200
1977	1,900	2,000	2,500	3,200	4,300	4,300	3,300	2,900	3,700	5,600	4,200
1978	2,100	2,000	2,500	3,100	4,000	4,100	3,600	2,800	3,700	5,800	4,100
1979	1,900	2,300	2,500	2,900	3,700	3,900	3,700	2,700	3,700	5,800	4,000
1980	1,800	2,200	2,300	2,700	3,500	3,800	3,600	2,800	3,700	5,700	3,800
1981	1,600	2,000	2,100	2,500	3,400	3,600	3,600	2,700	3,500	5,200	3,600

¹ Estimated according to the Jellinek formula (see Technical Notes).

Sources: For 1960 to 1964, Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, and 1964 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 84-204, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965 and 1967 respectively); For 1965 to 1980, Statistics Canada, Causes of Death: Provinces by Sex and Canada by Sex and Age, annual issues (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 84-203, from 1967 to 1982); for 1981, Statistics Canada, Causes of Death - Vital Statistics Volume IV, 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 84-203, 1984).

Adapted from: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, Statistical Supplement to the Annual Report, annual issues (Toronto, from 1962 to 1983).

TABLE 45
HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS¹ FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED CASES^{2,3} BY SEX,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1979-80 AND 1980-81

Mental Disorders																		
Prov.	Alcoholic Psychoses				Alcohol Dependence Syndrome				Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol									
	Male %		Female %		Total Number		Male %		Female %		Total Number							
	1979-80	1980-81	1979-80	1980-81	1979-80	1980-81	1979-80	1980-81	1979-80	1980-81	1979-80	1980-81						
Nfld.	91	85	9	15	46	39	85	85	15	15	577	548	-	-	-	6		
P.E.I.	75	65	25	35	12	17	82	86	18	14	308	219	67	100	33	5		
N.S.	89	90	11	10	143	125	92	87	8	13	600	616	65	68	35	31		
N.B.	87	83	13	18	102	120	90	87	10	13	1,684	792	66	64	34	65		
Que.	83	84	17	16	487	994	85	84	15	16	6,024	5,468	-	78	22	-		
Ont.	81	77	19	23	1,480	1,471	75	76	25	24	8,758	8,661	65	67	35	1,197		
Man.	80	75	20	25	340	596	76	73	24	27	1,115	861	63	65	37	103		
Sask.	72	76	28	24	469	402	77	75	23	25	1,243	888	67	70	33	250		
Alta.	76	81	24	19	683	674	77	78	23	22	3,290	3,133	64	66	34	361		
B.C.	78	77	22	23	1,372	1,590	73	73	27	27	2,041	1,947	59	64	41	493		
Canada ⁵	79	79	21	21	5,134	6,028	79	79	21	21	25,640	23,133	64	68	36	32	2,506	3,130

Injury and Poisoning																		
Prov.	Diseases of the Digestive System				Toxic Effects of Alcohol				Total									
Male %		Female %		Total Number		Male %		Female %		Total Number								
1979-80	1980-81	1979-80	1980-81	1979-80	1980-81	1979-80	1980-81	1979-80	1980-81	1979-80	1980-81							
Nfld.	73	61	27	39	147	155	64	87	36	13	28	15	83	80	17	20	798	757
P.E.I.	69	81	31	19	32	31	56	62	44	38	16	8	79	84	21	16	374	280
N.S.	63	67	37	33	310	256	61	77	39	23	31	22	82	82	18	18	1,115	1,041
N.B.	70	70	30	30	232	185	67	75	33	25	18	20	86	83	14	17	2,101	1,184
Que.	68	67	32	33	2,508	2,613	69	58	31	42	96	89	80	79	20	21	9,115	9,659
Ont.	63	62	37	38	4,167	3,993	55	58	45	42	365	379	71	72	29	28	15,967	15,638
Man.	63	61	37	39	418	438	56	53	44	47	64	64	73	70	27	30	2,040	2,058
Sask.	69	62	31	38	354	378	67	58	33	42	69	88	74	71	26	29	2,385	2,202
Alta.	56	59	44	41	866	932	56	61	44	39	134	152	72	74	28	26	5,334	5,206
B.C.	63	60	37	40	1,753	1,864	58	60	42	40	60	48	70	69	30	31	5,719	5,996
Canada⁵	64	63	36	37	10,787	10,845	59	60	41	40	881	885	74	74	26	26	44,948	44,021

TABLE 45 (Continued)

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS¹ FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED CASES^{2,3} BY SEX,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1979-80 AND 1980-81

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.

² In addition there were separations due to alcoholic pellagra - 3 in 1979-80 and 3 in 1980-81, and to suspected damage to the fetus from maternal alcohol addiction affecting management of the mother during pregnancy - 10 in 1979-80 and 14 in 1980-81.

³ For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

⁴ 1979-80 data for Quebec were submitted in terms of the 8th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-8) and were converted in terms of the 9th Revision (ICD-9) which may result in zero cases for certain diagnostic categories.

⁵ Excluding newborns, Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Note:

The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. Because of restructuring of the Classification and modifications to the rules of assigning medical conditions to categories, category numbers and disease titles may not always correspond directly to those in the 8th Revision (ICD-8). Consequently, direct comparisons with previous years data should be made only with reference to both classifications. For a comparison of disease titles under both the 8th and 9th Revisions see Technical Notes.

Source: Data were made available through the courtesy of Health Division, Statistics Canada.

TABLE 46
HOSPITAL SEPARATION¹ RATES FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED CASES^{2,3} PER 100,000 POPULATION,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1979-80 AND 1980-81

Province	Alcoholic Psychoses		Mental Disorders		Diseases of the Digestive System		Injury and Poisoning		Total	
	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome		Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol		Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis		Toxic Effects of Alcohol			
	1979-80	1980-81	1979-80	1980-81	1979-80	1980-81	1979-80	1980-81	1979-80	1980-81
Nfld.	8.1	6.9	102.1	96.7	26.0	27.3	5.0	2.6	141.2	133.5
P.E.I.	9.8	13.9	252.0	178.8	26.2	25.3	13.1	6.5	306.0	228.6
N.S.	17.0	14.8	71.2	72.7	36.8	30.2	3.7	2.6	132.4	122.9
N.B.	14.7	17.2	243.0	113.8	33.5	26.6	2.6	2.9	303.2	170.1
Que.	7.7	15.5	94.9	85.4	39.5	40.8	1.5	1.4	143.6	150.8
Ont.	17.4	17.1	102.8	100.9	48.9	46.5	4.3	4.4	187.4	182.1
Man.	33.2	58.2	108.8	84.0	40.8	42.7	6.2	6.2	199.0	200.8
Sask.	49.2	41.8	130.3	92.2	37.1	39.3	7.2	9.1	250.0	228.7
Alta.	32.8	30.9	158.0	143.7	41.6	42.8	6.4	7.0	256.1	238.9
B.C.	52.5	59.0	78.1	72.3	67.0	69.2	2.3	1.8	218.8	222.6
Canada ⁵	21.6	25.0	107.9	96.1	45.4	45.0	3.7	3.7	189.1	182.8

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.

² In addition, there were separations due to alcoholic pellagra: 3 in 1979-80 and 3 in 1980-81; and to suspected damage to the fetus from maternal alcohol addiction affecting management of the mother during pregnancy: 10 in 1979-80 and 14 in 1980-81.

³ For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

⁴ 1979-80 data were submitted in terms of the 8th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-8) and were converted in terms of the 9th Revision (ICD-9) which may result in zero cases for certain diagnostic categories.

⁵ Excluding newborns, Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. Because of restructuring of the Classification and modifications to the rules of assigning medical conditions to categories, category numbers and disease titles may not always correspond directly to those in the 8th Revision (ICD-8). Consequently, direct comparisons with previous years data should be made only with reference to both classifications. For a comparison of disease titles under both the 8th and 9th Revisions see Technical Notes.

Source: Data were made available through the courtesy of Health Division, Statistics Canada.

TABLE 47

HOSPITAL SEPARATION¹ RATES FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED CASES^{2,3} PER 100,000 POPULATION,
AGED 20 AND OVER, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1979-80 AND 1980-81

Province	Alcoholic Psychoses		Mental Disorders		Diseases of the Digestive System		Injury and Poisoning		Total	
	1979-80	1980-81	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis		Toxic Effects of Alcohol		1979-80	1980-81
Nfld.	14.0	11.7	176.0	164.3	44.8	46.5	8.5	4.5	243.3	227.0
P.E.I.	15.5	21.7	397.4	279.0	41.3	39.5	20.6	10.2	482.5	356.8
N.S.	26.0	22.4	109.2	110.3	56.4	45.9	5.6	3.9	202.8	186.4
N.B.	23.2	26.9	383.2	177.3	52.8	41.4	4.1	4.5	478.1	265.1
Que.	11.4	22.8	140.9	125.3	58.7	59.9	2.2	2.0	213.2	221.3
Ont.	25.7	25.1	152.2	147.8	72.4	68.1	6.3	6.5	277.4	266.9
Man.	50.0	86.8	164.0	125.4	61.5	63.8	9.4	9.3	300.0	299.7
Sask.	76.1	64.1	201.7	141.5	57.4	60.2	11.2	14.0	387.0	350.9
Alta.	50.6	47.1	243.9	219.0	64.2	65.1	9.9	10.6	395.4	363.8
B.C.	76.4	85.0	113.6	104.1	97.6	99.7	3.3	2.6	318.3	320.7
Canada ⁵	32.4	37.1	161.6	142.3	68.0	66.7	5.6	5.4	283.4	270.8

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.

² In addition, there were separations due to alcoholic pellagra: 3 in 1979-80 and 3 in 1980-81; and to suspected damage to the fetus from maternal alcohol addiction affecting management of the mother during pregnancy: 10 in 1979-80 and 14 in 1980-81.

³ For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

⁴ 1979-80 data were submitted in terms of the 8th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-8) and were converted in terms of the 9th Revision (ICD-9) which may result in zero cases for certain diagnostic categories.

⁵ Excluding newborns, Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. Because of restructuring of the Classification and modifications to the rules of assigning medical conditions to categories, category numbers and disease titles may not always correspond directly to those in the 8th Revision (ICD-8). Consequently, direct comparisons with previous years data should be made only with reference to both classifications. For a comparison of disease titles under both the 8th and 9th Revisions see Technical Notes.

Source: Data were made available through the courtesy of Health Division, Statistics Canada.

TABLE 48

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS¹ FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED CASES^{2,3} BY AGE AND SEX,
CANADA, * 1979-80 AND 1980-81

Mental Disorders

Age	Alcoholic Psychoses				Alcohol Dependence Syndrome				Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol			
	Male %		Female %		Male %		Female %		Male %		Female %	
	1979-80	1980-81	1979-80	1980-81	1979-80	1980-81	1979-80	1980-81	1979-80	1980-81	1979-80	1980-81
0 - 4	..	-	-	-	..	..	..	-	..	..	..	..
5 - 9	-	-	-	-	..	..	-	-	..	..	..	..
10 - 14	..	..	-	..	..	..	..	..	9	8	13	11
15 - 19	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	16	16	20	20
20 - 24	3	3	4	4	1	1	3	3	9	9	10	9
25 - 29	7	6	8	7	7	7	5	5	8	7	7	7
30 - 34	8	9	8	8	10	9	9	10	7	7	7	8
35 - 39	10	11	10	11	11	11	11	12	7	8	7	8
40 - 44	12	12	11	11	12	12	12	13	7	7	8	7
45 - 49	13	13	13	12	13	13	14	13	7	8	7	6
50 - 54	13	13	12	12	14	13	12	12	7	8	4	8
55 - 59	11	12	11	13	11	12	10	10	6	7	7	5
60 and over	22	21	22	20	17	18	15	16	16	14	9	9
Total (%) ⁵	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number ⁶	4,070	4,752	1,064	1,276	20,328	18,283	5,312	4,850	1,601	2,137	905	993

Injury and Poisoning

Diseases of the Digestive System

Age	Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis				Toxic Effects of Alcohol			
	Male %		Female %		Male %		Female %	
	1979-80	1980-81	1979-80	1980-81	1979-80	1980-81	1979-80	1980-81
0 - 4	..	..	1	1	11	14	15	12
5 - 9	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	1
10 - 14	..	..	1	..	14	15	10	10
15 - 19	..	..	1	..	16	16	15	21
20 - 24	..	..	2	2	10	10	8	10
25 - 29	1	1	3	2	7	8	7	7
30 - 34	2	2	3	2	6	6	8	5
35 - 39	4	4	6	6	7	6	7	8
40 - 44	6	6	8	7	6	6	8	6
45 - 49	9	8	11	11	4	5	5	6
50 - 54	14	12	14	14	6	4	4	6
55 - 59	17	16	15	16	5	4	2	3
60 and over	16	17	35	36	5	5	6	7
60 and over	31	34						
Total (%) ⁵	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number ⁶	6,933	6,836	3,854	4,009	516	529	365	356

TABLE 48 (Continued)

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS¹ FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED CASES^{2,3} BY AGE AND SEX,
CANADA, ⁴ 1979-80 AND 1980-81

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.

² In addition there were separations due to alcoholic pellagra - 3 in 1979-80 and 3 in 1980-81, and to suspected damage to the fetus from maternal alcohol addiction affecting management of the mother during pregnancy - 10 in 1979-80 and 14 in 1980-81.

³ For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

⁴ Excluding newborns, Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁵ Due to rounding, the column totals will not necessarily add up to 100%.

⁶ 1979-80 data for Quebec were submitted in terms of the 8th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-8) and were converted in terms of the 9th Revision (ICD-9) which may result in zero cases for certain diagnostic categories.

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. Because of restructuring of the Classification and modifications to the rules of assigning medical conditions to categories, category numbers and disease titles may not always correspond directly to those in the 8th Revision (ICD-8). Consequently, direct comparisons with previous years data should be made only with reference to both classifications. For a comparison of disease titles under both the 8th and 9th Revisions see Technical Notes.

Source: Data were made available through the courtesy of Health Division, Statistics Canada.

TABLE 49

AGE- AND SEX-SPECIFIC HOSPITAL SEPARATION¹ RATES FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED CASES^{2,3}
PER 100,000 POPULATION, ⁴ CANADA, ⁵ 1979-80 AND 1980-81

Mental Disorders

Age	Alcoholic Psychoses				Alcohol Dependence Syndrome				Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	1979-80	1980-81	1979-80	1980-81	1979-80	1980-81	1979-80	1980-81	1979-80	1980-81	1979-80	1980-81
0 - 4	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	0.4	0.1	-	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
5 - 9	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	1.0	0.7	0.1	0.5
10 - 14	0.4	0.3	-	0.1	3.5	3.2	-	1.9	13.4	16.3	12.0	11.7
15 - 19	1.6	2.6	1.0	1.4	21.2	17.2	13.3	11.3	22.0	27.9	15.7	17.0
20 - 24	9.3	11.2	4.2	5.0	66.6	58.3	23.7	19.8	12.3	16.3	8.2	8.2
25 - 29	27.2	28.3	7.8	7.8	131.2	123.4	36.1	30.1	12.7	15.6	6.5	6.6
30 - 34	36.2	41.3	9.5	10.9	205.3	174.4	52.4	49.3	11.1	16.2	7.1	8.3
35 - 39	55.0	66.6	14.1	17.6	291.5	253.4	80.4	76.2	14.2	21.9	8.6	9.7
40 - 44	75.7	85.4	18.3	22.1	386.7	339.1	104.7	96.9	18.5	23.7	11.3	11.5
45 - 49	85.0	94.8	22.3	24.8	427.3	364.4	119.3	98.2	18.1	26.9	10.4	10.2
50 - 54	86.5	104.3	20.5	25.4	459.5	382.3	105.4	91.5	19.9	27.1	6.0	12.9
55 - 59	84.5	98.1	19.3	28.3	414.6	387.0	91.9	81.5	18.4	28.6	10.3	8.1
60 and over	63.5	70.8	13.5	14.0	251.8	231.7	46.3	44.0	17.9	20.6	4.4	5.2
Total ⁶	34.6	40.0	8.9	10.6	172.9	153.7	44.6	40.1	13.6	18.0	7.6	8.2

Diseases of the Digestive System

Injury and Poisoning

Age	Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis				Toxic Effects of Alcohol			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	1979-80	1980-81	1979-80	1980-81	1979-80	1980-81	1979-80	1980-81
0 - 4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.7	6.3	8.3	6.5	4.9
5 - 9	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.6
10 - 14	1.2	1.1	2.1	1.4	6.8	7.7	3.6	3.9
15 - 19	2.1	1.8	2.4	2.3	6.7	7.2	4.8	6.3
20 - 24	6.6	4.0	7.3	6.5	4.7	4.4	2.5	3.0
25 - 29	14.1	13.9	10.4	8.9	3.6	4.2	2.4	2.3
30 - 34	30.6	29.7	13.8	17.4	4.0	3.1	3.3	1.9
35 - 39	52.8	48.7	29.9	28.9	4.5	4.2	3.5	3.8
40 - 44	96.4	85.7	48.6	45.1	3.4	4.7	4.6	3.4
45 - 49	146.3	127.0	71.1	69.8	5.0	3.9	3.2	3.4
50 - 54	190.5	174.9	87.4	88.5	3.8	3.8	3.4	2.3
55 - 59	201.3	202.4	100.0	104.7	4.5	3.4	1.5	2.0
60 and over	153.6	162.6	77.3	81.2	2.2	1.7	1.3	1.3
Total ⁶	59.0	57.5	32.3	33.2	4.4	4.4	3.1	2.9

TABLE 49 (Continued)

AGE- AND SEX-SPECIFIC HOSPITAL SEPARATION¹ RATES FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED CASES^{2,3}
PER 100,000 POPULATION, ⁴ CANADA, ⁵ 1979-80 AND 1980-81

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.

² In addition there were separations due to alcoholic pellagra - 3 in 1979-80 and 3 in 1980-81, and to suspected damage to the fetus from maternal alcohol addiction affecting management of the mother during pregnancy - 10 in 1979-80 and 14 in 1980-81.

³ For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

⁴ Rates were calculated using June 1st population estimates.

⁵ Excluding newborns, Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁶ 1979-80 data for Quebec were submitted in terms of the 8th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-8) and were converted in terms of the 9th Revision (ICD-9) which may result in zero cases for certain diagnostic categories.

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. Because of restructuring of the Classification and modifications to the rules of assigning medical conditions to categories, category numbers and disease titles may not always correspond directly to those in the 8th Revision (ICD-8). Consequently, direct comparisons with previous years data should be made only with reference to both classifications. For a comparison of disease titles under both the 8th and 9th Revisions see Technical Notes.

Source: Data were made available through the courtesy of Health Division, Statistics Canada.

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY¹ PER HOSPITAL SEPARATION FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED
CASES,² CANADA,^{3, 4} 1979-80 AND 1980-81

	1979-80	1980-81
Alcoholic Psychoses	16.6	16.7
Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	10.9	11.7
Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol ⁵	3.8	4.5
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	19.6	17.8
Toxic Effects of Alcohol	3.1	3.4

¹ The average length of stay for patients admitted to General and Allied Special Hospitals is considerably shorter than for patients admitted to inpatient psychiatric institutions, since the former function primarily as acute care hospitals while the latter provide mainly long-term care for chronic cases. (Length of stay is expressed in days.)

² For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

³ Excluding newborns, Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁴ 1979-80 data for Quebec were submitted in terms of the 8th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-8) and were converted in terms of the 9th Revision (ICD-9) which may result in zero cases for certain diagnostic categories.

⁵ Includes nondependent abuse of drugs other than alcohol consisting of 696 cases in 1979-80 and 805 in 1980-81.

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. Because of restructuring of the Classification and modifications to the rules of assigning medical conditions to categories, category numbers and disease titles may not always correspond directly to those in the 8th Revision (ICD-8). Consequently, direct comparisons with previous years data should be made only with reference to both classifications. For a comparison of disease titles under both the 8th and 9th Revisions see Technical Notes.

Source: Data were made available through the courtesy of Health Division, Statistics Canada.

PERCENTAGE OF HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS¹ FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED CASES^{2, 3}
 RELATIVE TO TOTAL FOR ALL DIAGNOSTIC CATEGORIES,
 CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1979-80 AND 1980-81

Province	1979-80	1980-81
Nfld.	0.9	0.8
P.E.I.	1.4	1.1
N.S.	0.8	0.7
N.B.	1.8	1.0
Que. ⁴	1.3	1.3
Ont.	1.2	1.2
Man.	1.3	1.3
Sask.	1.2	1.1
Alta.	1.4	1.4
B.C.	1.4	1.4
Canada ⁵	1.3	1.2

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.

² In addition, there were separations due to alcoholic pellagra - 3 in 1979-80 and 3 in 1980-81, and to suspected damage to the fetus from maternal alcohol addiction affecting management of the mother during pregnancy - 10 in 1979-80 and 14 in 1980-81.

³ Includes cases treated for alcoholic psychoses, alcohol dependence syndrome, nondependent abuse of alcohol, liver cirrhosis and toxic effects of alcohol. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

⁴ 1979-80 data were submitted in terms of the 8th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-8) and were converted in terms of the 9th Revision (ICD-9) which may result in zero cases for certain diagnostic categories.

⁵ Excluding newborns, Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. Because of restructuring of the Classification and modifications to the rules of assigning medical conditions to categories, category numbers and disease titles may not always correspond directly to those in the 8th Revision (ICD-8). Consequently, direct comparisons with previous years data should be made only with reference to both classifications. For a comparison of disease titles under both the 8th and 9th Revisions see Technical Notes.

Source: Data were made available through the courtesy of Health Division, Statistics Canada.

TABLE 52

ALCOHOL-RELATED SEPARATIONS¹ FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS² BY SEX,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1979-80 TO 1981-82

	Alcoholic Psychoses ³						Alcohol Dependence Syndrome ^{3, 4}					
	Male (%)		Female (%)		Total Number		Male (%)		Female (%)		Total Number	
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Nfld.	-	78	100	-	22	-	-	8	97	97	-	3
P.E.I.	92	88	67	8	12	33	3	16	90	84	10	16
N.S.	84	91	85	16	9	15	44	27	84	86	16	14
N.B.	94	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	82	-	18	-
Que.	78	76	85	22	24	15	88	72	82	87	18	13
Ont.	77	72	77	23	28	23	246	231	80	80	20	20
Man.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sask.	67	100	83	33	-	17	3	4	70	68	30	27
Alta.	81	89	85	19	11	15	42	35	83	87	17	13
B.C.	72	88	87	28	12	13	43	40	79	73	21	11
Canada	79	78	81	21	22	19	497	437	81	82	19	18
							435			82	4,012	4,172
												3,788

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.

² Includes inpatient data on cases treated in mental and psychiatric hospitals only. Excluded are individual patient data from psychiatric units of general hospitals, hospitals for addicts, and treatment centres for emotionally disturbed children.

³ The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

⁴ In addition, there were 109 cases of nondependent abuse of alcohol in 1979-80, 105 cases in 1980-81 and 157 cases in 1981-82 which accounted for 56%, 37% and 44% respectively, of all cases with Nondependent Abuse of Drugs.

⁵ Excludes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics - Volume 1, Institutional Admissions and Separations 1979-80 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 83-204, 1982); Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics - Mental and Psychiatric Hospitals 1980-81, 1981-82 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 83-204, 1984).

TABLE 53

ALCOHOL-RELATED SEPARATION¹ RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION
FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS,²
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1979-80 TO 1981-82

Province	Alcoholic Psychoses ³			Alcohol Dependence Syndrome ³		
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Nfld.	-	1.6	1.4	-	18.9	17.3
P.E.I.	10.6	13.1	2.4	103.9	145.3	134.4
N.S.	5.2	5.2	3.2	58.0	67.9	39.1
N.B.	2.6	-	-	7.9	-	-
Que.	1.4	0.9	1.1	2.9	7.7	7.4
Ont.	2.9	2.7	2.8	33.9	29.8	28.4
Man.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sask.	0.3	0.4	0.6	2.1	3.1	2.9
Alta.	2.0	1.6	2.1	10.5	9.5	8.7
B.C.	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1
Canada ⁴	2.1	1.8	1.8	16.8	17.3	15.5

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.

² Includes inpatient data on cases treated in mental and psychiatric hospitals only. Excluded are individual patient data from psychiatric units of general hospitals, hospitals for addicts, and treatment centres for emotionally disturbed children.

³ The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

⁴ Excludes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics - Volume 1, Institutional Admissions and Separations 1979-80 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 83-204, 1982); Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics - Mental and Psychiatric Hospitals 1980-81, 1981-82 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 83-204, 1984); Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics - Mental and Psychiatric Hospitals 1980-81, 1981-82 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 83-204, 1984).

TABLE 54

ALCOHOL-RELATED SEPARATION¹ RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION AGED 20
AND OVER, FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS,²
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1979-80 TO 1981-82

Province	Alcoholic Psychoses ³			Alcohol Dependence Syndrome ³		
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Nfld.	-	2.7	2.4	-	32.1	28.9
P.E.I.	16.8	20.4	3.8	163.9	226.8	207.5
N.S.	8.0	7.9	4.8	89.0	103.0	58.6
N.B.	4.1	-	-	12.5	-	-
Que.	2.1	1.3	1.6	4.3	11.3	10.8
Ont.	4.3	3.9	4.1	50.2	43.6	41.2
Man.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sask.	0.5	0.6	0.9	3.2	4.8	4.4
Alta.	3.1	2.4	3.1	16.2	14.5	13.2
B.C.	2.4	2.1	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5
Canada ⁴	3.1	2.7	2.6	25.3	25.7	22.8

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.

² Includes inpatient data on cases treated in mental and psychiatric hospitals only. Excluded are individual patient data from psychiatric units of general hospitals, hospitals for addicts, and treatment centres for emotionally disturbed children.

³ The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

⁴ Excludes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics - Volume 1, Institutional Admissions and Separations 1979-80 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 83-204, 1982); Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics - Mental and Psychiatric Hospitals 1980-81, 1981-82 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 83-204, 1984).

TABLE 55

ALCOHOL-RELATED SEPARATIONS¹ FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS²
BY AGE AND SEX, CANADA, 1979-80

Age	Alcoholic Psychoses ³		Alcohol Dependence Syndrome ³	
	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
Under 20	1	1	2	3
20 - 29	7	6	18	13
30 - 39	15	7	27	23
40 - 49	24	22	23	28
50 - 59	23	40	19	21
60 and over	30	25	10	12
Total (%) ⁴	100	100	100	100
Total Number ⁵	392	105	3,250	762
Median Age	51	54	41	44

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.

² Includes inpatient data on cases treated in mental and psychiatric hospitals only. Excluded are individual patient data from psychiatric units of general hospitals, hospitals for addicts, and treatment centres for emotionally disturbed children.

³ The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

⁴ Due to rounding, the column totals will not always add up to 100%.

⁵ Excludes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Source: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics - Volume 1, Institutional Admissions and Separations 1979-80 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 83-204, 1982).

TABLE 56

ALCOHOL-RELATED SEPARATIONS¹ FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS²
BY AGE AND SEX, CANADA, 1980-81 AND 1981-82

Age	Alcoholic Psychoses ³				Alcohol Dependence Syndrome ³			
	1980-81		1981-82		1980-81		1981-82	
	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
Under 20	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	4
20 - 24	1	3	4	1	7	8	7	8
25 - 34	12	15	11	11	24	23	24	24
35 - 44	20	12	18	21	26	25	27	21
45 - 64	49	51	44	46	37	34	34	38
65 and over	17	19	21	19	4	8	5	6
Total (%) ⁴	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number ⁵	342	95	351	84	3,434	738	3,110	678
Median Age	51	53	52	52	42	42	41	42

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.

² Includes inpatient data on cases treated in mental and psychiatric hospitals only. Excluded are individual patient data from psychiatric units of general hospitals, hospitals for addicts, and treatment centres for emotionally disturbed children.

³ The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

⁴ Due to rounding, the column totals will not always add up to 100%.

⁵ Excludes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Source: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics - Mental and Psychiatric Hospitals 1980-81, 1981-82 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 83-204, 1984).

TABLE 57

AGE- AND SEX-SPECIFIC ALCOHOL-RELATED SEPARATION¹ RATES PER 100,000
POPULATION, FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS,²
CANADA,³ 1979-80

Age	Alcoholic Psychoses ⁴		Alcohol Dependence Syndrome ⁴	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 20	0.1	..	1.7	0.5
20 - 29	1.3	0.3	27.0	4.6
30 - 39	3.5	0.4	51.2	10.7
40 - 49	7.5	1.8	59.1	17.0
50 - 59	7.8	3.5	54.6	13.2
60 and over	8.3	1.5	24.2	5.2
All Ages	3.3	0.9	27.6	6.4

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.

² Includes inpatient data on cases treated in mental and psychiatric hospitals only. Excluded are individual patient data from psychiatric units of general hospitals, hospitals for addicts, and treatment centres for emotionally disturbed children.

³ Excludes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁴ The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

Source: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics - Volume 1, Institutional Admissions and Separations 1979-80 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 83-204, 1982).

TABLE 58

AGE- AND SEX-SPECIFIC ALCOHOL-RELATED SEPARATION¹ RATES PER 100,000
POPULATION,² FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS,³
CANADA,⁴ 1980-81 AND 1981-82

Age	Alcoholic Psychoses ⁵				Alcohol Dependence Syndrome ⁵			
	1980-81		1981-82		1980-81		1981-82	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 20	..	..	0.1	..	1.9	0.6	2.2	0.6
20 - 24	0.4	0.3	1.2	0.1	19.9	5.2	17.6	4.5
25 - 34	2.0	0.7	1.9	0.4	40.2	8.2	36.2	7.7
35 - 44	4.9	0.8	4.3	1.2	62.6	12.9	56.3	9.5
44 - 64	7.4	2.1	6.7	1.6	55.9	10.7	46.9	11.0
65 and over	5.9	1.4	7.4	1.2	15.0	4.3	14.6	3.0
All Ages	2.9	0.8	2.9	0.7	28.9	6.1	25.8	5.5

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.

² Rates were calculated using June 1st population estimates.

³ Includes inpatient data on cases treated in mental and psychiatric hospitals only. Excluded are individual patient data from psychiatric units of general hospitals, hospitals for addicts, and treatment centres for emotionally disturbed children.

⁴ Excludes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁵ The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

Source: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics - Mental and Psychiatric Hospitals 1980-81, 1981-82 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 83-204, 1984).

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ALCOHOL-RELATED SEPARATIONS¹ FROM
MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS BY LENGTH OF STAY,
CANADA,² 1979-80 TO 1981-82

Alcoholic Psychoses³

Length of Stay	1979-80		1980-81		1981-82	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1 month	49.7	33.3	52.3	42.1	51.0	45.2
1 - 3 months	25.0	37.1	29.3	38.9	25.9	27.4
4 - 11 months	11.5	7.6	9.4	10.5	11.1	14.3
1 year and over	13.8	21.9	9.1	8.4	12.0	13.1
Total (%) ⁴	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mean (in days)	258	336	209	178	261	338
Median (in days)	32	73	30	51	30	47

Alcohol Dependence Syndrome³

Length of Stay	1979-80		1980-81		1981-82	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1 month	75.1	69.8	77.0	73.2	76.3	71.5
1 - 3 months	23.3	28.5	21.4	24.0	22.2	25.4
4 - 11 months	1.0	1.3	1.2	2.7	1.1	2.2
1 year and over	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.9
Total (%) ⁴	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mean (in days)	28	32	29	29	33	34
Median (in days)	21	22	20	22	21	22

All Diagnoses

Length of Stay	1979-80		1980-81		1981-82	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1 month	53.9	48.0	56.6	49.3	54.6	47.9
1 - 3 months	30.1	36.0	30.0	35.5	31.1	35.9
4 - 11 months	7.9	8.5	7.9	9.0	8.5	9.5
1 year and over	8.1	7.5	5.5	6.2	5.9	6.7
Total (%) ⁴	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mean (in days)	273	266	169	204	176	228
Median (in days)	29	36	27	33	28	36

¹ Includes inpatient data on cases treated in mental and psychiatric hospitals only. Excluded are individual patient data from psychiatric units of general hospitals, hospitals for addicts, and treatment centres for emotionally disturbed children.

² Excludes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

³ The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

⁴ Due to rounding, the column totals will not always add up to 100%.

Source: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics - Volume 1, Institutional Admissions and Separations 1979-80 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 83-204, 1982); Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics - Mental and Psychiatric Hospitals 1980-81, 1981-82 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 83-204, 1984).

PERCENTAGE OF HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS ¹ AND PATIENT-DAYS FROM MENTAL AND
PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED CASES ² RELATIVE TO TOTAL
FOR ALL DIAGNOSTIC CATEGORIES, ³ CANADA AND PROVINCES
1979-80 TO 1981-82

	Hospital Separations		
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Nfld.	-	12.7	12.4
P.E.I.	23.8	29.6	27.4
N.S.	15.7	17.6	11.6
N.B.	9.5	-	-
Que.	3.2	7.3	7.3
Ont.	16.4	15.1	14.4
Man.	-	-	-
Sask.	5.3	7.5	6.9
Alta.	12.5	12.6	13.2
B.C.	4.2	4.2	4.1
Canada	12.3	13.2	12.2
Patient-Days			
Canada	2.6	3.3	3.6

¹ Includes inpatient data on cases treated in mental and psychiatric hospitals only. Excluded are individual patient data from psychiatric units of general hospitals, hospitals for addicts, and treatment centres for emotionally disturbed children.

² Includes separations due to alcoholic psychoses and alcohol dependence syndrome.

³ The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics - Volume 1, Institutional Admissions and Separations 1979-80 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 83-204, 1982); Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics - Mental and Psychiatric Hospitals, 1980-81, 1981-82 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 83-204, 1984).

TABLE 61

BENEFICIARIES RECEIVING A DISABILITY PENSION FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED CONDITIONS DURING A ONE-MONTH PERIOD, BY SEX AND AGE
OF BENEFICIARY AT COMMENCEMENT OF DISABILITY PENSION, CANADA, FEBRUARY 1980

Age and Sex Distribution of Beneficiaries by Medical Disability¹

Age	Alcoholic Psychosis		Alcoholism		Liver Cirrhosis		Toxic Effect of Alcohol		Total Numbers	
	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male	Female
Under 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 - 34	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1
35 - 39	..	..	..	1	1	-	-	-	7	2
40 - 44	..	..	2	4	2	-	-	-	25	2
45 - 49	5	4	6	-	6	-	-	-	90	5
50 - 54	11	4	12	8	9	11	-	-	161	17
55 - 59	22	30	20	21	19	23	-	-	306	44
60 - 64	33	22	31	31	33	28	100	-	497	53
	29	37	27	37	32	33	-	-	456	66
Total (%) ²	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	-		
Total Number	264	27	596	52	682	111	2	-	1,544	190

Age- and Sex-Specific Rate Per 1,000 Beneficiaries by Medical Disability¹

Age	Alcoholic Psychosis		Alcoholism		Liver Cirrhosis		Toxic Effect of Alcohol		Total Numbers	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 29	-	-	2.4	-	2.4	5.4	-	-	4.7	5.4
30 - 34	-	2.3	3.1	-	3.1	2.3	-	-	7.2	4.6
35 - 39	0.7	-	9.4	-	8.0	-	-	-	18.1	3.7
40 - 44	5.8	1.3	16.1	-	18.3	5.1	-	-	40.3	6.4
45 - 49	7.3	0.6	18.0	2.6	15.5	7.8	-	-	40.8	11.0
50 - 54	7.7	2.8	16.4	3.8	17.1	8.7	-	-	41.2	15.2
55 - 59	5.8	1.0	12.6	2.7	14.9	5.2	0.1	-	33.5	8.9
60 - 64	2.9	1.0	6.2	1.9	8.2	3.6	-	-	17.3	6.4
Total	4.6	1.2	10.3	2.3	11.8	4.1	..	-	26.8	8.4

¹ Medical conditions included under each diagnostic category correspond to ICD-8 (see Technical Notes).

² Due to rounding, the column totals will not necessarily add up to 100%.

Source: Health and Welfare Canada, Disability Pensions: Distribution of Beneficiaries by Code and Age, February 1980 (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, Income Security Programs, Computer Printout, 1980).

STATISTICS ON FIRES DUE TO SUSPECTED IMPAIRMENT BY
ALCOHOL, DRUGS OR MEDICATION, CANADA, 1982

	Numbers	Percentage Relative to Fires Due to Human Failings ¹	Percentage Relative to Fires Due to All Causes
Fires	183	4.60	0.24
Dollar Losses	\$1,961,928	6.72	0.19
Injuries			
Firefighters	2	7.14	0.15
Male	25	15.06	1.57
Female	7	8.53	1.08
Children	-	-	-
Unclassified	2	14.28	5.88
Deaths			
Firefighters	-	-	-
Male	12	24.00	3.35
Female	7	26.92	3.78
Children	4	23.52	3.03
Unclassified	-	-	-

¹ Human failings causing fires include: suspected impairment by alcohol, drugs or medication; asleep; undetermined; and miscellaneous.

Source: Fire Commissioner of Canada, Fire Losses in Canada, Annual Report 1982 (Ottawa: Public Works Canada, Ministry of Supply and Services Canada, Catalogue No. W51 - 1982, 1984).

MORTALITY STATISTICS

TABLE 63

DEATHS FROM ALCOHOL-RELATED PROBLEMS¹ BY SEX, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1979 TO 1982

MENTAL DISORDERS:

Alcoholic Psychoses

Province	Male				Female				Total Number			
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1979	1980	1981	1982	1979	1980	1981	1982
Nfld.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.E.I.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
N.S.	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
N.B.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Que.	2	3	3	7	-	-	-	-	2	3	3	7
Ont.	19	11	18	16	1	1	2	1	20	12	20	17
Man.	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Sask.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Alta.	1	4	6	2	-	2	2	1	1	6	8	3
B.C.	4	4	2	9	1	-	3	3	5	4	5	12
Yukon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N.W.T.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	27	23	30	40	2	3	8	5	29	26	38	45

Alcohol Dependence Syndrome

Province	Male (%)				Female (%)				Total Number			
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1979	1980	1981	1982	1979	1980	1981	1982
Nfld.	100	83	75	100	-	17	25	-	4	6	4	4
P.E.I.	86	-	67	100	14	100	33	-	7	1	3	1
N.S.	79	87	83	92	21	13	17	8	14	23	12	13
N.B.	81	82	73	91	19	18	27	9	16	17	11	11
Que.	86	84	86	86	14	16	14	14	97	88	84	70
Ont.	77	80	71	81	23	20	29	19	223	179	167	187
Man.	80	55	70	82	20	45	30	18	15	11	20	17
Sask.	67	67	88	81	33	33	12	19	3	12	17	21
Alta.	76	79	80	81	24	21	20	19	54	76	65	47
B.C.	75	80	80	82	25	20	20	18	72	56	46	28
Yukon	67	50	67	100	33	50	33	-	3	4	3	4
N.W.T.	33	-	71	100	67	100	29	-	3	2	7	1
Canada	78	80	77	83	22	20	23	17	511	475	439	404

Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol

Province	Male (%)				Female (%)				Total Number			
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1979	1980	1981	1982	1979	1980	1981	1982
Nfld.	-	100	67	100	-	-	33	-	-	2	3	2
P.E.I.	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-
N.S.	100	88	71	100	-	12	29	-	5	8	7	10
N.B.	100	80	100	100	-	20	-	-	1	5	7	3
Que.	86	86	85	75	14	14	15	25	14	21	13	4
Ont.	74	80	73	84	26	20	27	16	46	44	30	32
Man.	67	64	50	67	33	36	50	33	6	14	8	6
Sask.	100	100	67	60	-	-	33	40	5	2	3	5
Alta.	65	67	50	69	35	33	50	31	23	21	6	13
B.C.	72	59	76	58	28	41	24	42	32	29	41	12
Yukon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N.W.T.	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	1	3
Canada	76	74	74	76	24	26	26	24	135	146	120	90

TABLE 63 (Continued)

DEATHS FROM ALCOHOL-RELATED PROBLEMS¹ BY SEX, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1979 TO 1982

DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM:

Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis

Province	Male (%)				Female (%)				Total Number			
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1979	1980	1981	1982	1979	1980	1981	1982
Nfld.	55	81	62	57	45	19	38	43	22	32	21	21
P.E.I.	60	71	71	43	40	29	29	57	10	7	7	7
N.S.	74	77	69	56	26	23	31	44	65	57	48	57
N.B.	73	68	61	73	27	32	39	27	56	54	49	51
Que.	70	70	73	66	30	30	27	34	660	665	706	580
Ont.	69	70	67	69	31	30	33	31	994	967	992	893
Man.	63	64	65	59	37	36	35	41	114	105	112	116
Sask.	72	74	68	62	28	26	32	38	64	84	75	68
Alta.	65	65	68	73	35	35	32	27	221	229	240	225
B.C.	64	67	62	63	36	33	38	37	445	481	458	367
Yukon	67	-	80	33	33	-	20	67	3	-	5	3
N.W.T.	67	100	-	100	33	-	-	-	3	1	-	1
Canada	68	69	68	67	32	31	32	33	2,657	2,682	2,713	2,389

INJURY AND POISONING:

Toxic Effects of Alcohol (N)²

Province	Male (%)				Female (%)				Total Number			
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1979	1980	1981	1982	1979	1980	1981	1982
Nfld.	-	100	50	-	100	-	50	-	1	2	4	-
P.E.I.	100	-	-	50	-	100	-	50	2	1	-	2
N.S.	67	100	89	100	33	-	11	-	3	4	9	4
N.B.	50	100	67	-	50	-	33	-	4	1	3	-
Que.	64	58	86	86	36	42	14	14	14	12	7	7
Ont.	73	71	68	84	27	29	32	16	51	35	34	32
Man.	50	67	60	57	50	33	40	43	6	3	10	7
Sask.	75	62	57	57	25	38	43	43	4	13	7	7
Alta.	55	64	62	73	45	36	38	27	31	33	32	22
B.C.	78	74	62	66	22	26	38	34	59	23	60	53
Yukon	75	100	-	-	25	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
N.W.T.	-	-	100	100	100	100	-	-	1	1	1	1
Canada	69	68	65	73	31	32	35	27	180	129	167	135

Accidental Poisoning by Alcohol (E)²

Province	Male (%)				Female (%)				Total Number			
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1979	1980	1981	1982	1979	1980	1981	1982
Nfld.	-	100	50	-	100	-	50	-	1	2	2	-
P.E.I.	100	-	-	50	-	100	-	50	2	1	-	2
N.S.	50	100	88	100	50	-	12	-	2	2	8	2
N.B.	50	-	100	-	50	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
Que.	56	60	100	100	44	40	-	-	9	5	1	5
Ont.	78	64	63	88	22	36	37	12	41	28	27	26
Man.	25	67	80	100	75	33	20	-	4	3	5	2
Sask.	-	100	-	50	-	-	-	50	-	3	-	4
Alta.	100	67	33	67	-	33	67	33	4	6	3	3
B.C.	80	70	61	70	20	30	39	30	54	20	46	44
Yukon	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
N.W.T.	-	-	100	100	-	100	-	-	-	1	1	1
Canada	75	68	65	78	25	32	35	22	120	72	95	89

¹ For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

² Numbers of deaths due to alcohol-related injury or poisoning are shown using two different classification systems. Under the "N" system, deaths are classified according to Nature of Injury, whereas under the "E" system, they are classified by External Cause. "N" and "E" numbers essentially refer to the same event and consequently are not additive. ("N" and "E" numbers will differ due to the coding practices employed in each classification system.)

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. Because of restructuring of the Classification and modifications to the rules of assigning deaths to categories, category numbers and disease titles may not always correspond directly to those in the 8th Revision (ICD-8). Consequently, direct comparisons with previous years data should be made only with reference to both classifications. For a comparison of disease titles under both the 8th and 9th Revisions see Technical Notes.

Source: Statistics Canada, Causes of Death - Provinces by Sex and Canada by Sex and Age 1979, 1980 and 1981 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 84-203, 1981, 1982, 1982, and 1982 respectively); Statistics Canada, Causes of Death - Vital Statistics Volume IV, 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 84-203, 1984).

TABLE 64

DEATH RATES FROM ALCOHOL-RELATED PROBLEMS¹ PER 100,000 POPULATION AGED 20 AND OVER,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1979 TO 1982

Mental Disorders												
Province	Alcoholic Psychoses				Alcohol Dependence Syndrome				Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol			
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1979	1980	1981	1982	1979	1980	1981	1982
Nfld.	-	-	-	-	1.2	1.8	1.2	1.2	-	0.6	0.9	0.6
P.E.I.	1.3	-	-	-	9.1	1.3	3.8	1.3	3.9	-	1.3	-
N.S.	-	-	-	0.9	2.6	4.1	2.1	2.3	0.9	1.4	1.2	1.7
N.B.	-	-	0.2	-	3.7	3.8	2.4	2.4	0.2	1.1	1.6	0.7
Que.	..	0.1	0.1	0.2	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1
Ont.	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	3.9	3.1	2.8	3.1	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5
Man.	-	-	0.1	0.1	2.2	1.6	2.9	2.4	0.9	2.0	1.2	0.9
Sask.	-	0.2	-	-	0.5	1.9	2.7	3.2	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.8
Alta.	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	4.1	5.4	4.4	3.0	1.7	1.5	0.4	0.8
B.C.	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	4.1	3.0	2.4	1.4	1.8	1.6	2.1	0.6
Yukon	-	-	-	-	21.4	28.4	20.1	26.3	-	-	-	-
N.W.T.	-	-	-	-	13.0	8.4	28.3	3.8	-	-	4.0	11.5
Canada	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.4	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.5

Diseases of the Digestive System												
Province	Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis				Toxic Effects of Alcohol (N) ²				Accidental Poisoning by Alcohol (E) ²			
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1979	1980	1981	1982	1979	1980	1981	1982
Nfld.	6.8	9.7	6.2	6.1	0.3	0.6	1.2	-	0.3	0.6	0.6	-
P.E.I.	13.0	8.9	8.8	8.8	2.6	1.3	-	2.5	2.6	1.3	-	2.5
N.S.	11.9	10.3	8.5	9.9	0.6	0.7	1.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.4	0.3
N.B.	12.8	12.1	10.9	11.1	0.9	0.2	0.7	-	0.5	-	0.4	-
Que.	15.5	15.3	16.0	12.9	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	..	0.1
Ont.	17.4	16.6	16.7	14.7	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4
Man.	16.8	15.3	16.2	16.5	0.9	0.4	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.3
Sask.	10.4	13.5	11.8	10.5	0.6	2.1	1.1	1.1	-	0.5	-	0.6
Alta.	16.7	16.4	16.2	14.5	2.3	2.4	2.2	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2
B.C.	25.1	26.1	23.9	18.4	3.3	1.2	3.1	2.7	3.0	1.1	2.4	2.2
Yukon	21.4	-	33.6	19.7	28.6	7.1	-	-	7.1	7.1	-	-
N.W.T.	13.0	4.2	-	3.8	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.8	-	4.2	4.0	3.8
Canada	16.8	16.6	16.4	14.1	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.5

¹ For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

² Numbers of deaths due to alcohol-related injury or poisoning are shown using two different classification systems. Under the "N" system, deaths are classified according to Nature of Injury, whereas under the "E" system, they are classified by External Cause. "N" and "E" numbers essentially refer to the same event and consequently are not additive. ("N" and "E" numbers will differ due to the coding practices employed in each classification system.)

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. Because of restructuring of the Classification and modifications to the rules of assigning deaths to categories, category numbers and disease titles may not always correspond directly to those in the 8th Revision (ICD-8). Consequently, direct comparisons with previous years data should be made only with reference to both classifications. For a comparison of disease titles under both the 8th and 9th Revisions see Technical Notes.

Source: Statistics Canada, Causes of Death - Provinces by Sex and Canada by Sex and Age 1979, 1980, and 1981 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 84-203, 1981, 1982, and 1982 respectively); Statistics Canada, Causes of Death - Vital Statistics Volume IV, 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 84-203, 1984).

TABLE 65

DEATHS FROM ALCOHOL-RELATED PROBLEMS¹ BY AGE AND SEX, CANADA, 1979 TO 1982

MENTAL DISORDERS:

Alcoholic Psychoses

Age	Male (%)				Female (%)			
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1979	1980	1981	1982
Under 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
25 - 29	-	4	7	-	-	-	-	-
30 - 34	-	9	3	-	-	-	12	-
35 - 39	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	-
40 - 44	11	-	3	8	-	-	-	-
45 - 49	4	4	7	10	-	33	25	-
50 - 54	-	13	3	5	-	33	25	-
55 - 59	15	9	7	23	-	-	-	-
60 and over	70	61	67	50	100	33	38	80
Unstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (%) ²	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	27	23	30	40	2	3	8	5

Alcohol Dependence Syndrome

Age	Male (%)				Female (%)			
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1979	1980	1981	1982
Under 20	1	-	..	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	..	1	1	..	-	-	1	-
25 - 29	2	1	2	1	1	1	5	-
30 - 34	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	1
35 - 39	5	6	4	4	2	7	7	4
40 - 44	6	6	6	8	11	5	4	1
45 - 49	10	11	7	10	9	16	7	9
50 - 54	14	13	13	10	16	9	13	13
55 - 59	16	14	16	17	18	16	18	18
60 and over	42	46	50	48	40	43	42	53
Unstated	..	..	..	-	-	-	-	-
Total (%) ²	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	400	378	339	336	111	97	100	68

Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol

Age	Male (%)				Female (%)			
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1979	1980	1981	1982
Under 20	4	6	2	4	3	-	-	-
20 - 24	4	6	4	1	6	-	-	5
25 - 29	7	3	8	7	6	5	-	5
30 - 34	7	5	7	-	6	11	6	9
35 - 39	3	11	11	3	12	13	3	9
40 - 44	10	17	9	12	6	8	6	-
45 - 49	15	12	7	16	18	8	16	-
50 - 54	8	12	12	15	15	26	10	9
55 - 59	15	9	14	16	9	16	19	18
60 and over	28	20	26	25	18	13	39	45
Unstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (%) ²	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	102	108	89	68	33	38	31	22

TABLE 65 (Continued)

DEATHS FROM ALCOHOL-RELATED PROBLEMS¹ BY AGE AND SEX, CANADA, 1979 TO 1982

DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM:

Age	Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis							
	Male (%)				Female (%)			
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1979	1980	1981	1982
Under 20	..	1	..	-	..	1	1	1
20 - 24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 - 29	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1
30 - 34	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2
35 - 39	3	3	3	3	5	5	3	3
40 - 44	7	5	6	6	6	7	5	4
45 - 49	11	10	10	9	10	7	8	7
50 - 54	15	15	13	14	13	14	10	11
55 - 59	17	16	16	17	13	15	18	12
60 and over	44	47	49	48	49	48	52	58
Unstated	..	-	..	..	-	-	-	-
Total (%) ²	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	1,801	1,848	1,839	1,590	856	834	874	799

INJURY AND POISONING:

Age	Toxic Effects of Alcohol (N) ³							
	Male (%)				Female (%)			
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1979	1980	1981	1982
Under 20	3	-	6	2	4	5	7	-
20 - 24	10	9	5	6	9	2	5	8
25 - 29	3	5	6	5	7	5	9	24
30 - 34	3	6	8	4	7	12	3	3
35 - 39	13	10	7	8	11	12	10	3
40 - 44	13	8	11	12	14	10	7	3
45 - 49	8	13	6	11	16	12	5	-
50 - 54	13	15	13	14	12	7	10	14
55 - 59	9	18	10	18	4	12	9	16
60 and over	24	17	28	18	16	22	34	30
Unstated	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (%) ²	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	124	88	109	98	56	41	58	37

Age	Accidental Poisoning by Alcohol (E) ³							
	Male (%)				Female (%)			
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1979	1980	1981	1982
Under 20	1	-	8	3	7	4	3	-
20 - 24	11	10	5	6	7	4	-	15
25 - 29	3	2	5	4	3	-	15	25
30 - 34	4	6	10	4	3	17	9	-
35 - 39	11	16	8	9	10	9	12	-
40 - 44	11	10	11	13	20	17	6	5
45 - 49	10	10	6	13	7	9	3	-
50 - 54	12	10	10	14	13	-	15	-
55 - 59	8	16	11	17	7	17	6	15
60 and over	28	18	26	16	23	22	30	40
Unstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (%) ²	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	90	49	62	69	30	23	33	20

¹ For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

² Due to rounding, the column totals will not necessarily add up to 100%.

³ Numbers of deaths due to alcohol-related injury or poisoning are shown using two different classification systems. Under the "N" system, deaths are classified according to Nature of Injury, whereas under the "E" system, they are classified by External Cause. "N" and "E" numbers essentially refer to the same event and consequently are not additive. ("N" and "E" numbers will differ due to the coding practices employed in each classification system.)

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. Because of restructuring of the Classification and modifications to the rules of assigning deaths to categories, category numbers and disease titles may not always correspond directly to those in the 8th Revision (ICD-8). Consequently, direct comparisons with previous years data should be made only with reference to both classifications. For a comparison of disease titles under both the 8th and 9th Revisions see Technical Notes.

Source: Statistics Canada, Causes of Death - Provinces by Sex and Canada by Sex and Age 1979, 1980, and 1981 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 84-203, 1981, 1982, and 1982 respectively); Statistics Canada, Causes of Death - Vital Statistics Volume IV, 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 84-203, 1984).

TABLE 66

AGE- AND SEX-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES FROM ALCOHOL-RELATED PROBLEMS¹

PER 100,000 POPULATION, CANADA, 1979 TO 1982

MENTAL DISORDERS:

Alcoholic Psychoses

Age	Male				Female			
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1979	1980	1981	1982
Under 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
25 - 29	-	0.1	0.2	-	-	-	-	-
30 - 34	-	0.2	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	-
35 - 39	-	-	0.1	0.2	-	-	-	-
40 - 44	0.5	-	0.2	0.4	-	-	-	-
45 - 49	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	-	0.2	0.3	-
50 - 54	-	0.5	0.2	0.3	-	0.2	0.3	-
55 - 59	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.6	-	-	-	-
60 and over	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Unstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	..	..	0.1	..

Alcohol Dependence Syndrome

Age	Male				Female			
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1979	1980	1981	1982
Under 20	0.1	-	..	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	-	-	0.1	-
25 - 29	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.5	-
30 - 34	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1
35 - 39	2.9	2.9	1.6	1.4	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.3
40 - 44	3.9	3.2	2.8	3.9	1.9	0.8	0.6	0.1
45 - 49	6.1	6.6	3.6	5.1	1.6	2.4	1.1	1.0
50 - 54	9.4	7.8	7.1	5.6	2.9	1.4	2.1	1.4
55 - 59	11.6	9.1	9.7	10.0	3.4	2.5	2.9	2.0
60 and over	12.2	12.2	11.4	10.7	2.6	2.3	2.2	1.9
Unstated	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3.4	3.2	2.8	2.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.5

Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol

Age	Male				Female			
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1979	1980	1981	1982
Under 20	0.1	0.2	..	0.1	..	-	-	-
20 - 24	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	-	-	0.1
25 - 29	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	-	0.1
30 - 34	0.7	0.5	0.6	-	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2
35 - 39	0.4	1.5	1.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.2
40 - 44	1.6	2.7	1.2	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	-
45 - 49	2.3	2.0	0.9	1.7	1.0	0.5	0.8	-
50 - 54	1.3	2.1	1.8	1.6	0.8	1.6	0.5	0.3
55 - 59	2.7	1.8	2.1	1.9	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.7
60 and over	2.1	1.5	1.6	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5
Unstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2

AGE- AND SEX-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES FROM ALCOHOL-RELATED PROBLEMS¹
PER 100,000 POPULATION, CANADA, 1979 TO 1982

DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM:

Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis

Age	Male				Female			
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1979	1980	1981	1982
Under 20	0.2	0.2	0.1	-	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3
20 - 24	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3
25 - 29	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.9
30 - 34	2.7	3.2	2.2	3.0	1.4	2.0	2.0	1.3
35 - 39	6.5	7.0	6.4	5.2	6.3	5.2	3.2	3.0
40 - 44	19.5	15.2	16.6	13.9	8.4	9.0	6.8	5.1
45 - 49	32.0	29.5	30.2	21.7	13.1	10.0	10.6	9.0
50 - 54	44.2	46.2	38.4	36.1	17.8	18.6	14.5	13.8
55 - 59	56.6	53.2	53.0	47.2	19.3	20.0	25.0	16.2
60 and over	56.9	61.0	61.0	50.7	24.0	22.3	24.5	23.8
Unstated	...	-	...	...	-	-	-	...
Total	15.3	15.6	15.2	13.0	7.2	6.9	7.1	6.4

INJURY AND POISONING:

Toxic Effects of Alcohol (N)²

Age	Male				Female			
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1979	1980	1981	1982
Under 20	0.1	-	0.2	0.1	..	..	0.1	-
20 - 24	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3
25 - 29	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.8
30 - 34	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1
35 - 39	2.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.1
40 - 44	2.4	1.1	1.8	1.7	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.1
45 - 49	1.6	1.7	1.1	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.5	-
50 - 54	2.6	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.1	0.5	1.0	0.8
55 - 59	2.0	2.9	1.9	3.1	0.3	0.8	0.8	1.0
60 and over	2.2	1.0	2.0	1.2	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.6
Unstated	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3

Accidental Poisoning by Alcohol (E)²

Age	Male				Female			
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1979	1980	1981	1982
Under 20	..	-	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	-
20 - 24	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	-	0.3
25 - 29	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	-	0.5	0.4
30 - 34	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	-
35 - 39	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.5	-
40 - 44	1.6	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.1
45 - 49	1.4	0.8	0.6	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	-
50 - 54	1.8	0.8	1.0	1.6	0.6	-	0.8	-
55 - 59	1.3	1.4	1.2	2.1	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.5
60 and over	1.8	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4
Unstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2

¹ For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

² Numbers of deaths due to alcohol-related injury or poisoning are shown using two different classification systems. Under the "N" system, deaths are classified according to Nature of Injury, whereas under the "E" system, they are classified by External Cause. "N" and "E" numbers essentially refer to the same event and consequently are not additive. ("N" and "E" numbers will differ due to the coding practices employed in each classification system.)

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. Because of restructuring of the Classification and modifications to the rules of assigning deaths to categories, category numbers and disease titles may not always correspond directly to those in the 8th Revision (ICD-8). Consequently, direct comparisons with previous years data should be made only with reference to both classifications. For a comparison of disease titles under both the 8th and 9th Revisions see Technical Notes.

Source: Statistics Canada, Causes of Death - Provinces by Sex and Canada by Sex and Age 1979, 1980, and 1981 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 84-203, 1981, 1982, and 1982 respectively); Statistics Canada, Causes of Death - Vital Statistics Volume IV, 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 84-203, 1984).

TABLE 67

PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS FROM ALCOHOL-RELATED PROBLEMS¹ RELATIVE
TO TOTAL DEATHS FOR ALL DIAGNOSTIC CATEGORIES,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1979 TO 1982

Province	1979	1980	1981	1982
Nfld.	0.9	1.3	1.0	0.8
P.E.I.	2.2	0.9	1.1	1.0
N.S.	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.3
N.B.	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3
Que.	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.5
Ont.	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.8
Man.	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7
Sask.	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.2
Alta.	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.4
B.C.	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.3
Yukon	7.9	3.9	5.7	5.9
N.W.T.	3.4	1.7	4.6	2.6
Canada	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.8

¹ Includes deaths attributable to alcoholic psychoses, alcohol dependence syndrome, nondependent abuse of alcohol, chronic liver disease and cirrhosis and toxic effects of alcohol.

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. Because of the restructuring of the Classification and modifications to the rules of assigning deaths to categories, category numbers and disease titles may not always correspond directly to those in the 8th Revision (ICD-8). Consequently, direct comparisons with previous years data should be made only with reference to both classifications. For a comparison of disease titles under both the 8th and 9th Revisions see Technical Notes.

Source: Statistics Canada, Causes of Death - Provinces by Sex and Canada by Sex and Age 1979, 1980, and 1981 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 84-203, 1981, 1982, and 1982 respectively); Statistics Canada, Causes of Death - Vital Statistics Volume IV, 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 84-203, 1984).

ONTARIO REGIONAL STATISTICS

CONSUMPTION STATISTICS

TABLE 68

NUMBER OF LICENCED¹ PUBLIC DRINKING ESTABLISHMENTS,² ONTARIO, 1977 TO 1982

Drinking Establishments	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Public Establishments:						
Hotels	1,315	1,310	1,270	1,221	1,162	1,131
Resorts	20	25	28	28	34	43
Taverns	2,201	2,176	517	459	418	356
Public houses	70	55	30	23	18	17
Restaurants	1,071	1,710	4,026	4,720	5,404	6,001
Theatres	12	12	17	19	20	23
Aircraft	10	11	11	11	13	13
Railways	3	3	3	3	3	3
Steamships	4	7	11	17	18	18
Recreational facilities	161	215	244	268	288	299
Public police force	7	7	7	7	8	8
Universities and colleges	87	90	90	93	94	95
Hospitals and rest homes	22	52	74	82	86	91
Total	4,983	5,673	6,328	6,951	7,566	8,098
Clubs:						
Social	654	692	702	726	751	782
Veteran	489	496	497	502	504	505
Labour	46	42	43	42	44	44
Restricted	22	1	1	2	10	18
Total	1,211	1,231	1,243	1,272	1,309	1,349
Military Mess	91	83	83	81	81	81
Total for All Drinking Establishments ³	6,285	6,987	7,654	8,304	8,956	9,528

¹ Refers to licences in effect as of December 31st of each year.

² A licenced drinking establishment refers to a physical building or premise; each drinking establishment may hold several types of licences (see Table 69).

³ In addition, Special Occasion Permits were issued in each year. In 1982 alone, a total of 146,259 Special Occasion Permits were issued.

Source: The data are based on "Record of Licences in effect as of December 31st, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982," and additional information, made available through the courtesy of the Liquor Licence Board of Ontario.

NUMBER OF LICENCES¹ HELD² BY TYPE OF LICENCE, ONTARIO, 1977 TO 1982

Licences Held	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Public Establishments:						
Dining lounge	4,181	4,715	5,197	5,736	6,209	6,642
Lounge	1,904	1,997	2,068	2,114	2,125	2,143
Dining room	326	450	593	661	791	863
Public house	721	650	197	168	152	144
Patios	212	322	421	516	614	762
Entertainment lounge	10	16	15	15	18	23
Total	7,354	8,150	8,491	9,210	9,909	10,577
Clubs:						
Liquor with meals	364	361	366	379	383	401
Liquor without meals	1,166	1,198	1,256	1,286	1,318	1,332
Beer without meals - men only	20	20	... ³	... ³	... ³	... ³
Beer without meals - men and women	27	27	... ³	... ³	... ³	... ³
Beer and wine with meals	10	-	... ³	... ³	... ³	... ³
Patios	... ³	... ³	175	184	194	204
Total	1,587	1,606	1,797	1,849	1,895	1,937
Messes:						
Dining lounge	183	184	193	176	176	176
Dining room	32	32	... ³	16	16	16
Total	215	216	193	192	192	192
Total for All licences Held ⁴	9,156	9,972	10,481	11,251	11,996	12,706

¹ More than one type of licence may be held by each drinking establishment (see Table 68).

² Refers to licences in effect as of December 31st of each year.

³ This type of licence was not listed in the years indicated.

⁴ In addition, Special Occasion Permits were issued in each year. In 1982 alone, a total of 146,259 Special Occasion Permits were issued.

Source: The data are based on "Record of Licences in effect as of December 31st, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982," and additional information, made available through the courtesy of the Liquor Licence Board of Ontario.

TABLE 70
RATE OF LICENCED¹ DRINKING ESTABLISHMENTS² BY DISTRICT
PER 100,000 POPULATION, ONTARIO, 1977 TO 1982

District	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Essex, Kent, Lambton	84.4	88.2	93.9	102.8	110.1	116.2
Bruce, Grey, Huron, Perth, Waterloo, Wellington	70.6	78.2	84.0	90.5	97.0	100.2
Elgin, Middlesex, Oxford	58.9	66.0	69.8	75.7	82.3	86.4
Brant, Haldimand-Norfolk Niagara	93.4	101.2	112.1	117.7	128.2	131.2
Halton, Hamilton-Wentworth	59.7	67.5	74.2	82.4	90.3	95.5
York ³	65.3	74.5	80.5	88.3	95.5	102.3
Durham, Peterborough, Victoria, Haliburton	70.1	75.7	81.4	84.9	89.8	95.8
Dufferin, Peel, Simcoe, Muskoka, Parry Sound	70.1	75.4	83.7	86.6	92.0	98.3
Hastings, Northumberland, Prince Edward	76.5	84.9	93.6	95.8	102.0	105.9
Frontenac, Dundas, Glengarry, Grenville, Leeds, Lennox & Addington, Stormant	85.7	93.6	104.6	112.2	121.3	128.5
Ottawa-Carleton, Lanark, Prescott, Renfrew, Russell	80.9	91.4	101.9	113.4	121.3	127.8
Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay	117.7	123.6	132.3	139.9	141.8	148.4
Algoma, Manitoulin, Sudbury	93.4	101.3	110.9	114.5	121.6	124.7
Cochrane, Nipissing, Timiskaming	120.6	127.9	134.7	144.0	148.3	150.6
Ontario ⁴	75.1	82.7	90.0	96.9	103.8	109.3

¹ Refers to licences in effect as of December 31st of each year.

² A licenced drinking establishment refers to a physical building or premise; each drinking establishment may hold several types of licences (see Table 71).

³ Includes Metropolitan Toronto.

⁴ The total rate for Ontario does not include Special Occasion Permits, which numbered 146,259 in 1982 alone.

Sources: The data are based on "Record of Licences in effect as of December 31st, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982," and additional information, made available through the courtesy of the Liquor Licence Board of Ontario; Ontario Ministry of Treasury and Economics, Central Statistical Services, Ontario: [1977, 1978, 1979, and 1980] Population Estimates by Five-Year Age Groups and Sex for Counties, Regions and Centres of 10,000 Population and Over (Toronto: Ministry of Treasury and Economics, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 respectively); Statistics Canada, "1981 Census Counts and Postcensal Estimates for Census Divisions, June 1, 1982," Statistics Canada Daily (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 11-001, May 17, 1983).

TABLE 71

RATE OF LICENCES¹ HELD² BY DISTRICT PER 100,000 POPULATION,
ONTARIO, 1977 TO 1982

District	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Essex, Kent, Lambton	128.2	132.2	131.5	141.3	149.4	156.6
Bruce, Grey Huron, Perth, Waterloo, Wellington	108.1	116.7	118.1	125.9	134.0	138.9
Elgin, Middlesex, Oxford	85.0	93.2	95.6	101.3	109.5	114.5
Brant, Haldimand-Norfolk Niagara	143.3	152.0	158.4	165.1	176.4	181.0
Halton, Hamilton-Wentworth	81.0	90.5	96.3	106.3	114.8	120.9
York ³	86.6	97.2	103.5	112.3	120.7	129.4
Durham, Peterborough, Victoria, Haliburton	97.5	103.6	108.0	111.4	118.4	125.3
Dufferin, Peel, Simcoe, Muskoka, Parry Sound	97.6	102.6	111.0	114.6	120.3	127.0
Hastings, Northumberland, Prince Edward	113.8	125.7	133.7	138.8	144.2	149.6
Frontenac, Dundas, Glengarry, Grenville, Leeds, Lennox & Addington, Stormont	135.0	144.9	154.3	164.2	174.8	185.2
Ottawa-Carleton, Lanark, Prescott, Renfrew, Russell	116.8	129.0	139.0	153.4	161.2	169.9
Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay	184.8	190.5	197.3	207.3	211.3	217.1
Algoma, Manitoulin, Sudbury	151.7	161.7	164.9	169.9	177.4	175.3
Cochrane, Nipissing, Timiskaming	210.6	218.0	205.5	215.3	217.4	222.0
Ontario ⁴	109.3	118.1	123.3	131.3	139.1	145.8

¹ More than one type of licence may be held by each drinking establishment (see Table 70).

² Refers to licences in effect as of December 31st of each year.

³ Includes Metropolitan Toronto.

⁴ The total rate for Ontario does not include Special Occasion Permits, which numbered 146,259 in 1982 alone.

Sources: The data are based on "Record of Licences in effect as of December 31st, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982," and additional information, made available through the courtesy of the Liquor Licence Board of Ontario; Ontario Ministry of Treasury and Economics, Central Statistical Services, Ontario: [1977, 1978, 1979 and 1980] Population Estimates by Five-Year Age Groups and Sex for Counties, Regions and Centres of 10,000 Population and Over (Toronto: Ministry of Treasury and Economics, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 respectively); Statistics Canada, "1981 Census Counts and Postcensal Estimates for Census Divisions, June 1, 1982," Statistics Canada Daily (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 11-001, May 17, 1983).

TABLE 72

LITRES OF ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION FOR ONTARIO BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO
ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ 1979 AND 1982-83

Centre/County	Absolute Alcohol Consumption		Absolute Alcohol Consumption Per Capita (All Ages)		Absolute Alcohol Consumption Per Capita (Aged 15 and Over)	
	1979	1982-83	1979	1982-83	1979	1982-83
<u>Belleville</u>						
Hastings	1,076,310	1,120,339	10.15	10.45	13.13	13.35
Prince Edward ²	133,982	138,911	6.00	6.20	7.56	7.76
Total	1,210,292	1,259,250	9.43	9.72	12.14	12.37
<u>Brockville (Ottawa)</u>						
Leeds-Grenville	749,226	782,257	9.24	9.63	11.89	12.18
Lanark	435,840	451,504	9.66	9.59	12.22	12.07
Total	1,185,066	1,233,761	9.39	9.61	12.01	12.14
<u>Chatham</u>						
Kent	973,243	911,172	9.04	8.49	11.89	11.04
<u>Cornwall</u>						
Dundas-Glengarry-Stormont	1,104,375	819,935	10.88	8.10	14.11	10.39
<u>Durham/Oshawa</u>						
Durham	2,138,193	2,203,658	7.96	7.59	10.59	10.02
<u>Halton/Oakville</u>						
Halton	1,927,384	2,002,241	7.90	7.75	10.49	10.06
<u>Hamilton</u>						
Hamilton-Wentworth	3,618,285	3,507,146	8.69	8.46	11.07	10.60
<u>Kenora</u>						
Kenora and Kenora P.P. ³	756,542	817,301	12.94	13.57	18.28	19.03
Rainy River	252,819	263,768	10.30	11.55	13.97	15.30
Total	1,009,361	1,081,069	12.16	13.02	16.97	17.96
<u>Kingston</u>						
Frontenac	1,071,556	1,094,632	9.35	10.05	11.92	12.54
Lennox and Addington	253,090	265,567	7.70	8.07	10.26	10.60
Total	1,324,646	1,360,199	8.98	9.59	11.56	12.11
<u>Kitchener</u>						
Dufferin	245,788	271,683	7.64	8.55	10.40	11.52
Waterloo	2,625,850	2,547,804	8.56	8.20	11.36	10.69
Wellington	1,007,472	1,057,813	7.58	8.05	9.95	10.42
Total	3,879,110	3,877,300	8.22	8.18	10.89	10.67
<u>London</u>						
Elgin	491,855	475,176	7.06	6.79	9.26	8.82
Huron	444,571	461,661	7.91	8.19	10.39	10.66
Middlesex	2,764,437	2,773,682	8.59	8.63	11.06	10.94
Oxford	597,823	572,932	7.00	6.62	9.15	8.55
Perth	545,899	526,517	8.23	7.95	10.70	10.29
Total	4,844,585	4,809,968	8.08	8.01	10.48	10.26

TABLE 72 (Continued)
LITRES OF ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION FOR ONTARIO BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO
ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ 1979 AND 1982-83

Centre/County	Absolute Alcohol Consumption		Absolute Alcohol Consumption Per Capita (All Ages)		Absolute Alcohol Consumption Per Capita (Aged 15 and Over)	
	1979	1982-83	1979	1982-83	1979	1982-83
<u>North Bay</u>						
Parry Sound ²	347,541	398,037	10.69	11.75	13.67	14.81
Nipissing	801,352	855,054	10.06	10.68	13.46	13.91
Timiskaming	392,552	408,888	9.42	9.92	12.38	12.91
Muskoka ²	472,453	508,936	12.44	13.15	15.71	16.38
Total	2,013,898	2,170,915	10.50	11.20	13.72	14.37
<u>Orillia</u>						
Simcoe	2,305,200	2,392,632	10.38	10.48	13.59	13.55
<u>Ottawa-Carleton</u>						
Prescott and Russell	569,795	391,358	10.88	7.29	14.48	9.51
Ottawa-Carleton	4,883,191	4,707,769	8.98	8.48	11.42	10.57
Total	5,452,986	5,099,127	9.15	8.37	11.68	10.48
<u>Owen Sound</u>						
Bruce ²	602,788	637,523	10.13	10.60	13.41	14.01
Grey	607,640	617,814	8.34	8.34	10.72	10.63
Total	1,210,428	1,255,337	9.15	9.35	11.91	12.11
<u>Peel</u>						
Peel	3,491,576	3,537,140	8.14	6.98	11.17	9.40
<u>Pembroke</u>						
Renfrew	906,673	906,857	10.34	10.33	13.52	13.28
<u>Peterborough</u>						
Haliburton ²	123,183	140,701	11.81	12.35	14.79	15.16
Northumberland	542,765	551,005	8.22	8.45	10.55	10.71
Peterborough	1,024,318	1,075,231	10.22	10.39	13.09	13.12
Victoria ²	417,043	458,129	9.08	9.48	11.61	12.06
Total	2,107,309	2,225,066	9.47	9.74	12.12	12.32
<u>St. Catharines</u>						
Niagara	3,250,316	3,157,692	8.84	8.55	11.40	10.83
<u>Sarnia</u>						
Lambton	1,041,633	1,112,215	8.43	8.93	11.04	11.65
<u>Sault Ste Marie</u>						
Algoma	1,341,441	1,467,134	10.46	10.78	14.12	14.31
<u>Simcoe</u>						
Haldimand-Norfolk	745,097	762,068	8.22	8.48	10.68	10.93
Brant	841,090	834,106	8.23	7.91	10.70	10.21
Total	1,586,187	1,596,174	8.23	8.18	10.69	10.54

TABLE 72 (Continued)

LITRES OF ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION FOR ONTARIO BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO
ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ 1979 AND 1982-83

Centre/County	Absolute Alcohol Consumption		Absolute Alcohol Consumption Per Capita (All Ages)		Absolute Alcohol Consumption Per Capita (Aged 15 and Over)	
	1979	1982-83	1979	1982-83	1979	1982-83
<u>Sudbury</u>						
Manitoulin ²	130,347	157,615	11.99	14.47	16.23	19.29
Sudbury (R.M.) ³	1,553,231	1,861,389 ²	9.58	9.95 ²	13.05	13.25 ²
Sudbury (T.D.) ³	315,017 ²		12.05 ²		16.64 ²	
Total	1,998,595	2,019,004	10.03	10.20	13.69	13.58
<u>Thunder Bay</u>						
Thunder Bay	1,724,376	1,721,622	11.45	11.05	15.01	14.29
<u>Timmins</u>						
Cochrane	979,482	987,262	10.33	10.07	14.13	13.50
<u>Metro Toronto ⁴</u>						
Toronto Metro	18,620,377	18,974,325	8.73	8.87	10.98	10.87
<u>Windsor</u>						
Essex	2,853,397	2,619,728	8.96	8.36	11.77	10.79
<u>York ⁴</u>						
York	1,513,846	1,707,798	6.89	6.35	9.05	8.33
Ontario	75,612,260	76,015,727	8.89	8.72	11.53	11.11

¹ Counties have been grouped into ARF Regional Centres according to the situation in February 1980. Provincial totals are obtained by summing individual county data. Counties refer to store location which would in most cases correspond to counties of residence of purchasers. Consumption figures are based on sales data reported by the Liquor Control Board of Ontario (LCBO) converted into absolute alcohol on the basis of percentage alcohol content for each beverage, with estimated absolute alcohol conversion factors applied to a few products for which exact figures were unavailable. Figures include sales data from LCBO outlets for spirits and wine, and from Brewers Retail for beer. Independent wine store sales were estimated.

² Effects of tourism partialled out.

³ R.M. - Regional Municipality
T.D. - Territorial District
P.P. - Patricia Portion

⁴ Metropolitan Toronto is serviced by two ARF Centres: the Northeast Branch, which includes the city of North York, the boroughs of East York and Scarborough and the regional municipality of York; and the West Branch, which includes the city of Toronto and the boroughs of York and Etobicoke. Because data specific to these geographic locales were not available, statistics have been presented for Metro Toronto and York (R.M.) which together cover similar territory.

Sources: B. Rush, S. Macdonald, N. Giesbrecht, *Estimating the Number of Alcoholics in Ontario: An Analysis by County* (Toronto: ARF Substudy No. 1163, 1981); R. Simpson and B. R. Rush, "A Handbook for the Use of Alcohol Consumption Statistics," preliminary statistics from forthcoming ARF internal document; Ministry of Treasury and Economics, Central Statistical Services, *1979 Population Estimates by Five-Year Age Groups and Sex for Counties, Regions and Centres of 10,000 Population and Over* (Toronto: Ministry of Treasury and Economics, 1980).

LEGAL STATISTICS

TABLE 73
ALCOHOL-RELATED OFFENCES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF
REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1980

Centre/County	Number of Offences ²				Rate Per 100,000 Population			
	Liquor Acts Infractions	Impaired Driving	Refuse Breath Sample	Total	Liquor Acts Infractions	Impaired Driving	Refuse Breath Sample	Total
<u>Belleville</u>								
Hastings	1,701	564	10	2,275	1,604.0	531.8	9.4	2,145.3
Prince Edward	464	165	1	630	2,096.7	745.6	4.5	2,846.8
Total	2,165	729	11	2,905	1,689.1	568.8	8.6	2,266.5
<u>Brockville (Ottawa)</u>								
Leeds-Grenville	2,140	570	33	2,743	2,637.6	702.6	40.7	3,380.9
Lanark	864	142	12	1,018	1,907.7	313.5	26.5	2,247.7
Total	3,004	712	45	3,761	2,376.1	563.2	35.6	2,974.9
<u>Chatham</u>								
Kent	3,032	498	11	3,541	2,843.3	467.0	10.3	3,320.6
<u>Cornwall</u>								
Dundas-Glengarry- Stormont	1,079	425	2	1,506	1,062.1	418.3	2.0	1,482.4
<u>Durham/Oshawa</u>								
Durham	7,332	2,936	130	10,398	2,648.6	1,060.6	47.0	3,756.2
<u>Halton/Oakville</u>								
Halton	2,877	1,221	5	4,103	1,160.0	492.3	2.0	1,654.3
<u>Hamilton</u>								
Hamilton-Wentworth	126	1,679	343	2,148	30.6	408.0	83.3	521.9
<u>Kenora</u>								
Kenora and Kenora P.P.	5,811	416	7	6,234	10,018.3	717.2	12.1	10,747.6
Rainy River	1,533	331	8	1,872	6,616.0	1,428.5	34.5	8,079.0
Total	7,344	747	15	8,106	9,047.1	920.2	18.5	9,985.8
<u>Kingston</u>								
Frontenac	1,784	657	-	2,441	1,545.2	569.1	-	2,114.3
Lennox and Addington	1,060	232	2	1,294	3,253.5	712.1	6.1	3,971.7
Total	2,844	889	2	3,735	1,921.2	600.5	1.4	2,523.1
<u>Kitchener</u>								
Dufferin	743	115	-	858	2,436.3	377.1	-	2,813.4
Waterloo	2,735	1,595	145	4,475	891.5	519.9	47.3	1,458.7
Wellington	2,195	496	16	2,707	1,675.4	378.6	12.2	2,066.2
Total	5,673	2,206	161	8,040	1,211.4	471.1	34.4	1,716.9
<u>London</u>								
Elgin	2,484	377	15	2,876	3,575.9	542.7	21.6	4,140.2
Huron	1,638	102	12	1,752	2,922.2	182.0	21.4	3,125.6
Middlesex	7,840	1,367	7	9,214	2,407.6	419.8	2.1	2,829.5
Oxford	3,199	513	19	3,731	3,779.9	606.2	22.5	4,408.6
Perth	1,737	424	17	2,178	2,634.8	643.1	25.8	3,303.7
Total	16,898	2,783	70	19,751	2,808.3	462.5	11.6	3,282.4
<u>North Bay</u>								
Parry Sound	787	226	9	1,022	2,347.4	674.1	26.8	3,048.3
Nipissing	1,347	477	21	1,845	1,676.2	593.6	26.1	2,295.9
Timiskaming	510	213	3	726	1,240.7	518.2	7.3	1,766.2
Muskoka	1,494	356	1	1,851	3,912.1	932.2	2.6	4,846.9
Total	4,138	1,272	34	5,444	2,142.0	658.4	17.6	2,818.0
<u>Orillia</u>								
Simcoe	7,849	2,287	55	10,191	3,539.2	1,031.2	24.8	4,595.2

TABLE 73 (Continued)
ALCOHOL-RELATED OFFENCES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF
REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1980

Centre/County	Number of Offences ²				Rate Per 100,000 Population			
	Liquor Acts Infractions	Impaired Driving	Refuse Breath Sample	Total	Liquor Acts Infractions	Impaired Driving	Refuse Breath Sample	Total
<u>Ottawa-Carleton</u>								
Prescott and Russell	303	255	1	559	577.7	486.1	1.9	1,065.7
Ottawa-Carleton	<u>3,680</u>	<u>1,994</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>5,753</u>	<u>671.4</u>	<u>363.8</u>	<u>14.4</u>	<u>1,049.6</u>
Total	<u>3,983</u>	<u>2,249</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>6,312</u>	<u>663.2</u>	<u>374.5</u>	<u>13.3</u>	<u>1,051.0</u>
<u>Owen Sound</u>								
Bruce	2,308	369	25	2,702	3,920.9	626.9	42.5	4,590.3
Grey	<u>2,272</u>	<u>638</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>2,928</u>	<u>3,109.5</u>	<u>873.2</u>	<u>24.6</u>	<u>4,007.3</u>
Total	<u>4,580</u>	<u>1,007</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>5,630</u>	<u>3,471.5</u>	<u>763.3</u>	<u>32.6</u>	<u>4,267.4</u>
<u>Peel</u>								
Peel	5,079	2,052	2	7,133	1,102.2	445.3	0.4	1,547.9
<u>Pembroke</u>								
Renfrew	1,209	464	24	1,697	1,395.1	535.4	27.7	1,958.2
<u>Peterborough</u>								
Haliburton	261	36	-	297	2,341.2	322.9	-	2,664.1
Northumberland	1,135	370	1	1,506	1,747.8	569.8	1.5	2,319.1
Peterborough	1,729	432	6	2,167	1,688.3	421.8	5.9	2,116.0
Victoria	<u>1,705</u>	<u>292</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>2,013</u>	<u>3,587.0</u>	<u>614.3</u>	<u>33.7</u>	<u>4,235.0</u>
Total	<u>4,830</u>	<u>1,130</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>5,983</u>	<u>2,136.9</u>	<u>499.9</u>	<u>10.2</u>	<u>2,647.0</u>
<u>St. Catharines</u>								
Niagara	3,661	1,698	41	5,400	995.7	461.8	11.2	1,468.7
<u>Sarnia</u>								
Lambton	5,622	600	43	6,265	4,523.0	482.7	34.6	5,040.3
<u>Sault Ste. Marie</u>								
Algoma	1,533	809	33	2,375	1,177.8	621.6	25.4	1,824.8
<u>Simcoe</u>								
Halldimand-Norfolk	3,831	594	-	4,425	4,192.9	650.1	-	4,843.0
Brant	<u>1,161</u>	<u>390</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>1,574</u>	<u>1,133.3</u>	<u>380.7</u>	<u>22.5</u>	<u>1,536.5</u>
Total	<u>4,992</u>	<u>984</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>5,999</u>	<u>2,575.7</u>	<u>507.7</u>	<u>11.9</u>	<u>3,095.3</u>
<u>Sudbury</u>								
Manitoulin	526	152	-	678	4,736.6	1,368.8	-	6,105.4
Sudbury (R.M.)	1,346	694	-	2,040	844.8	435.6	-	1,280.4
Sudbury (T.D.)	<u>687</u>	<u>374</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1,064</u>	<u>2,642.2</u>	<u>1,438.4</u>	<u>11.5</u>	<u>4,092.1</u>
Total	<u>2,559</u>	<u>1,220</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3,782</u>	<u>1,302.8</u>	<u>621.1</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>1,925.4</u>
<u>Thunder Bay</u>								
Thunder Bay	4,103	1,348	12	5,463	2,702.9	888.0	7.9	3,598.8
<u>Timmins</u>								
Cochrane	1,785	697	27	2,509	1,888.4	737.4	28.6	2,654.4
<u>Metro Toronto³</u>								
Toronto Metro	26,379	8,333	1,282	35,994	1,234.7	390.0	60.0	1,684.7
<u>Windsor</u>								
Essex	3,064	1,263	52	4,379	967.2	398.7	16.4	1,382.3
<u>York³</u>								
York	3,355	960	-	4,315	1,403.1	401.5	-	1,804.6
Ontario	141,095	43,198	2,572	186,865	1,646.3	504.0	30.0	2,180.3

TABLE 73 (Continued)
 ALCOHOL-RELATED OFFENCES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF
 REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1980

- ¹ Counties have been grouped into ARF Regional Centres according to the situation in February, 1980.
- ² Data are based on the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) system for events occurring in Ontario based on reports from all police forces policing Ontario (including police forces headquartered outside Ontario). All cases reported or known to the police in both urban and rural areas are included. Number refers to offences by place of occurrence, not persons, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion s/he is involved in an offence known or reported to the police. In cases involving multiple offences, only the most serious offence is recorded. In Metro Toronto all offences are counted, resulting in figures which may be inflated relative to the rest of the province. Data in the UCR system are constantly updated and tardy reports are included, which may result in differences relative to previously published statistics.
- ³ Metropolitan Toronto is serviced by two ARF Centres: Northeast Branch which includes the city of North York, the boroughs of East York and Scarborough and the regional municipality of York; and West Branch which includes the city of Toronto and the boroughs of York and Etobicoke. Because data specific to these geographic locales were not available, statistics have been presented for Metro Toronto and York (R.M.) which together cover similar territory.

Note: R.M. - Regional Municipality
 T.D. - Territorial District
 P.P. - Patricia Portion

Sources: Statistics Canada, Alcohol-Related Offences - Ontario Reporting Units in 1980 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, special computer printout, 1983); Ontario Ministry of Treasury and Economics, Central Statistical Services, Ontario: 1980 Population Estimates by Five-Year Age Groups and Sex for Counties, Regions and Centres of 10,000 Population and Over (Toronto: Ministry of Treasury and Economics, 1981).

TABLE 74

ALCOHOL-RELATED OFFENCES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF
REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1981

Centre/County	Number of Offences ²				Rate Per 100,000 Population			
	Liquor Acts Infractions	Impaired Driving	Refuse Breath Sample	Total	Liquor Acts Infractions	Impaired Driving	Refuse Breath Sample	Total
<u>Belleville</u>								
Hastings	2,009	613	14	2,636	1,879.6	573.5	13.1	2,466.2
Prince Edward	435	102	1	538	1,947.6	456.7	4.5	2,408.8
Total	2,444	715	15	3,174	1,891.3	553.3	11.6	2,456.3
<u>Brockville (Ottawa)</u>								
Leeds-Grenville	1,755	588	16	2,359	2,168.3	726.5	19.8	2,914.6
Lanark	864	183	6	1,053	1,891.6	400.7	13.1	2,305.4
Total	2,619	771	22	3,412	2,068.5	608.9	17.4	2,694.8
<u>Chatham</u>								
Kent	2,825	596	41	3,462	2,639.6	556.9	38.3	3,234.8
<u>Cornwall</u>								
Dundas-Glengarry- Stormont	1,338	436	2	1,776	1,323.1	431.1	2.0	1,756.2
<u>Durham/Oshawa</u>								
Durham	7,651	2,353	156	10,160	2,697.5	829.6	55.0	3,582.1
<u>Halton/Oakville</u>								
Halton	3,402	1,222	6	4,630	1,340.0	481.3	2.4	1,823.7
<u>Hamilton</u>								
Hamilton-Wentworth	7,596	1,658	302	9,556	1,846.2	403.0	73.4	2,322.6
<u>Kenora</u>								
Kenora and Kenora P.P.	6,489	455	2	6,946	10,920.6	765.7	3.4	11,689.7
Rainy River	1,758	378	7	2,143	7,712.2	1,658.3	30.7	9,401.2
Total	8,247	833	9	9,089	10,031.0	1,013.2	10.9	11,055.1
<u>Kingston</u>								
Frontenac	2,139	748	3	2,890	1,978.2	691.8	2.8	2,672.8
Lennox and Addington	990	227	1	1,218	2,996.4	687.0	3.0	3,686.4
Total	3,129	975	4	4,108	2,216.5	690.7	2.8	2,910.0
<u>Kitchener</u>								
Dufferin	614	136	1	751	1,971.4	436.7	3.2	2,411.3
Waterloo	3,285	1,840	148	5,273	1,075.3	602.3	48.4	1,726.0
Wellington	2,099	541	19	2,659	1,621.7	418.0	14.7	2,054.4
Total	5,998	2,517	168	8,683	1,286.9	540.0	36.0	1,862.9
<u>London</u>								
Elgin	2,367	374	10	2,751	3,395.7	536.5	14.3	3,946.5
Huron	1,776	104	14	1,894	3,164.1	185.3	24.9	3,374.3
Middlesex	7,212	1,314	2	8,528	2,266.6	413.0	0.6	2,680.2
Oxford	2,542	555	42	3,139	2,958.6	645.9	48.9	3,653.4
Perth	1,816	482	22	2,320	2,747.4	729.2	33.3	3,509.9
Total	15,713	2,829	90	18,632	2,636.2	474.6	15.1	3,125.9
<u>North Bay</u>								
Parry Sound	995	244	2	1,241	2,967.5	727.7	6.0	3,701.2
Nipissing	1,464	524	30	2,018	1,824.0	652.8	37.4	2,514.2
Timiskaming	578	243	6	827	1,400.0	588.6	14.5	2,003.1
Muskoka	1,799	318	1	2,118	4,688.6	828.8	2.6	5,520.0
Total	4,836	1,329	39	6,204	2,499.9	687.0	20.2	3,207.1
<u>Orillia</u>								
Simcoe	7,442	2,460	69	9,971	3,306.5	1,093.0	30.7	4,430.2

TABLE 74 (Continued)

ALCOHOL-RELATED OFFENCES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF
REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1981

Centre/County	Number of Offences ²				Rate Per 100,000 Population			
	Liquor Acts Infractions	Impaired Driving	Refuse Breath Sample	Total	Liquor Acts Infractions	Impaired Driving	Refuse Breath Sample	Total
<u>Ottawa-Carleton</u>								
Prescott and Russell	431	264	5	700	816.6	500.2	9.5	1,326.3
Ottawa-Carleton	<u>4,474</u>	<u>2,029</u>	<u>123</u>	<u>6,626</u>	<u>818.1</u>	<u>371.0</u>	<u>22.5</u>	<u>1,211.6</u>
Total	4,905	2,293	128	7,326	818.0	382.4	21.3	1,221.7
<u>Owen Sound</u>								
Bruce	2,839	478	43	3,360	4,730.1	796.4	71.6	5,598.1
Grey	<u>2,165</u>	<u>516</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>2,698</u>	<u>2,932.6</u>	<u>699.0</u>	<u>23.0</u>	<u>3,654.6</u>
Total	5,004	994	60	6,058	3,738.7	742.7	44.8	4,526.2
<u>Peel</u>								
Peel	4,820	2,197	17	7,034	982.2	447.7	3.5	1,433.4
<u>Pembroke</u>								
Renfrew	1,358	464	15	1,837	1,552.3	530.4	17.1	2,099.8
<u>Peterborough</u>								
Haliburton	232	50	1	283	2,042.3	440.1	8.8	2,491.2
Northumberland	1,226	265	5	1,496	1,887.2	407.9	7.7	2,302.8
Peterborough	1,619	401	2	2,022	1,580.2	391.4	2.0	1,973.6
Victoria	<u>1,620</u>	<u>322</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>1,959</u>	<u>3,385.2</u>	<u>672.9</u>	<u>35.5</u>	<u>4,093.6</u>
Total	4,697	1,038	25	5,760	2,072.6	458.0	11.0	2,541.6
<u>St. Catharines</u>								
Niagara	4,410	1,871	21	6,302	1,197.4	508.0	5.7	1,711.1
<u>Sarnia</u>								
Lambton	6,278	688	33	6,999	5,085.7	557.3	26.7	5,669.7
<u>Sault Ste. Marie</u>								
Algoma	1,817	795	34	2,646	1,360.5	595.3	25.5	1,981.3
<u>Simcoe</u>								
Haldimand-Norfolk	3,901	533	2	4,436	4,360.9	595.8	2.2	4,958.9
Brant	<u>1,540</u>	<u>479</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>2,039</u>	<u>1,474.7</u>	<u>458.7</u>	<u>19.2</u>	<u>1,952.6</u>
Total	5,441	1,012	22	6,475	2,806.4	522.0	11.3	3,339.7
<u>Sudbury</u>								
Manitoulin	606	179	1	786	5,509.1	1,627.3	9.1	7,145.5
Sudbury (R.M.)	1,352	721	-	2,073	846.2	451.2	-	1,297.4
Sudbury (T.D.)	<u>786</u>	<u>418</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1,205</u>	<u>2,903.6</u>	<u>1,544.1</u>	<u>3.7</u>	<u>4,451.4</u>
Total	2,744	1,318	2	4,064	1,386.9	666.2	1.0	2,054.1
<u>Thunder Bay</u>								
Thunder Bay	4,441	1,355	4	5,800	2,883.8	879.9	2.6	3,766.3
<u>Timmins</u>								
Cochrane	2,097	699	17	2,813	2,164.6	721.5	17.5	2,903.6
<u>Metro Toronto³</u>								
Toronto Metro	36,039	8,230	1,330	45,599	1,686.1	385.0	62.2	2,133.3
<u>Windsor</u>								
Essex	3,211	1,262	55	4,528	1,027.6	403.9	17.6	1,449.1
<u>York³</u>								
York	4,623	1,116	-	5,739	1,834.1	442.8	-	2,276.9
Ontario	165,125	44,026	2,686	211,837	1,914.5	510.4	31.1	2,456.0

TABLE 74 (Continued)

ALCOHOL-RELATED OFFENCES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF
REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1981

¹ Counties have been grouped into ARF Regional Centres according to the situation in February, 1980.

² Data are based on the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) system for events occurring in Ontario based on reports from all police forces policing Ontario (including police forces headquarters outside Ontario). All cases reported or known to the police in both urban and rural areas are included. Number refers to the offences by place of occurrence, not persons, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion s/he is involved in an offence known or reported to the police. In cases involving multiple offences, only the most serious offence is recorded. In Metro Toronto all offences are counted, resulting in figures which may be inflated relative to the rest of the province. Data in the UCR system are constantly updated and tardy reports are included, which may result in differences relative to previously published statistics.

³ Metropolitan Toronto is serviced by two ARF Centres: Northeast Branch which includes the city of North York, the boroughs of East York and Scarborough and the regional municipality of York; and West Branch which includes the city of Toronto and the boroughs of York and Etobicoke. Because data specific to these geographic locales were not available, statistics have been presented for Metro Toronto and York (R.M.) which together cover similar territory.

Note: R.M. - Regional Municipality
T.D. - Territorial District
P.P. - Particia Portion

Sources: Statistics Canada, Alcohol-Related Offences - Ontario Reporting Units in 1981 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, special computer printout, 1983); Statistics Canada, 1981 Census of Canada - Population, Occupied Private Dwellings, Private Households, Census Families in Private Households: Ontario (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 93-918, 1982).

TABLE 76

CONVICTIONS UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED INDICTABLE TRAFFIC OFFENCES¹
BY AGE AND SEX, ONTARIO, 1979

Age	Impaired Driving		Refuse Breath Sample		Blood Alcohol Exceeding 80 mg		Total Alcohol-Related Traffic Offences	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
16 - 19	13	12	5	-	9	12	11	11
20 - 24	23	22	20	17	25	9	23	17
25 - 29	18	12	19	33	14	12	17	13
30 - 34	12	13	14	-	12	21	12	15
35 - 39	9	18	14	33	10	12	10	17
40 - 44	7	7	7	-	8	9	7	7
45 - 49	5	2	4	-	9	9	6	4
50 - 59	6	5	5	-	10	6	7	5
60 and over	2	2	1	-	2	3	2	2
Unstated	4	8	11	17	2	6	4	8
Total (%) ²	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number ³	817	60	137	6	502	33	1,456	99

¹ Conviction data by age and sex were not available for offences punishable on summary conviction.

² Due to rounding, percentage totals do not necessarily add up to 100%.

³ In addition, there were 7 convictions for which age and/or sex information was not available.

Note: The data are based upon reports submitted to Statistics Canada by the courts. Since only 24% of the court locations in Ontario reported in 1979, the data should be viewed with caution.

Source: The data were supplied by special computer printout through the courtesy of the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, 1983.

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY STATISTICS

TABLE 77

ESTIMATED PREVALENCE OF ALCOHOLISM, ONTARIO BY
COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ 1982-83

Centre/County	Estimated Number of Alcoholics ²	Estimated Alcoholics Per 1,000 Population (aged 15 and over)
<u>Belleville</u>		
Hastings	3,400	40.2
Prince Edward	300	17.5
Total	3,700	36.3
<u>Brockville (Ottawa)</u>		
Leeds-Grenville	2,300	35.4
Lanark	1,300	35.7
Total	3,600	35.5
<u>Chatham</u>		
Kent	2,500	30.5
<u>Cornwall</u>		
Dundas-Glengarry-Stormont	2,200	27.9
<u>Durham/Oshawa</u>		
Durham	5,900	26.8
<u>Halton/Oakville</u>		
Halton	5,300	26.9
<u>Hamilton</u>		
Hamilton-Wentworth	9,600	29.0
<u>Kenora</u>		
Kenora and Kenora P.P. ³	3,000	69.6
Rainy River	900	50.1
Total	3,900	64.0
<u>Kingston</u>		
Frontenac	3,200	36.9
Lennox and Addington	700	28.2
Total	3,900	35.0
<u>Kitchener</u>		
Dufferin	800	33.3
Waterloo	7,000	29.3
Wellington	2,800	27.8
Total	10,600	29.2

ESTIMATED PREVALENCE OF ALCOHOLISM, ONTARIO BY
COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ 1982-83

Centre/County	Estimated Number of Alcoholics ²	Estimated Alcoholics Per 1,000 Population (aged 15 and over)
<u>London</u>		
Elgin	1,300	23.3
Huron	1,300	29.0
Middlesex	7,600	30.0
Oxford	1,500	22.3
Perth	1,400	27.7
Total	13,100	27.8
<u>North Bay</u>		
Parry Sound	1,300	46.8
Nipissing	2,600	42.2
Timiskaming	1,200	37.3
Muskoka	1,700	55.6
Total	6,800	44.7
<u>Orillia</u>		
Simcoe	7,200	41.0
<u>Ottawa-Carleton</u>		
Prescott and Russell	1,000	24.8
Ottawa-Carleton	12,800	28.8
Total	13,800	28.4
<u>Owen Sound</u>		
Bruce	2,000	43.2
Grey	1,650	28.4
Total	3,650	34.9
<u>Peel</u>		
Peel	9,300	24.6
<u>Pembroke</u>		
Renfrew	2,800	40.3
<u>Peterborough</u>		
Haliburton	500	50.8
Northumberland	1,500	29.0
Peterborough	3,200	39.3
Victoria	1,300	35.1
Total	6,500	36.1
<u>St. Catharines</u>		
Niagara	8,700	29.9

ESTIMATED PREVALENCE OF ALCOHOLISM, ONTARIO BY
COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ 1982-83

Centre/County	Estimated Number of Alcoholics ²	Estimated Alcoholics Per 1,000 Population (aged 15 and over)
<u>Sarnia</u>		
Lambton	3,100	32.9
<u>Sault Ste. Marie</u>		
Algoma	4,600	44.5
<u>Simcoe</u>		
Haldimand-Norfolk	2,100	30.4
Brant	2,300	27.9
Total	4,400	29.1
<u>Sudbury</u>		
Manitoulin	550	67.4
Sudbury (R.M.) ³	5,600	39.7
Sudbury (T.D.) ³ }		
Total	6,150	41.3
<u>Thunder Bay</u>		
Thunder Bay	5,300	44.4
<u>Timmins</u>		
Cochrane	3,000	40.9
<u>Metro Toronto⁴</u>		
Toronto Metro	52,200	29.9
<u>Windsor</u>		
Essex	7,200	29.5
<u>York⁴</u>		
York	4,300	21.1
Ontario	213,300	31.2

TABLE 77 (Continued)

ESTIMATED PREVALENCE OF ALCOHOLISM, ONTARIO BY
COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ 1982-83

- ¹ Counties have been grouped into ARF Regional Centres according to the situation in February 1980.
- ² Alcoholism prevalence estimates are based on the Ledermann formula which was applied to the alcohol consumption data of each of the forty-nine Ontario counties. Alcohol consumption of over 15 cl daily was used as the definition of alcoholism. The alcohol consumption rate for the population 15 and over was 78.6% (B.R. Rush, personal communication).
- ³ R.M. - Regional Municipality
T.D. - Territorial District
P.P. - Patricia Portion
- ⁴ Metropolitan Toronto is serviced by two ARF Centres: the Northeast Branch, which includes the city of North York, the boroughs of East York and Scarborough and the regional municipality of York; and the West Branch, which includes the city of Toronto and the boroughs of York and Etobicoke. Because data specific to these geographic locales were not available, statistics have been presented for Metro Toronto and York (R.M.) which together cover similar territory.
- Note: Time trend comparisons should not be made between these data and earlier estimates in this series, since these data have not been adjusted to take into account the variation in prevalence estimates obtained by mortality data.
- Source: R. Simpson and B.R. Rush, "A Handbook for the Use of Alcohol Consumption Statistics," preliminary statistics from forthcoming ARF internal document.

TABLE 78

TREATMENT SERVICES AND CASELOAD FOR ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE BY TYPE OF RESOURCE^{1, 2}
AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION, ONTARIO, 1982-83

Characteristics of Population	Hospital-Based			Community-Based				Total Number
	Detox	Residential	Non-Residential	Residential	Non-Residential	Assessment/Referral	ARF Community Centre	
Facilities Surveyed	16	20	12	82	98	21	8	257
Facilities Responding	16	19	12	79	77	21	8	232
Total Cases ³	33,765	11,185	2,157	8,352	11,042	1,954	201	68,656
Type of Problem:	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
Alcohol	71.8	50.5	52.4	57.1	65.7	64.4	67.2	40,583
Drugs	1.8	12.1	6.5	6.3	12.9	9.5	15.4	3,588
Alcohol/drugs combined	26.4	32.0	41.1	36.6	21.4	26.1	17.4	17,657
Substance unspecified	-	5.4	-	-	-	-	-	575
Total Number	33,715	10,672	2,124	6,548	7,231	1,918	195	62,403
Sex: ⁴	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
Male	91.7	73.6	71.6	81.9	66.8	72.7	84.6	51,639
Female	8.3	26.4	28.4	18.1	33.2	27.3	15.4	10,189
Total Number	33,715	10,097	2,125	6,547	7,231	1,918	195	61,828
Age: ⁴	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
Under 18	2.2	3.1	27.3	6.1	20.0	12.1	2.9	3,533
18 - 29	16.2	32.9	25.3	31.7	42.6	30.9	35.3	13,721
30 - 49	60.8	45.2	35.5	47.0	28.0	40.8	48.8	28,987
50 - 64	15.0	16.6	11.5	12.7	8.5	13.8	12.4	7,866
65 and over	5.8	2.1	0.3	2.5	1.0	2.4	0.6	2,265
Total Number	31,361	7,691	2,125	6,073	7,039	1,913	170	56,372
Region: ^{4, 5}	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
Northern	22.3	16.9	25.3	15.5	34.7	0.8	84.1	13,570
Metro	37.5	56.1	19.3	25.6	9.8	22.4	11.8	21,890
Eastern	7.5	8.0	33.2	20.3	14.6	47.4	-	7,388
Western	32.6	19.0	22.2	38.6	40.9	29.4	4.1	19,554
Total Number	33,715	10,672	2,125	6,547	7,231	1,917	195	62,402

TREATMENT SERVICES AND CASELOAD FOR ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE BY TYPE OF RESOURCE^{1, 2}
AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION, ONTARIO, 1982-83

Characteristics of Population	Hospital-Based			Community-Based			Total Number
	Detox	Residential	Non-Residential	Residential	Non-Residential	Assessment/Referral	
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
Ethnicity: ⁴							
English	68.3	71.8	86.2	79.2	59.6	88.9	39,773
French	6.6	4.4	3.4	10.5	3.1	2.3	3,449
Native	22.2	8.4	10.3	8.2	35.3	1.8	11,029
Other	2.9	15.4	0.1	2.1	1.9	6.9	2,471
Total Number	32,747	7,374	1,972	6,015	6,767	1,677	56,722
Employment Status: ⁴							
Employed full-time ⁶	16.4	46.5	46.4	25.8	34.4	39.4	14,114
Employed part-time ⁷	18.6	5.7	2.3	12.2	10.5	6.6	7,612
Disabled	12.7	2.6	1.2	7.0	3.1	3.3	4,710
Unemployed	50.9	36.7	27.9	47.4	42.9	34.3	25,092
Other ⁸	1.3	8.5	22.2	7.6	9.1	16.4	2,927
Total Number	29,446	7,446	1,991	6,645	7,004	1,751	54,455

¹ Data for detoxes are based on the number of admissions; for all other resources, the data refer to person counts.

² Resources were classified as follows: Detox - a facility providing a short stay detoxification service as defined by the province. This also includes the Pinewood Primary Care and Detox unit; Residential - any programs which had beds for an overnight stay; Assessment/Referral - programs intended primarily to assess cases and refer them into local treatment; ARF Community Centre - ARF offices providing (limited) assessment/referral service. The extent to which a program was affiliated with a hospital for fiscal and/or administrative reasons determined its placement in the hospital-based or community-based category.

³ Includes cases treated for non-substance abuse problems, e.g., marital or correctional counselling, or services provided to other family members.

⁴ Excludes data for 575 cases for whom sex information was not available, 6,031 cases for whom age was unknown, 1 case for whom program location information was unavailable, 5,681 cases for whom ethnicity was not available and 7,948 cases for whom data on employment status was not available.

⁵ For a listing of the counties, districts and regional municipalities comprising each region see Technical Notes.

⁶ Includes persons working 30 hours a week or more.

⁷ Includes persons working less than 30 hours a week.

⁸ Includes students, homemakers and retired persons.

Note: The data are based on a province-wide survey conducted by staff of the Regional Programs Division of the Addiction Research Foundation in the spring of 1983. Personal interviews and questionnaires mailed to remote northern regions were used to gather the information. The overall response rate of 90.3% varied from a high of 98.1% for the Eastern Region to 78.8% in the Northern Region, and from 100% for Detoxes, hospital-based non-residential programs and community-based assessment/referral programs to 78.6% for community-based non-residential programs, some of which were surveyed by mail.

Source: Brian Rush and Carol Timney, "Treatment Services for Alcohol and Drug Abuse in Ontario: Results of a Provincial Survey, 1983," prepublication data from a forthcoming ARF report.

TABLE 79

NUMBER AND RATE OF ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE CASES RECEIVING TREATMENT
BY TYPE OF RESOURCE AND REGION,¹ ONTARIO, 1982-83

Type of Resource ^{2, 3}	Number of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Cases ⁴					Rate Per 10,000 Population Aged 15 and Over				
	Northern	Metro	Eastern	Western	All Ontario	Northern	Metro	Eastern	Western	All Ontario
Hospital-based:										
Detox	7,531	12,647	2,530	11,007	33,715	114.8	59.4	22.4	37.7	49.3
Residential	1,800	5,992	857	2,023	10,672	27.4	28.1	7.6	6.9	15.6
Non-residential	537	410	705	473	2,125	8.2	1.9	6.2	1.6	3.1
Total	9,868	19,049	4,092	13,503	46,512	150.4	89.4	36.2	46.2	68.0
Community-based:										
Residential	1,016	1,678	1,329	2,524	6,547	15.5	7.9	11.8	8.6	9.6
Non-residential	2,506	711	1,058	2,956	7,231	38.2	3.3	9.4	10.1	10.6
Assessment/referral	16	429	909	563	1,917	0.2	2.0	8.0	1.9	2.8
ARF community centre	164	23	-	8	195	2.5	0.1	-	..	0.3
Total	3,702	2,841	3,296	6,051	15,890	56.4	13.3	29.2	20.7	23.2
All Resources	13,570	21,890	7,388	19,554	62,402	206.9	102.7	65.4	66.9	91.2

¹ For a listing of the counties, districts and regional municipalities comprising each region see Technical Notes.

² Data for detoxes are based on the number of admissions; for all other resources, the data refer to person counts.

³ Resources were classified as follows: Detox - a facility providing a short stay detoxication service as defined by the province. This also includes the Pinewood Primary Care and Detox unit; Residential - any programs which had beds for an overnight stay; Assessment/Referral - programs intended primarily to assess cases and refer them into local treatment; ARF Community Centre - ARF offices providing (limited) assessment/referral service. The extent to which a program was affiliated with a hospital for fiscal and/or administrative reasons determined its placement in the hospital-based or community-based category.

⁴ Excludes data for 1 case for whom program location information was unavailable.

Note: The data are based on a province-wide survey conducted by staff of the Regional Programs Division of the Addiction Research Foundation in the spring of 1983. Personal interviews and questionnaires mailed to remote northern regions were used to gather the information. The overall response rate of 90.3% varied from a high of 98.1% for the Eastern Region to 78.8% in the Northern Region, and from 100% for Detoxes, hospital-based non-residential programs and community-based assessment/referral programs to 78.6% for community-based non-residential programs, some of which were surveyed by mail.

Source: Brian Rush and Carol Timney, "Treatment Services for Alcohol and Drug Abuse in Ontario: Results of a Provincial Survey, 1983," prepublication data from a forthcoming ARF report.

STATISTICS ON DETOX¹ CENTRES, ONTARIO, 1974 TO 1982

Year	Number of Detox Centres	Number of Admissions ²	First ³ Admissions (%)	Readmissions ⁴ (%)	Average Length of Stay (Hospital Days)	Average Age of Residents
1974	10	19,714	38 ⁵	62 ⁵	2.5	n.a.
1975	13	25,692	28	72	2.3	n.a.
1976	13	29,670	24	76	2.3	n.a.
1977	14	31,029	22	78	2.2	n.a.
1978	14	31,360	20	80	2.3	n.a.
1979	14	30,325	19	81	2.3	n.a.
1980	14	31,847	18 ⁵	82 ⁵	2.3	n.a.
1981	15	35,368	19	81	2.3	45.8
1982	15	32,713	18	82	2.4	44.2

¹ Detoxication (Detox) centres were established by statute in Ontario in 1971 (amended 1975) as an alternative in care and rehabilitation to incarceration of chronic public inebriates. In larger cities specialized detoxication units were established as a non-medical department in general hospitals. Figures are based on location of detox centre.

² Figures refer to number of admissions during the year and not to actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he enters a detox centre.

³ Statistics are collected from each detox centre. A "first admission" refers to the first admission of an individual to that detox centre. An individual who undergoes a first admission in 3 detox centres is counted as 3 first admissions, one in each detox centre to which s/he has been admitted.

⁴ Statistics are collected from each detox centre. A "readmission" refers to any subsequent admission of an individual to that centre.

⁵ Includes estimated figures for January, May, August and September 1974, and, April 1980 for one detox centre; 332 admissions in 1974 and 63 male admissions in 1980 with missing information were assumed to follow the same first admission/readmission patterns as other admissions for that detox centre for that month.

Source: The data are based on the "Detox Statistics Monthly Reports" made available through the courtesy of Detoxication and Rehabilitation Programs, Regional Programs Division, Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, Ontario.

TABLE 81
NUMBER OF REFERRALS ¹ TO DETOX ² CENTRES BY
TYPE OF REFERRAL, ONTARIO, 1974 TO 1982

Year	Number of Referrals					Total
	Police	Previous Police Referrals	Self	Hospital	Rehabilitation Programs	
1974	9,667	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	19,714
1975	12,067	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	25,692
1976	14,056	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	29,670
1977	14,099	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	31,029
1978	12,722	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	31,360
1979	10,181	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	30,325
1980	10,132	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	31,847
1981 ³	10,220	9,435 ⁴	17,206	2,353	2,231	41,445 ⁴
1982 ³	9,359	8,137 ⁴	16,188	2,378	2,169	38,231 ⁴

¹ Figures refer to number of referrals during the year and not to actual number of "persons" involved as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he is referred to a detox centre.

² Detoxication (Detox) centres were established by statute in Ontario in 1971 (amended 1975) as an alternative in care and rehabilitation to incarceration of chronic public inebriates. In larger cities specialized detoxication units were established as a non-medical department in general hospitals. Figures are based on location of detox centre.

³ Prior to 1981 referral categories included "police" and "other." Commencing in 1981 referral categories included "police," "previous police referrals," "self," "hospital," and "rehabilitation programs."

⁴ "Previous police referrals" may antedate referrals from "self" or "hospital" and may result in double counting. "Total" referrals would therefore exceed total admissions in Tables 80 and 82.

Source: The data are based on the "Detox Statistics Monthly Reports" made available through the courtesy of Detoxication and Rehabilitation Programs, Regional Programs Division, Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, Ontario.

TABLE 82

NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS¹ TO DETOX² CENTRES BY REGION, ONTARIO, 1974 TO 1982

Region	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Hamilton	1,629	1,591	1,800	1,798	1,661	1,467	1,423	1,131	1,171
Kenora	3,347	4,077	4,220	4,216	3,692	2,952	4,611	5,678	4,269
Kitchener	...	1,614 ³	2,252	2,756	2,899	2,484	2,160	2,431	2,391
London	3,047	3,462	3,334	3,454	3,214	3,292	3,562	3,734	3,578
Ottawa	2,140 ⁴	2,293	2,594	2,796	3,289	2,906	2,487	2,392	2,530
St. Catharines	...	486 ⁵	1,438	1,558	1,547	1,662	1,397	1,654	1,644
Sault Ste. Marie	...	...	...	288 ⁶	751	820	859	867	634
Sudbury	1,388	1,909	2,148	2,174	2,038	1,988	2,044	1,907	1,555
Thunder Bay	1,340 ⁷	1,694	1,689	1,832	1,768	1,691	1,672	1,638	1,383
Toronto									
West Central	2,013	2,172	2,294	2,002	1,952	2,022	2,569	2,787	2,338
410 Dundas	1,800	1,956	2,516	2,582	2,884	2,855	2,725	2,639	2,557
St. Michael's	1,505	2,008	2,153	2,166	2,313	2,340	2,366	2,289	2,341
East General	...	918 ⁸	1,483	1,852	1,599	1,776	1,828	2,085	1,724
St. Joseph's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,008 ⁹	2,306
Total	5,318	7,054	8,446	8,602	8,748	8,993	9,488	11,808	11,266
Windsor	1,505 ¹⁰	1,512	1,749	1,555	1,753	2,070	2,144	2,128	2,292
Total	19,714	25,692	29,670	31,029	31,360	30,325	31,847	35,368	32,713

¹ Figures refer to number of admissions during the year and not to actual number of "persons" involved as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he enters a detox centre.

² Detoxication (Detox) centres were established by statute in Ontario in 1971 (amended 1975) as an alternative in care and rehabilitation to incarceration of chronic public inebriates. In larger cities, specialized detoxication units were established as a non-medical department in general hospitals. Figures are based on location of detox centre.

³ These figures correspond to less than a full year of operation, the centre having opened on January 6th, 1975.

⁴ These figures correspond to less than a full year of operation, the centre having opened on January 31st, 1974.

⁵ These figures correspond to less than a full year of operation, the centre having opened on July 27th, 1975.

⁶ These figures correspond to less than a full year of operation, the centre having opened on July 1977.

⁷ These figures correspond to less than a full year of operation, the centre having opened on February 14th, 1974.

⁸ These figures correspond to less than a full year of operation, the centre having opened on May 5th, 1975.

⁹ These figures correspond to less than a full year of operation, the centre having opened on January 26th, 1981.

¹⁰ These figures correspond to less than a full year of operation, the centre having opened on February 4th, 1974.

Source: The data are based on the "Detox Statistics Monthly Reports" made available through the courtesy of Detoxication and Rehabilitation Programs, Regional Programs Division, Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, Ontario.

TABLE 83

ADMISSION ¹ RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION TO DETOX ² CENTRES BY
REGION, ONTARIO, 1974 TO 1982

Region	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Hamilton	399.8	388.8	439.6	437.3	400.3	352.4	345.8	274.9	282.4
Kenora	4,109.3	4,957.3	5,103.1	5,146.2	4,460.3	3,556.2	5,680.3	6,906.3	5,141.2
Kitchener	...	374.6 ³	510.2	608.4	621.8	526.7	461.3	521.6	504.4
London	536.6	602.0	574.4	584.4	542.2	549.2	592.0	626.5	595.7
Ottawa	389.7 ⁴	409.3	455.6	482.4	563.1	487.6	414.1	398.9	415.3
St. Catharines	...	133.9 ⁵	393.5	425.3	421.3	452.0	380.0	449.1	445.2
Sault Ste. Marie	...	...	...	231.5 ⁶	590.1	639.5	660.0	649.2	465.7
Sudbury	668.0	921.3	1,043.4	1,059.9	1,016.8	997.9	1,040.6	963.9	785.7
Thunder Bay	899.4 ⁷	1,128.6	1,121.2	1,228.6	1,176.6	1,122.6	1,101.4	1,063.6	887.3
Toronto ⁸	251.2	332.6	397.6	400.9	410.9	421.7	444.1	552.4	526.8
Windsor	485.9 ⁹	486.8	563.5	498.8	554.1	650.2	676.8	681.0	731.8
Total	449.1	493.2	566.2	572.6	577.4	555.1	583.0	647.9	595.6

¹ Figures refer to number of admissions during the year and not to actual number of "persons" involved as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he enters a detox centre.

² Detoxication (Detox) centres were established by statute in Ontario in 1971 (amended 1975) as an alternative in care and rehabilitation to incarceration of chronic public inebriates. In larger cities, specialized detoxication units were established as a non-medical department in general hospitals. Figures are based on location of detox centre.

³ These figures correspond to less than a full year of operation, the centre having opened on January 6th, 1975.

⁴ These figures correspond to less than a full year of operation, the centre having opened on January 31st, 1974.

⁵ These figures correspond to less than a full year of operation, the centre having opened on July 27th, 1975.

⁶ These figures correspond to less than a full year of operation, the centre having opened on July 1977.

⁷ These figures correspond to less than a full year of operation, the centre having opened on February 14th, 1974.

⁸ Includes statistics for the following five detox centres: West Central, 410 Dundas, St. Michael's, East General (which opened on May 5th, 1975), and St. Joseph's (which opened on January 26th, 1981).

⁹ These figures correspond to less than a full year of operation, the centre having opened on February 4th, 1974.

Sources: The data are based on the "Detox Statistics Monthly Reports" made available through the courtesy of Detoxication and Rehabilitation Programs, Regional Programs Division, Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, Ontario; Ministry of Treasury and Economics, Central Statistical Services, Ontario: Revised Population Estimates by Five-Year Age Groups and Sex for Counties and Planning Regions, 1971-1976 (Toronto: Ministry of Treasury and Economics, 1978); Ministry of Treasury and Economics, Central Statistical Services, Ontario: [1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1982] Population Estimates by Five-Year Age Groups and Sex for Counties, Regions and Centres of 10,000 Population and Over (Toronto: Ministry of Treasury and Economics, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982 respectively); Statistics Canada, 1981 Census of Canada, Population, Occupied Private Dwellings, Private Households, Census Families in Private Households: Ontario (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 93-918, 1982).

TABLE 84
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY IN HOSPITAL DAYS PER ADMISSION TO
DETOX¹ CENTRES BY REGION, ONTARIO, 1974 TO 1982

Region	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Hamilton	3.2	3.0	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.5
Kenora	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.0
Kitchener	...	2.4 ²	2.4	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.4	1.9	1.9
London	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.7	2.8	2.5
Ottawa	2.4 ³	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.8	2.4	3.4	3.5
St. Catharines	...	4.2 ⁴	4.2	4.0	3.3	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.5
Sault Ste. Marie	...	...	...	3.8 ⁵	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.8	3.6
Sudbury	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6
Thunder Bay	2.0 ⁶	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.0	1.9
Toronto									
West Central	3.1	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.6	1.9	2.8
410 Dundas	2.9	3.1	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.4
St. Michael's	4.2	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.6
East General	...	2.9 ⁷	2.7	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.3
St. Joseph's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.7 ⁸	2.8
Total	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.6
Windsor	4.0 ⁹	3.0	3.1	3.8	4.0	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.2
Total	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4

¹ Detoxication (Detox) centres were established by statute in Ontario in 1971 (amended 1975) as an alternative in care and rehabilitation to incarceration of chronic public inebriates. In larger cities specialized detoxication units were established as a non-medical department in general hospitals. Figures are based on location of detox centre.

² These figures correspond to less than a full year of operation, the centre having opened on January 6th, 1975.

³ These figures correspond to less than a full year of operation, the centre having opened on January 31st, 1974.

⁴ These figures correspond to less than a full year of operation, the centre having opened on July 27th, 1975.

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⁷ These figures correspond to less than a full year of operation, the centre having opened on May 5th, 1975.

⁸ These figures correspond to less than a full year of operation, the centre having opened on January 26th, 1981.

⁹ These figures correspond to less than a full year of operation, the centre having opened on February 4th, 1974.

Source: The data are based on the "Detox Statistics Monthly Reports" made available through the courtesy of Detoxication and Rehabilitation Programs, Regional Programs Division, Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, Ontario.

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1980-81

Centre/County		Number of Hospital Separations ²												
		Primary Diagnosis ³						Secondary Diagnosis ³						
		Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total	
<u>Belleville</u>														
Hastings		18	203	15	49	4	289	12	196	12	77	-	297	
Prince Edward		5	32	7	13	-	57	2	30	5	28	-	65	
Total		23	235	22	62	4	346	14	226	17	105	-	362	
<u>Brockville (Ottawa)</u>														
Leeds-Grenville		7	43	1	36	5	92	6	104	11	49	1	171	
Lanark		3	88	2	26	4	123	6	101	9	37	-	153	
Total		10	131	3	62	9	215	12	205	20	86	1	324	
<u>Chatham</u>														
Kent		20	144	31	74	1	270	16	138	25	63	2	244	
<u>Cornwall</u>														
Dundas-Glengarry-Stormont		11	128	10	43	-	192	8	114	17	61	1	201	
<u>Durham/Oshawa</u>														
Durham		17	175	23	117	11	343	24	257	14	111	3	409	
<u>Halton/Oakville</u>														
Halton		20	246	28	80	12	386	18	183	32	78	2	313	
<u>Hamilton</u>														
Hamilton-Wentworth		95	398	40	187	24	744	52	503	53	194	15	817	

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1980-81

Centre/Country	Primary Diagnosis ³				Secondary Diagnosis ³				Total
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	
<u>Kenora</u>									
Kenora and Kenora P.P. ⁴	55	259	26	24	19	205	36	26	286
Rainy River	9	123	19	10	2	66	23	8	99
Total	64	382	45	34	21	271	59	34	385
<u>Kingston</u>									
Frontenac Lennox and Addington	24	116	19	60	19	258	5	86	369
Total	4	36	2	10	3	45	1	23	73
	28	152	21	70	22	303	6	109	442
<u>Kitchener</u>									
Dufferin Waterloo Wellington	2	53	5	10	2	33	1	4	40
Total	38	175	41	131	21	241	28	144	438
	24	164	18	47	11	154	21	57	245
	64	392	64	188	34	428	50	205	723
<u>London</u>									
Elgin Huron Middlesex Oxford Perth	12	34	4	41	10	58	10	55	133
Total	8	51	17	29	3	71	10	29	113
	79	165	28	116	35	328	25	142	532
	8	113	11	32	3	89	10	44	147
	8	87	12	33	2	105	16	63	189
	115	450	72	251	53	651	71	333	1,114
<u>North Bay</u>									
Parry Sound Nipissing Timiskaming Muskoka	4	37	7	21	1	36	5	25	67
Total	26	87	9	42	11	87	13	50	161
	8	95	9	15	6	82	5	20	113
	2	52	1	24	1	71	6	17	95
	40	271	26	102	19	276	29	112	436

St. Catharines
Niagara

TABLE 85 (Continued)

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1980-81

Centre/County	Number of Hospital Separations ²											
	Primary Diagnosis ³						Secondary Diagnosis ³					
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total
<u>Sarnia</u>												
Lambton	16	125	13	37	8	199	12	107	17	61	4	201
<u>Sault Ste. Marie</u>												
Algoma	31	131	28	56	9	255	15	184	51	51	2	303
<u>Simcoe</u>												
Haldimand-Norfolk	7	94	10	30	4	145	3	69	8	43	1	124
Brant	21	149	32	42	9	253	15	150	35	63	2	265
Total	28	243	42	72	13	398	18	219	43	106	3	389
<u>Sudbury</u>												
Manitoulin	2	37	3	7	2	51	4	20	7	4	1	36
Sudbury (R.M.) ⁴	25	101	14	99	1	240	17	123	16	120	-	276
Sudbury (T.D.) ⁴	6	42	1	22	1	72	1	29	1	17	-	48
Total	33	180	18	128	4	363	22	172	24	141	1	360
<u>Thunder Bay</u>												
Thunder Bay	31	343	33	71	3	481	24	284	30	127	1	466
<u>Timmins</u>												
Cochrane	35	318	71	65	4	493	13	173	30	73	2	291
<u>Metro Toronto⁵</u>												
Toronto Metro	349	1,544	181	1,045	70	3,189	162	2,195	148	1,177	10	3,692
<u>Windsor</u>												
Essex	41	190	20	159	10	420	23	290	22	244	4	583

TABLE 86

HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY
AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1980-81

Separation Rates² Per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Primary Diagnosis ³					Secondary Diagnosis ³						
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total
<u>Belleville</u>												
Hastings	17.0	191.4	14.1	46.2	3.8	272.5	11.3	184.8	11.3	72.6	-	280.1
Prince Edward	22.6	144.6	31.6	58.7	-	257.6	9.0	135.6	22.6	126.5	-	293.7
Total	17.9	183.3	17.2	48.4	3.1	269.9	10.9	176.3	13.3	81.9	-	282.4
<u>Brockville (Ottawa)</u>												
Leeds-Grenville	8.6	53.0	1.2	44.4	6.2	113.4	7.4	128.2	13.6	60.4	1.2	210.7
Lanark	6.6	194.3	4.4	57.4	8.8	271.6	13.2	223.0	19.9	81.7	-	337.8
Total	7.9	103.6	2.4	49.0	7.1	170.0	9.5	162.2	15.8	68.0	0.8	256.3
<u>Chatham</u>												
Kent	18.8	135.0	29.1	69.4	0.9	253.2	15.0	129.4	23.4	59.1	1.9	228.8
<u>Cornwall</u>												
Dundas-Glengarry- Stormont	10.8	126.0	9.8	42.3	-	189.0	7.9	112.2	16.7	60.0	1.0	197.8
<u>Durham/Oshawa</u>												
Durham	6.1	63.2	8.3	42.3	4.0	123.9	8.7	92.8	5.1	40.1	1.1	147.8
<u>Halton/Oakville</u>												
Halton	8.1	99.2	11.3	32.3	4.8	155.6	7.3	73.8	12.9	31.5	0.8	126.2
<u>Hamilton</u>												
Hamilton-Wentworth	23.1	96.7	9.7	45.4	5.8	180.8	12.6	122.2	12.9	47.1	3.6	198.5

TABLE 86 (Continued)
 HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY
 AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1980-81

Separation Rates² Per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Primary Diagnosis ³					Secondary Diagnosis ³						
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total
Kenora												
Kenora and Kenora P.P. ⁴	94.8	446.5	44.8	41.4	6.9	634.4	32.8	353.4	62.1	44.8	-	493.1
Rainy River	38.8	530.8	82.0	43.2	17.3	712.1	8.6	284.8	99.3	34.5	-	427.3
Total	78.8	470.6	55.4	41.9	9.9	656.7	25.9	333.8	72.7	41.9	-	474.3
Kingston												
Frontenac	20.8	100.5	16.5	52.0	6.9	196.7	16.5	223.5	4.3	74.5	0.9	319.6
Lennox and Addington	12.3	110.5	6.1	30.7	-	159.6	9.2	138.1	3.1	70.6	3.1	224.1
Total	18.9	102.7	14.2	47.3	5.4	188.5	14.9	204.7	4.1	73.6	1.4	298.6
Kitchener												
Dufferin	6.6	173.8	16.4	32.8	-	229.5	6.6	108.2	3.3	13.1	-	131.2
Waterloo	12.4	57.0	13.4	42.7	4.9	130.4	6.8	78.6	9.1	46.9	1.3	142.8
Wellington	18.3	125.2	13.7	35.9	5.3	198.4	8.4	117.5	16.0	43.5	1.5	187.0
Total	13.7	83.7	13.7	40.1	4.7	155.9	7.3	91.4	10.7	43.8	1.3	154.4
London												
Elgin	17.3	48.9	5.8	59.0	2.9	133.9	14.4	83.5	14.4	79.2	-	191.5
Huron	14.3	91.0	30.3	51.7	3.6	190.9	5.4	126.7	17.8	51.7	-	201.6
Middlesex	24.3	50.7	8.6	35.6	1.5	120.7	10.7	100.7	7.7	43.6	0.6	163.3
Oxford	9.5	133.5	13.0	37.8	9.5	203.3	3.5	105.2	11.8	52.0	1.2	173.7
Perth	12.1	132.0	18.2	50.1	7.6	220.0	3.0	159.3	24.3	95.6	4.6	286.8
Total	19.1	74.8	12.0	41.7	3.7	151.3	8.8	108.2	11.8	55.3	1.0	185.1
North Bay												
Parry Sound	11.9	110.4	20.9	62.6	8.9	214.8	3.0	107.4	14.9	74.6	-	199.8
Nipissing	32.4	108.3	11.2	52.3	6.2	210.3	13.7	108.3	16.2	62.2	-	200.3
Timiskaming	19.5	231.1	21.9	36.5	2.4	311.4	14.6	199.5	12.2	48.7	-	274.9
Muskoka	5.2	136.2	2.6	62.8	5.2	212.1	2.6	185.9	15.7	44.5	-	248.8
Total	20.7	140.3	13.5	52.8	5.7	233.0	9.8	142.9	15.0	58.0	-	225.7

HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY
AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1980-81

Separation Rates² Per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Primary Diagnosis ³					Secondary Diagnosis ³						
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total
Orillia												
Simcoe	14.0	87.0	11.7	46.9	6.8	166.4	13.5	118.6	11.7	60.9	1.4	206.1
Ottawa-Carleton												
Prescott and Russell	24.8	72.4	13.3	32.4	5.7	148.7	15.3	114.4	3.8	59.1	1.9	194.5
Ottawa-Carleton	17.2	87.0	8.0	38.7	3.3	154.2	9.9	105.6	5.7	49.6	0.7	171.5
Total	17.8	85.8	8.5	38.1	3.5	153.7	10.3	106.4	5.5	50.5	0.8	173.5
Owen Sound												
Bruce	23.8	237.8	25.5	66.3	11.9	365.3	11.9	161.4	6.8	86.6	-	266.7
Grey	21.9	329.8	21.9	47.9	5.5	427.0	12.3	136.9	13.7	67.1	4.1	234.0
Total	22.7	288.8	23.5	56.1	8.3	399.5	12.1	147.8	10.6	75.8	2.3	248.6
Peel												
Peel	11.3	64.5	10.6	28.2	4.1	118.7	5.9	65.8	8.0	30.4	1.1	111.1
Pembroke												
Renfrew	19.6	131.5	19.6	38.1	3.5	212.3	10.4	133.9	28.8	61.2	1.2	235.4
Peterborough												
Haliburton	17.9	152.5	35.9	44.9	9.0	260.2	-	125.6	17.9	26.9	-	170.4
Northumberland	21.6	98.6	18.5	66.2	20.0	224.8	10.8	93.9	20.0	72.4	-	197.1
Peterborough	18.6	106.4	11.7	48.8	-	185.5	6.8	120.1	11.7	64.4	-	203.1
Victoria	12.6	79.9	6.3	31.6	4.2	134.6	6.3	109.4	6.3	58.9	-	180.9
Total	18.1	100.9	13.7	50.0	7.1	189.8	7.5	110.6	13.3	63.7	-	195.1
St. Catharines												
Niagara	13.1	99.0	23.7	52.5	5.7	194.0	8.7	119.9	20.7	72.3	-	221.7

HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1980-81

Separation Rates ² Per 100,000 Population												
Centre/County	Primary Diagnosis ³					Secondary Diagnosis ³						
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total
<u>Sarnia</u>												
Lambton	12.9	100.6	10.5	29.8	6.4	160.1	9.7	86.1	13.7	49.1	3.2	161.7
<u>Sault Ste. Marie</u>												
Algoma	23.8	100.6	21.5	43.0	6.9	195.9	11.5	141.4	39.2	39.2	1.5	232.8
<u>Simcoe</u>												
Haldimand-Norfolk												
Brant	7.7	102.9	10.9	32.8	4.4	158.7	3.3	75.5	8.8	47.1	1.1	135.7
Total	20.5	145.4	31.2	41.0	8.8	247.0	14.6	146.4	34.2	61.5	2.0	258.7
	14.4	125.4	21.7	37.1	6.7	205.3	9.3	113.0	22.2	54.7	1.5	200.7
<u>Sudbury</u>												
Manitowlin	18.0	333.2	27.0	63.0	18.0	459.3	36.0	180.1	63.0	36.0	9.0	324.2
Sudbury (R.M.) ⁴	15.7	63.4	8.8	62.1	0.6	150.6	10.7	77.2	10.0	75.3	-	173.2
Sudbury (I.D.) ⁴	23.1	161.5	3.8	84.6	3.8	276.9	3.8	111.5	3.8	65.4	-	184.6
Total	16.8	91.6	9.2	65.2	2.0	184.8	11.2	87.6	12.2	71.8	0.5	183.3
<u>Thunder Bay</u>												
Thunder Bay	20.4	226.0	21.7	46.8	2.0	316.9	15.8	187.1	19.8	83.7	0.7	307.0
<u>Timmins</u>												
Cochrane	37.0	336.4	75.1	68.8	4.2	521.5	13.8	183.0	31.7	77.2	2.1	307.8
<u>Metro Toronto⁵</u>												
Toronto Metro	16.3	72.3	8.5	48.9	3.3	149.3	7.6	102.7	6.9	55.1	0.5	172.8
<u>Windsor</u>												
Essex	12.9	60.0	6.3	50.2	3.2	132.6	7.3	91.5	6.9	77.0	1.3	184.1

TABLE 86 (Continued)

HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1980-81

Separation Rates² Per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Primary Diagnosis ³					Secondary Diagnosis ³						
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total
York ⁵												
York	5.4	45.2	8.4	25.9	2.9	87.8	2.9	50.2	5.9	30.1	0.4	89.5
Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ontario	17.4	101.9	13.7	47.0	4.4	184.5	9.5	114.8	12.1	56.6	1.0	194.0

¹ Counties have been grouped into ARF Regional Centres according to the situation in February, 1980. Statistics are presented on the basis of county of residence of patients.

² Separations refer to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in hospital. Included are cases treated in hospital on an inpatient basis, for the above noted medically established conditions. Excluded are cases treated on a hospital outpatient basis, through office based physician services, nonhospital based residential facilities, social agencies or counselling services.

³ The primary diagnosis refers to the condition which was considered to be the most significant cause of the patient's hospitalization. Figures for primary diagnosis generally correspond to morbidity statistics reported in Hospital Morbidity (Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 83-206, see Tables 45 to 51); whereas secondary diagnosis describes other important or complicating conditions noted in the medical record and which may have a significant influence on the patient's length of stay in hospital. A patient may have up to fifteen secondary diagnoses, but only the first of the secondary alcohol diagnoses is included in these tables, and only when that diagnosis is associated with a primary diagnosis other than an alcohol-or-drug-related condition. Separations for primary and secondary alcohol diagnoses can be added together to provide a more complete picture of alcohol hospital morbidity. For comparable statistics on mental and psychiatric hospitals see Tables 89 to 91.

⁴ R.M. - Regional Municipality
T.D. - Territorial District
P.P. - Patricia Portion

⁵ Metropolitan Toronto is serviced by two ARF Centres: Northeast Branch which includes the city of North York, the boroughs of East York and Scarborough and the regional municipality of York; and West Branch which includes the city of Toronto and the boroughs of York and Etobicoke. Because data specific to these geographic locales were not available, statistics have been presented for Metro Toronto and York (R.M.) which together cover similar territory.

Note: The data cover the 1980-81 fiscal year and are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. Because of restructuring of the Classification and modifications to the rules of assigning medical conditions to categories, category numbers and disease titles may not always correspond directly to those in the 8th Revision (ICD-8). Consequently, direct comparisons with previous years' data should be made only with reference to both classifications. For a comparison of disease titles under both the 8th and 9th Revisions see Technical Notes.

Sources: Hospital Medical Records Institute, (Hospital Separation Data by Selected Diagnostic Categories 1980-81) (Toronto: HMRI, special computer data, 1981); Ontario Ministry of Treasury and Economics, Central Statistical Services, Ontario: 1980 Population Estimates by Five-Year Age Groups and Sex for Counties, Regions and Centres of 10,000 Population and Over (Toronto: Ministry of Treasury and Economics, 1981).

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1981-82

Number of Hospital Separations ²												
Centre/County	Primary Diagnosis ³					Secondary Diagnosis ³						
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total
<u>Belleville</u>												
Hastings	18	154	20	50	2	244	6	170	18	81	1	276
Prince Edward	<u>1</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>25</u>	-	<u>22</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>17</u>	-	<u>42</u>
Total	19	169	22	56	3	269	6	192	21	98	1	318
<u>Brockville (Ottawa)</u>												
Leeds-Grenville	11	56	6	20	4	97	8	119	11	49	1	188
Lanark	<u>5</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>113</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>119</u>
Total	16	112	16	58	8	210	10	192	16	87	2	307
<u>Chatham</u>												
Kent	11	134	39	55	2	241	4	132	27	88	4	255
<u>Cornwall</u>												
Dundas-Glengarry-Stormont	17	109	21	61	3	211	9	118	16	56	-	199
<u>Durham/Oshawa</u>												
Durham	35	189	28	108	8	368	26	234	20	98	-	378
<u>Halton/Oakville</u>												
Halton	23	204	37	80	16	360	8	159	22	76	2	267
<u>Hamilton</u>												
Hamilton-Wentworth	92	188	26	178	20	504	34	494	42	196	8	774

TABLE 87 (Continued)

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1981-82

Number of Hospital Separations²

Centre/County	Primary Diagnosis ³					Total	Secondary Diagnosis ³					Total
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol		Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	
Kenora												
Kenora and Kenora P.P. ⁴	59	247	22	29	2	359	16	192	43	35	-	286
Rainy River	11	97	19	13	2	142	3	54	14	5	-	76
Total	70	344	41	42	4	501	19	246	57	40	-	362
Kingston												
Frontenac	21	116	22	40	8	207	12	211	16	87	1	327
Lennox & Addington	2	15	3	10	-	30	5	51	3	19	-	78
Total	23	131	25	50	8	237	17	262	19	106	1	405
Kitchener												
Dufferin	3	58	3	4	2	70	3	37	-	18	-	58
Waterloo	46	157	51	106	14	374	25	257	42	164	4	492
Wellington	19	194	12	33	7	265	12	126	13	33	2	186
Total	68	409	66	143	23	709	40	420	55	215	6	736
London												
Elgin	11	55	10	34	3	113	6	55	7	48	1	117
Huron	5	87	12	14	2	120	6	73	11	21	-	111
Middlesex	73	148	26	117	4	368	25	312	34	132	1	504
Oxford	10	85	20	34	7	156	5	83	9	36	2	135
Perth	7	71	24	32	9	143	-	80	20	66	-	166
Total	106	446	92	231	25	900	42	603	81	303	4	1,033
North Bay												
Parry Sound	1	38	7	22	-	68	4	33	8	22	-	67
Nipissing	16	76	9	38	1	140	7	80	9	36	2	134
Timiskaming	6	111	10	11	5	143	5	78	2	17	-	102
Muskoka	11	57	5	21	4	98	1	67	3	21	-	92
Total	34	282	31	92	10	449	17	258	22	96	2	395

TABLE 87 (Continued)

Centre/County	Number of Hospital Separations ²											
	Primary Diagnosis ³						Secondary Diagnosis ³					
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total
<u>Orillia</u>												
Simcoe	30	225	29	108	18	410	21	307	25	141	3	497
<u>Ottawa-Carleton</u>												
Prescott and Russell	9	34	4	21	1	69	3	54	1	29	-	87
Ottawa-Carleton	84	419	33	232	17	785	33	630	42	344	7	1,056
Total	93	453	37	253	18	854	36	684	43	373	7	1,143
<u>Owen Sound</u>												
Bruce Grey	19	197	8	47	2	273	2	108	7	40	1	158
Total	16	257	20	33	7	333	14	115	14	50	3	196
	35	454	28	80	9	606	16	223	21	90	4	354
<u>Peel</u>												
Peel	66	304	50	124	14	558	23	331	32	163	3	552
<u>Pembroke</u>												
Renfrew	12	101	21	34	3	171	11	92	12	46	2	163
<u>Peterborough</u>												
Haliburton	1	13	4	5	-	23	-	16	7	8	-	31
Northumberland	13	67	13	25	6	124	10	63	8	37	7	125
Peterborough	22	132	12	58	1	225	10	148	14	59	1	232
Victoria	5	29	3	25	3	65	3	52	-	22	-	77
Total	41	241	32	113	10	437	23	279	29	126	8	465
<u>St. Catharines</u>												
Niagara	66	387	69	171	17	710	18	485	81	255	2	841

TABLE #7 (Continued)

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1981-82

Centre/County	Number of Hospital Separations ²											
	Primary Diagnosis ³						Secondary Diagnosis ³					
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total
<u>Sarnia</u>												
Lambton	12	95	25	53	6	191	11	101	8	81	5	206
<u>Sault Ste. Marie</u>												
Algoma	30	139	34	65	7	275	11	252	29	58	1	351
<u>Simcoe</u>												
Haldimand-Norfolk	9	63	15	33	9	129	7	53	12	40	2	114
Brant	16	107	22	39	6	190	7	152	28	75	1	263
Total	25	170	37	72	15	319	14	205	40	115	3	377
<u>Sudbury</u>												
Manitoulin	4	30	10	2	2	48	2	27	6	14	1	50
Sudbury (R.M.) ⁴	27	86	15	86	2	216	10	126	14	115	-	265
Sudbury (T.D.) ⁴	4	55	3	14	1	77	3	35	3	15	-	56
Total	35	171	28	102	5	341	15	188	23	144	1	371
<u>Thunder Bay</u>												
Thunder Bay	33	356	15	90	4	498	16	295	26	97	1	435
<u>Timmins</u>												
Cochrane	25	310	71	52	4	462	12	179	35	55	-	281
<u>Metro Toronto⁵</u>												
Toronto Metro	340	1,481	148	1,031	61	3,061	163	2,058	137	1,218	22	3,598
<u>Windsor</u>												
Essex	45	164	21	175	10	415	22	252	28	239	6	547

TABLE 87 (Continued)

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY
AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1981-82

Number of Hospital Separations²

Centre/County	Primary Diagnosis ³					Secondary Diagnosis ³				
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis
York ⁵	18	115	18	60	8	219	13	117	14	91
York										1
Unknown	56	292	25	185	11	569	24	285	26	164
Ontario	1,476	8,175	1,132	3,922	350	15,055	681	9,643	1,007	4,915
										102
										16,348

¹ Counties have been grouped into ARF Regional Centres according to the situation in February, 1980. Statistics are presented on the basis of county of residence of patients.

² Separations refer to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in hospital. Included are cases treated in hospital on an inpatient basis, for the above noted medically established conditions. Excluded are cases treated on a hospital outpatient basis, through office based physician services, nonhospital based residential facilities, social agencies or counselling services.

³ The primary diagnosis refers to the condition which was considered to be the most significant cause of the patient's hospitalization. Figures for primary diagnosis generally correspond to morbidity statistics reported in Hospital Morbidity (Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 82-206, see Tables 45 to 51); whereas secondary diagnosis describes other important or complicating conditions noted in the medical record and which may have a significant influence on the patient's length of stay in hospital. A patient may have up to fifteen secondary diagnoses, but only the first of the secondary alcohol diagnoses is included in these tables, and only when that diagnosis is associated with a primary diagnosis other than an alcohol-or-drug-related condition. Separations for primary and secondary alcohol diagnoses can be added together to provide a more complete picture of alcohol hospital morbidity. For comparable statistics on mental and psychiatric hospitals see Tables 89 to 91.

⁴ R.M. - Regional Municipality
T.D. - Territorial District
P.P. - Patricia Portion

⁵ Metropolitan Toronto is serviced by two ARF Centres: Northeast Branch which includes the city of North York, the boroughs of East York and Scarborough and the regional municipality of York; and West Branch which includes the city of Toronto and the boroughs of York and Etobicoke. Because data specific to these geographic locales were not available, statistics have been presented for Metro Toronto and York (R.M.) which together cover similar territory.

Note: The data cover the 1981-82 fiscal year and are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. Because of restructuring of the Classification and modifications to the rules of assigning medical conditions to categories, category numbers and disease titles may not always correspond directly to those in the 8th Revision (ICD-8). Consequently, direct comparisons with previous years' data should be made only with reference to both classifications. For a comparison of disease titles under both the 8th and 9th Revisions see Technical Notes.

Sources: Hospital Medical Records Institute, (Hospital Separation Data by Selected Diagnostic Categories 1981-82) (Toronto: HMRI, special computer data, 1982).

TABLE 88

HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY
AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1981-82

Separation² Rates Per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Primary Diagnosis ³					Secondary Diagnosis ³						
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total
<u>Belleville</u>												
Hastings	16.8	144.1	18.7	46.8	1.9	228.3	5.6	159.1	16.8	75.8	0.9	258.2
Prince Edward	4.5	67.2	9.0	26.9	4.5	111.9	-	98.5	13.4	76.1	-	188.0
Total	14.7	130.8	17.0	43.3	2.3	208.2	4.6	148.6	16.3	75.8	0.8	246.1
<u>Brockville (Ottawa)</u>												
Leeds-Grenville	13.6	69.2	7.4	24.7	4.9	119.8	9.9	147.0	13.6	60.5	1.2	232.2
Lanark	10.9	122.6	21.9	83.2	8.8	247.4	4.4	159.8	10.9	83.2	2.2	260.5
Total	12.6	88.5	12.6	45.8	6.3	165.8	7.9	151.6	12.6	68.7	1.6	242.5
<u>Chatham</u>												
Kent	10.3	125.2	36.4	51.4	1.9	225.2	3.7	123.3	25.2	82.2	3.7	238.1
<u>Cornwall</u>												
Dundas-Glengarry-Stormont	16.8	107.8	20.8	60.3	3.0	208.7	8.9	116.7	15.8	55.4	-	196.8
<u>Durham/Oshawa</u>												
Durham	12.3	66.6	9.9	38.1	2.8	129.7	9.2	82.5	7.1	34.6	-	133.3
<u>Halton/Oakville</u>												
Halton	9.1	80.4	14.6	31.5	6.3	141.8	3.2	62.6	8.7	29.9	0.8	105.2
<u>Hamilton</u>												
Hamilton-Wentworth	22.4	45.7	6.3	43.3	4.9	122.5	8.3	120.1	10.2	47.6	1.9	188.1

HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1981-82

Separation ² Rates Per 100,000 Population												
Centre/County	Primary Diagnosis ³					Secondary Diagnosis ³						
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total
<u>Kenora</u>												
Kenora and Kenora P.P.*	99.3	415.7	37.0	48.8	3.4	604.2	26.9	323.1	72.4	58.9	-	481.3
Rainy River	48.2	425.5	83.3	57.0	8.8	622.9	13.2	236.9	61.4	21.9	-	333.4
Total	85.1	418.4	49.9	51.1	4.9	609.4	23.1	299.2	69.3	48.7	-	440.3
<u>Kingston</u>												
Frontenac	19.4	107.3	20.3	37.0	7.4	191.4	11.1	195.1	14.8	80.5	0.9	302.4
Lennox & Addington	6.1	45.4	9.1	30.3	-	90.8	15.1	154.4	9.1	57.5	-	236.1
Total	16.3	92.8	17.7	35.4	5.7	167.9	12.0	185.6	13.5	75.1	0.7	286.9
<u>Kitchener</u>												
Dufferin	9.6	186.2	9.6	12.8	6.4	224.7	9.6	118.8	-	57.8	-	186.2
Waterloo	15.1	51.4	16.7	34.7	4.6	122.4	8.2	84.1	13.7	53.7	1.3	161.0
Wellington	14.7	149.9	9.3	25.5	5.4	204.7	9.3	97.3	10.0	25.5	1.5	143.7
Total	14.6	87.8	14.2	30.7	4.9	152.1	8.6	90.1	11.8	46.1	1.3	157.9
<u>London</u>												
Elgin	15.8	78.9	14.3	48.8	4.3	162.1	8.6	78.9	10.0	68.9	1.4	167.8
Huron	8.9	155.0	21.4	24.9	3.6	213.8	10.7	130.1	19.6	37.4	-	197.8
Middlesex	22.9	46.5	8.2	36.8	1.3	115.7	7.9	98.1	10.7	41.5	0.3	158.4
Oxford	11.6	98.9	23.3	39.6	8.1	181.5	5.8	96.6	10.5	41.9	2.3	157.1
Perth	10.6	107.4	36.3	48.4	13.6	216.3	-	121.0	30.3	99.9	-	251.1
Total	17.8	74.8	15.4	38.8	4.2	151.0	7.0	101.2	13.6	50.8	0.7	173.3
<u>North Bay</u>												
Parry Sound	3.0	113.3	20.9	65.6	-	202.8	11.9	98.4	23.9	65.6	-	199.8
Nipissing	19.9	94.7	11.2	47.3	1.2	174.4	8.7	99.7	11.2	44.8	2.5	166.9
Timiskaming	14.5	268.8	24.2	26.6	12.1	346.3	12.1	188.9	4.8	41.2	-	247.0
Muskoka	28.7	148.6	13.0	54.7	10.4	255.4	2.6	174.6	7.8	54.7	-	239.8
Total	17.6	145.8	16.0	47.6	5.2	232.1	8.8	133.4	11.4	49.6	1.0	204.1

HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARE REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1981-82

18.

TABLE 30 (continued)

Separation ² Rates Per 100,000 Population												
Centre/County	Primary Diagnosis ³					Secondary Diagnosis ³						
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total
<u>Sarnia</u>												
Lambton	9.7	77.0	20.3	42.9	4.9	154.8	8.9	81.8	6.5	65.6	4.1	166.9
<u>Sault Ste. Marie</u>												
Algoma	22.5	104.1	25.5	48.7	5.2	205.9	8.2	188.7	21.7	43.4	0.7	262.8
<u>Simcoe</u>												
Halldimand-Norfolk												
Brant	10.1	70.4	16.8	36.9	10.1	144.2	7.8	59.2	13.4	44.7	2.2	127.4
	15.3	102.5	21.1	37.3	5.7	181.9	6.7	145.6	26.8	71.8	1.0	251.9
Total	12.9	87.7	19.1	37.1	7.7	164.5	7.2	105.7	20.6	59.3	1.5	194.4
<u>Sudbury</u>												
Manitoulin	36.4	272.7	90.9	18.2	18.2	436.3	18.2	245.4	54.5	127.3	9.1	454.5
Sudbury (R.M.) ⁴	16.9	53.8	9.4	53.8	1.3	135.2	6.3	78.9	8.8	72.0	-	165.9
Sudbury (T.D.) ⁴	14.8	203.2	11.1	51.7	3.7	284.5	11.1	129.3	11.1	55.4	-	206.9
Total	17.7	86.4	14.2	51.6	2.5	172.3	7.6	95.0	11.6	72.8	0.5	187.5
<u>Thunder Bay</u>												
Thunder Bay	21.4	231.2	9.7	58.4	2.6	323.4	10.4	191.6	16.9	63.0	0.6	282.4
<u>Timmins</u>												
Cochrane	25.8	320.0	73.3	53.7	4.1	476.9	12.4	184.8	36.1	56.8	-	290.1
<u>Metro Toronto⁵</u>												
Toronto Metro	15.9	69.3	6.9	48.2	2.9	143.3	7.6	96.3	6.4	57.0	1.0	168.3
<u>Windsor</u>												
Essex	14.4	52.5	6.7	56.0	3.2	132.8	7.0	80.6	9.0	76.5	1.9	175.0

HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY
AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES, ¹ ONTARIO, 1981-82

Separation² Rates Per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Primary Diagnosis ³					Secondary Diagnosis ³					Total	
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol		
York ⁵												
York	7.1	45.6	7.1	23.8	3.2	86.9	5.2	46.4	5.6	36.1	0.4	93.6
Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ontario	17.1	94.8	13.1	45.5	4.1	174.6	7.9	111.8	11.7	57.0	1.2	189.6

¹ Counties have been grouped into ARF Regional Centres according to the situation in February, 1980. Statistics are presented on the basis of county of residence of patients.

² Separations refer to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in hospital. Included are cases treated in hospital on an inpatient basis, for the above noted medically established conditions. Excluded are cases treated on a hospital outpatient basis, through office based physician services, nonhospital based residential facilities, social agencies or counselling services.

³ The primary diagnosis refers to the condition which was considered to be the most significant cause of the patient's hospitalization. Figures for primary diagnosis generally correspond to morbidity statistics reported in Hospital Morbidity (Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 82-206, see Tables 45 to 51); whereas secondary diagnosis describes other important or complicating conditions noted in the medical record and which may have a significant influence on the patient's length of stay in hospital. A patient may have up to fifteen secondary diagnoses, but only the first of the secondary alcohol diagnoses is included in these tables, and only when that diagnosis is associated with a primary diagnosis other than an alcohol-or-drug-related condition. Separations for primary and secondary alcohol diagnoses can be added together to provide a more complete picture of alcohol hospital morbidity. For comparable statistics on mental and psychiatric hospitals see Tables 89 to 91.

⁴ R.M. - Regional Municipality
T.D. - Territorial District
P.P. - Patricia Portion

⁵ Metropolitan Toronto is serviced by two ARF Centres: Northeast Branch which includes the city of North York, the boroughs of East York and Scarborough and the regional municipality of York; and West Branch which includes the city of Toronto and the boroughs of York and Etobicoke. Because data specific to these geographic locales were not available, statistics have been presented for Metro Toronto and York (R.M.) which together cover similar territory.

Note: The data cover the 1981-82 fiscal year and are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. Because of restructuring of the Classification and modifications to the rules of assigning medical conditions to categories, category numbers and disease titles may not always correspond directly to those in the 8th Revision (ICD-8). Consequently, direct comparisons with previous years' data should be made only with reference to both classifications. For a comparison of disease titles under both the 8th and 9th Revisions see Technical Notes.

Sources: Hospital Medical Records Institute, (Hospital Separation Data by Selected Diagnostic Categories 1981-82) (Toronto: HMRI, special computer data, 1982); Statistics Canada, 1981 Census of Canada - Population, Occupied Private Dwellings, Private Households, Census Families in Private Households: Ontario (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 93-918, 1982).

TABLE 89

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY
AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1978

Centre/County	Number of Hospital Separations ²						Rate per 100,000 Population					
	Primary Diagnosis ³			Secondary Diagnosis ³			Primary Diagnosis ³			Secondary Diagnosis ³		
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Total
<u>Belleville</u>												
Hastings	6	30	36	-	8	8	5.7	28.4	34.0	-	7.6	7.6
Prince Edward	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	4.6	4.6	-	-	-
Total	6	31	37	-	8	8	4.7	24.3	29.0	-	6.3	6.3
<u>Brockville (Ottawa)</u>												
Leeds-Grenville	10	304	314	-	41	41	12.5	380.4	392.9	-	51.3	51.3
Lanark	2	14	16	-	2	2	4.5	31.2	35.7	-	4.5	4.5
Total	12	318	330	-	43	43	9.6	254.9	264.5	-	34.5	34.5
<u>Chatham</u>												
Kent	1	30	31	-	7	7	0.9	28.1	29.0	-	6.6	6.6
<u>Cornwall</u>												
Dundas-Glengarry-Stormont	2	6	8	-	1	1	2.0	6.0	8.0	-	1.0	1.0
<u>Durham/Oshawa</u>												
Durham	6	49	55	1	30	31	2.3	18.5	20.7	0.4	11.3	11.7
<u>Halton/Oakville</u>												
Halton	6	67	73	1	8	9	2.5	27.8	30.3	0.4	3.3	3.7
<u>Hamilton</u>												
Hamilton-Wentworth	9	47	56	2	9	11	2.2	11.3	13.5	0.5	2.2	2.6

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY
AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1978

Number of Hospital Separations² Rate per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Primary Diagnosis ³			Secondary Diagnosis ³			Primary Diagnosis ³			Secondary Diagnosis ³		
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Total
<u>Kenora</u>												
Kenora and Kenora P.P. ⁴	7	33	40	1	4	5	12.0	56.5	68.5	1.7	6.8	8.6
Rainy River	3	27	30	1	3	4	12.3	110.7	123.0	4.1	12.3	16.4
Total	10	60	70	2	7	9	12.1	72.5	84.6	2.4	8.5	10.9
<u>Kingston</u>												
Frontenac Lennox and Addington	9	136	145	-	18	18	7.9	119.4	127.3	-	15.8	15.8
Total	-	21	21	-	4	4	-	64.3	64.3	-	12.2	12.2
	9	157	166	-	22	22	6.1	107.1	113.2	-	15.0	15.0
<u>Kitchener</u>												
Dufferin Waterloo Wellington	4	14	18	-	2	2	12.7	44.5	57.2	-	6.4	6.4
Total	4	74	78	-	17	17	1.3	24.4	25.7	-	5.6	5.6
	21	190	211	-	29	29	16.0	144.7	160.7	-	22.1	22.1
	29	278	307	-	48	48	6.2	59.6	65.8	-	10.3	10.3
<u>London</u>												
Elgin Huron Middlesex Oxford Perth	6	71	77	-	18	18	8.7	102.8	111.5	-	26.1	26.1
Total	2	5	7	-	4	4	3.6	9.0	12.6	-	7.2	7.2
	13	198	211	-	69	69	4.1	62.4	66.5	-	21.7	21.7
	-	32	32	-	5	5	-	37.8	37.8	-	5.9	5.9
	3	18	21	-	2	2	4.5	27.2	31.7	-	3.0	3.0
	24	324	348	-	98	98	4.0	54.7	58.7	-	16.5	16.5
<u>North Bay</u>												
Parry Sound Nipissing Timiskaming Muskoka	3	13	16	-	1	1	9.5	41.0	50.5	-	3.2	3.2
Total	10	18	28	-	9	9	12.6	22.6	35.2	-	11.3	11.3
	5	3	8	-	3	3	12.0	7.2	19.2	-	7.2	7.2
	-	15	15	-	-	-	-	39.7	39.7	-	-	-
	18	49	67	-	13	13	9.4	25.7	35.1	-	6.8	6.8

TABLE 89 (Continued)
 HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY
 AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1978

Centre/County	Number of Hospital Separations ²						Rate per 100,000 Population					
	Primary Diagnosis ³			Secondary Diagnosis ³			Primary Diagnosis ³			Secondary Diagnosis ³		
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Total
<u>Orillia</u>												
Simcoe	3	162	165	-	7	7	1.4	73.5	74.9	-	3.2	3.2
<u>Ottawa-Carleton</u>												
Prescott and Russell	2	6	8	-	1	1	3.9	11.8	15.8	-	2.0	2.0
Ottawa-Carleton	11	22	33	-	8	8	2.1	4.1	6.2	-	1.5	1.5
Total	13	28	41	-	9	9	2.2	4.8	7.0	-	1.5	1.5
<u>Owen Sound</u>												
Bruce	-	10	10	-	1	1	-	16.9	16.9	-	1.7	1.7
Grey	4	43	47	-	10	10	5.5	59.4	64.9	-	13.8	13.8
Total	4	53	57	-	11	11	3.0	40.3	43.3	-	8.4	8.4
<u>Peel</u>												
Peel	1	126	127	-	20	20	0.2	29.9	30.1	-	4.7	4.7
<u>Pembroke</u>												
Renfrew	1	15	16	1	2	3	1.1	17.0	18.2	1.1	2.3	3.4
<u>Peterborough</u>												
Haliburton	3	-	3	-	-	-	29.4	-	29.4	-	-	-
Northumberland	1	9	10	-	3	3	1.5	13.7	15.2	-	4.6	4.6
Peterborough	3	15	18	1	7	8	3.0	15.1	18.1	1.0	7.0	8.0
Victoria	1	5	6	-	2	2	2.2	11.0	13.2	-	4.4	4.4
Total	8	29	37	1	12	13	3.6	13.1	16.8	0.4	5.4	5.9
<u>St. Catharines</u>												
Niagara	2	22	24	-	9	9	0.5	6.0	6.5	-	2.4	2.4

TABLE 89 (Continued)
HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY
AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1978

Centre/County	Number of Hospital Separations ²						Rate per 100,000 Population					
	Primary Diagnosis ³			Secondary Diagnosis ³			Primary Diagnosis ³			Secondary Diagnosis ³		
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Total
<u>Sarnia</u>												
Lambton	1	25	26	-	6	6	0.8	20.3	21.1	-	4.9	4.9
<u>Sault Ste. Marie</u>												
Algoma	3	40	43	2	2	4	2.4	31.4	33.8	1.6	1.6	3.1
<u>Simcoe</u>												
Haldimand-Norfolk	2	18	20	1	5	6	2.2	20.1	22.3	1.1	5.6	6.7
Brant	-	7	7	-	4	4	-	6.9	6.9	-	3.9	3.9
Total	2	25	27	1	9	10	1.0	13.1	14.1	0.5	4.7	5.2
<u>Sudbury</u>												
Manitoulin	3	8	11	-	5	5	27.4	73.2	100.6	-	45.7	45.7
Sudbury (R.M.) ⁴	10	149	159	-	22	22	5.3	78.6	83.9	-	11.6	11.6
Sudbury (T.D.) ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	13	157	170	-	27	27	6.5	78.3	84.8	-	13.5	13.5
<u>Thunder Bay</u>												
Thunder Bay	19	219	238	-	10	10	12.6	145.7	158.4	-	6.6	6.6
<u>Timmins</u>												
Cochrane	4	13	17	-	10	10	4.2	13.6	17.8	-	10.5	10.5
<u>Metro Toronto⁵</u>												
Toronto Metro	50	558	608	5	171	176	2.3	26.2	28.6	0.2	8.0	8.3
<u>Windsor</u>												
Essex	1	41	42	-	2	2	0.3	13.0	13.3	-	0.6	0.6

TABLE 89 (Continued)

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY
AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1978

Number of Hospital Separations² Rate per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Primary Diagnosis ³			Secondary Diagnosis ³			Primary Diagnosis ³			Secondary Diagnosis ³		
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Total
York ⁵												
York	25	222	247	1	66	67	11.5	102.2	113.7	0.5	30.4	30.8
Other	-	7	7	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown	30	151	181	4	42	46	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ontario	312	3,309	3,621	21	709	730	3.7	39.2	42.9	0.2	8.4	8.6

¹ Counties have been grouped into ARF Regional Centres according to the situation in February, 1980. Statistics are presented on the basis of county of residence of patients.

² Separations refer to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in hospital. Included are cases treated in mental and psychiatric hospitals on an inpatient basis, for the above noted medically established conditions. Excluded are cases treated on a hospital outpatient basis, through office based physician services, nonhospital based residential facilities, social agencies or counselling services.

³ The primary diagnosis refers to the condition which was considered to be the most significant cause of the patients' hospitalization. Figures for primary diagnosis generally correspond to the morbidity statistics reported in Mental Health Statistics (Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 83-204, see Tables 52 to 60); whereas secondary diagnosis describes other important or complicating conditions noted in the medical record and which may have a significant influence on the patient's length of stay in hospital. The secondary diagnosis listed on the hospital separation form and associated with a primary diagnosis other than an alcohol-or-drug-related condition is the one included in these tables. Separations for primary and secondary alcohol diagnoses can be added together to provide a more complete picture of alcohol hospital morbidity. For comparable statistics on general and allied special hospitals see Tables 85 to 88.

⁴ R.M. - Regional Municipality
T.D. - Territorial District
P.P. - Patricia Portion

⁵ Metropolitan Toronto is serviced by two ARF Centres: Northeast Branch which includes the city of North York, the boroughs of East York and Scarborough and the regional municipality of York; and West Branch which includes the city of Toronto and the boroughs of York and Etobicoke. Because data specific to these geographic locales were not available, statistics have been presented for Metro Toronto and York (R.M.) which together cover similar territory.

Note: The data cover the 1978 calendar year and are based upon the 8th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases, Adapted (ICDA-8). For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

Sources: Statistics Canada, (Ontario Mental Health Hospital Separation Data by Selected Diagnostic Categories 1978) (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Section, special computer data, 1983); Ontario Ministry of Treasury and Economics, Central Statistical Services, Ontario: 1978 Population Estimates by Five-Year Age Groups and Sex for Counties, Regions and Centres of 10,000 Population and Over (Toronto: Ministry of Treasury and Economics, 1979).

TABLE 90

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1979-80

Centre/County	Number of Hospital Separations ²					
	Primary Diagnosis ³			Secondary Diagnosis ³		
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol
<u>Belleville</u>						
Hastings	1	19	-	-	3	-
Prince Edward	1	3	-	-	-	-
Total	2	22	-	-	3	-
<u>Brockville (Ottawa)</u>						
Leeds-Grenville	11	178	-	-	44	-
Lanark	2	7	-	-	3	-
Total	13	185	-	-	47	-
<u>Chatham</u>						
Kent	2	29	-	-	9	-
<u>Cornwall</u>						
Dundas-Glengarry-Storont	3	6	-	-	3	-
<u>Durham/Oshawa</u>						
Durham	3	59	-	-	47	1
<u>Halton/Oakville</u>						
Halton	2	49	-	-	8	-
<u>Hamilton</u>						
Hamilton-Wentworth	9	28	1	-	16	-

TABLE 90 (Continued)

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY
AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1979-80

Number of Hospital Separations²

Centre/County	Primary Diagnosis ³				Secondary Diagnosis ³			
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Total
<u>Kenora</u>								
Kenora and Kenora P.P. ⁴	1	62	2	65	-	7	-	7
Rainy River	-	14	-	14	-	-	-	-
Total	1	76	2	79	-	7	-	7
<u>Kingston</u>								
Frontenac	3	73	1	77	-	14	-	14
Lennox and Addington	-	8	-	8	-	2	-	2
Total	3	81	1	85	-	16	-	16
<u>Kitchener</u>								
Dufferin	-	24	-	24	-	1	-	1
Waterloo	2	85	1	88	-	8	1	9
Wellington	17	188	1	206	-	17	-	17
Total	19	297	2	318	-	26	1	27
<u>London</u>								
Elgin	4	84	2	90	-	14	-	14
Huron	1	10	-	11	-	-	1	1
Middlesex	16	216	1	233	4	37	-	41
Oxford	4	47	-	51	1	3	-	4
Perth	-	22	-	22	-	9	-	9
Total	25	379	3	407	5	63	1	69
<u>North Bay</u>								
Parry Sound	-	15	1	16	1	2	-	3
Nipissing	9	27	1	37	-	4	1	5
Timiskaming	4	4	-	8	-	1	2	3
Muskoka	1	12	-	13	-	2	1	3
Total	14	58	2	74	1	9	4	14

TABLE 90 (Continued)

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1979-80

Centre/County	Number of Hospital Separations ²					Secondary Diagnosis ³				
	Primary Diagnosis ³									
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Total		Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Total	
<u>Orillia</u>										
Simcoe	3	154	-	157		2	15	2	19	
<u>Ottawa-Carleton</u>										
Prescott and Russell	-	3	-	3		-	1	-	1	
Ottawa-Carleton	6	16	1	23		2	4	-	6	
Total	6	19	1	26		2	5	-	7	
<u>Owen Sound</u>										
Bruce	-	3	-	3		-	1	-	1	
Grey	2	10	-	12		-	3	-	3	
Total	2	13	-	15		-	4	-	4	
<u>Peel</u>										
Peel	5	76	3	84		-	11	1	12	
<u>Pembroke</u>										
Renfrew	2	2	-	4		-	3	-	3	
<u>Peterborough</u>										
Haliburton	1	4	-	5		-	-	-	-	
Northumberland	-	9	-	9		-	1	-	1	
Peterborough	2	13	-	15		1	2	1	4	
Victoria	-	10	-	10		-	1	-	1	
Total	3	36	-	39		1	4	1	6	
<u>St. Catharines</u>										
Niagara	4	33	-	37		-	4	-	4	

TABLE 90 (Continued)
HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY
AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1979-80

Centre/County	Number of Hospital Separations ²					
	Primary Diagnosis ³			Secondary Diagnosis ³		
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome
<u>Sarnia</u>						
Lambton	2	30	-	32	-	3
						3
<u>Sault Ste. Marie</u>						
Algoma	3	26	3	32	-	4
						2
						6
<u>Simcoe</u>						
Haldimand-Norfolk	7	34	-	41	-	10
Brant	1	7	-	8	1	4
Total	8	41	-	49	1	14
						11
						5
						16
<u>Sudbury</u>						
Manitoulin	-	7	1	8	-	2
Sudbury (R.M.) ⁴	13	180	4	197	-	14
Sudbury (T.D.) ⁴	13	187	5	205	-	16
Total						17
<u>Thunder Bay</u>						
Thunder Bay	24	207	-	231	3	15
						21
<u>Timmins</u>						
Cochrane	8	21	-	29	-	8
						2
						10
<u>Metro Toronto⁵</u>						
Toronto Metro	84	473	49	606	6	185
						5
						196
<u>Windsor</u>						
Essex	3	28	-	31	1	4
						1
						6

TABLE 90 (Continued)
HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY
AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1979-80

Centre/County	Primary Diagnosis ³					Secondary Diagnosis ³			
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Total		Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Total
York ⁵									
York	5	12	-	17		-	4	-	4
Other	-	1	-	1		-	-	-	-
Unknown	2	18	-	20		-	2	-	2
Ontario	273	2,646	72	2,991		22	555	26	603

¹ Counties have been grouped into ARF Regional Centres according to the situation in February, 1980. Statistics are presented on the basis of county of residence of patients.

² Separations refer to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in hospital. Included are cases treated in mental and psychiatric hospitals on an inpatient basis, for the above noted medically established conditions. Excluded are cases treated on a hospital outpatient basis, through office based physician services, nonhospital based residential facilities, social agencies or counselling services.

³ The primary diagnosis refers to the condition which was considered to be the most significant cause of the patients' hospitalization. Figures for primary diagnosis generally correspond to the morbidity statistics reported in Mental Health Statistics (Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 83-204, see Tables 52 to 60); whereas secondary diagnosis describes other important or complicating conditions noted in the medical record and which may have a significant influence on the patient's length of stay in hospital. The secondary diagnosis listed on the hospital separation form and associated with a primary diagnosis other than an alcohol-or-drug-related condition is the one included in these tables. Separations for primary and secondary alcohol diagnoses can be added together to provide a more complete picture of alcohol hospital morbidity. For comparable statistics on general and allied special hospitals see Tables 85 to 88.

⁴ R.M. - Regional Municipality
T.D. - Territorial District
P.P. - Patricia Portion

⁵ Metropolitan Toronto is serviced by two ARF Centres: Northeast Branch which includes the city of North York, the boroughs of East York and Scarborough and the regional municipality of York; and West Branch which includes the city of Toronto and the boroughs of York and Etobicoke. Because data specific to these geographic locales were not available, statistics have been presented for Metro Toronto and York (R.M.) which together cover similar territory.

Note: The data cover the 1979-80 fiscal year and are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

Source: Statistics Canada, (Ontario Mental Health Hospital Separation Data by Selected Diagnostic Categories 1979-80) (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Section, special computer data, 1983).

TABLE 91

HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY
AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1979-80

Separation² Rates Per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Primary Diagnosis ³				Secondary Diagnosis ³			
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Total
<u>Belleville</u>								
Hastings	0.9	17.9	-	18.9	-	2.8	-	2.8
Prince Edward	4.5	13.4	-	17.9	-	-	-	-
Total	1.6	17.1	-	18.7	-	2.3	-	2.3
<u>Brockville (Ottawa)</u>								
Leeds-Grenville	13.6	219.6	-	233.2	-	54.3	-	54.3
Lanark	4.4	15.5	-	19.9	-	6.6	-	6.6
Total	10.3	146.6	-	156.9	-	37.3	-	37.3
<u>Chatham</u>								
Kent	1.9	26.9	-	28.8	-	8.4	-	8.4
<u>Cornwall</u>								
Dundas-Glengarry-Stormont	3.0	5.9	-	8.9	-	3.0	-	3.0
<u>Durham/Oshawa</u>								
Durham	1.1	22.0	-	23.1	-	17.5	0.4	17.9
<u>Halton/Oakville</u>								
Halton	0.8	20.1	-	20.9	-	3.3	-	3.3
<u>Hamilton</u>								
Hamilton-Wentworth	2.2	6.7	0.2	9.1	-	3.8	-	3.8

TABLE 91 (Continued)

HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY
AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1979-80

Separation² Rates Per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Primary Diagnosis ³			Secondary Diagnosis ³		
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol
<u>Kenora</u>						
Kenora and Kenora P.P. ⁴	1.7	106.0	3.4	-	12.0	-
Rainy River	-	57.0	-	-	-	-
Total	1.2	91.6	2.4	-	8.4	-
<u>Kingston</u>						
Frontenac	2.6	63.7	0.9	-	12.2	-
Lennox and Addington	-	24.3	-	-	6.1	-
Total	2.0	54.9	0.7	-	10.9	-
<u>Kitchener</u>						
Dufferin	-	74.6	-	-	3.1	-
Waterloo	0.7	27.7	0.3	-	2.6	0.3
Wellington	12.8	141.5	0.8	-	12.8	-
Total	4.0	63.0	0.4	-	5.5	0.2
<u>London</u>						
Elgin	5.7	120.5	2.9	-	20.1	-
Huron	1.8	17.8	-	-	-	1.8
Middlesex	5.0	67.1	0.3	1.2	11.5	-
Oxford	4.7	55.1	-	1.2	3.5	-
Perth	-	33.2	-	-	13.6	-
Total	4.2	63.2	0.5	0.8	10.5	0.2
<u>North Bay</u>						
Parry Sound	-	46.1	3.1	3.1	6.2	-
Nipissing	11.3	33.9	1.3	-	5.0	1.3
Timiskaming	9.6	9.6	-	-	2.4	4.8
Muskoka	2.6	31.6	-	-	5.3	2.6
Total	7.3	30.2	1.0	0.5	4.7	2.1

TABLE 91 (Continued)
HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY
AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1979-80

Centre/County	Separation ² Rates Per 100,000 Population					
	Primary Diagnosis ³			Secondary Diagnosis ³		
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome
<u>Orillia</u>						
Simcoe	1.4	69.4	-	70.7	0.9	6.8
<u>Ottawa-Carleton</u>						
Prescott and Russell	-	5.7	-	5.7	-	1.9
Ottawa-Carleton	1.1	2.9	0.2	4.2	0.4	0.7
Total	1.0	3.2	0.2	4.4	0.3	0.8
<u>Owen Sound</u>						
Bruce Grey	-	5.0	-	5.0	-	1.7
Total	2.7	13.7	-	16.5	-	4.1
<u>Peel</u>						
Peel	1.2	17.7	0.7	19.6	-	2.6
<u>Pembroke</u>						
Renfrew	2.3	2.3	-	4.6	-	3.4
<u>Peterborough</u>						
Haliburton	9.6	38.4	-	47.9	-	-
Northumberland	-	13.6	-	13.6	-	1.5
Peterborough	2.0	13.0	-	15.0	1.0	2.0
Victoria	-	21.8	-	21.8	-	2.2
Total	1.3	16.2	-	17.5	0.4	1.8
<u>St. Catharines</u>						
Niagara	1.1	9.0	-	10.1	-	1.1

HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1981-82

Separation ² Rates Per 100,000 Population												
Centre/County	Primary Diagnosis ³					Secondary Diagnosis ³						
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total
<u>Orillia</u>												
Simcoe	13.3	100.0	12.9	48.0	8.0	182.2	9.3	136.4	11.1	62.6	1.3	220.8
<u>Ottawa-Carleton</u>												
Prescott and Russell	17.1	64.4	7.6	39.8	1.9	130.7	5.7	102.3	1.9	54.9	-	164.8
Ottawa-Carleton	15.4	76.6	6.0	42.4	3.1	143.5	6.0	115.2	7.7	62.9	1.3	193.1
Total	15.5	75.5	6.2	42.2	3.0	142.4	6.0	114.1	7.2	62.2	1.2	190.7
<u>Owen Sound</u>												
Bruce Grey	31.7	328.2	13.3	78.3	3.3	454.8	3.3	179.9	11.7	66.6	1.7	263.2
Total	21.7	348.1	27.1	44.7	9.5	451.1	19.0	155.8	19.0	67.7	4.1	265.5
	26.1	339.2	20.9	59.8	6.7	452.8	12.0	166.6	15.7	67.2	3.0	264.5
<u>Peel</u>												
Peel	13.4	61.9	10.2	25.3	2.9	113.8	4.7	67.5	6.5	33.2	0.6	112.5
<u>Pembroke</u>												
Renfrew	13.7	115.4	24.0	38.9	3.4	195.4	12.6	105.2	13.7	52.6	2.3	186.3
<u>Peterborough</u>												
Haliburton	8.8	114.4	35.2	44.0	-	202.4	-	140.8	61.6	70.4	-	272.9
Northumberland	20.0	103.1	20.0	38.5	9.2	190.8	15.4	97.0	12.3	57.0	10.8	192.4
Peterborough	21.5	128.8	11.7	56.6	1.0	219.6	9.8	144.5	13.7	57.6	1.0	226.5
Victoria	10.4	60.6	6.3	52.2	6.3	135.8	6.3	108.7	-	46.0	-	161.0
Total	18.1	106.3	14.1	49.9	4.4	192.8	10.1	123.1	12.8	55.6	3.5	205.1
<u>St. Catharines</u>												
Niagara	17.9	105.1	18.7	46.4	4.6	192.8	4.9	131.7	22.0	69.2	0.5	228.3

TABLE 91 (Continued)

HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1979-80

Separation² Rates Per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Primary Diagnosis ³			Secondary Diagnosis ³		
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol ¹	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome
<u>Sarnia</u>						
Lambton	1.6	24.3	-	25.9	-	2.4
						2.4
<u>Sault Ste. Marie</u>						
Algoma	2.3	20.3	2.3	25.0	-	3.1
						4.7
<u>Simcoe</u>						
Haldimand-Norfolk	7.7	37.5	-	45.3	-	11.0
Brant	1.0	6.9	-	7.8	1.0	3.9
Total	4.2	21.3	-	25.4	0.5	7.3
						12.1
						4.9
						8.3
<u>Sudbury</u>						
Manitoulin	-	64.4	9.2	73.6	-	18.4
Sudbury (R.M.) ⁴	6.9	95.6	2.1	104.6	-	7.4
Sudbury (T.D.) ⁴	6.5	93.9	2.5	102.9	-	8.0
Total						18.4
						8.0
						8.5
<u>Thunder Bay</u>						
Thunder Bay	15.9	137.4	-	153.4	2.0	10.0
						13.9
<u>Timmins</u>						
Cochrane	8.4	22.2	-	30.6	-	8.4
						2.1
						10.5
<u>Metro Toronto⁵</u>						
Toronto Metro	3.9	22.2	2.3	28.4	0.3	8.7
						0.2
						9.2
<u>Windsor</u>						
Essex	0.9	8.8	-	9.7	0.3	1.3
						0.3
						1.9

TABLE 91 (Continued)
HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY
AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1979-80

Centre/County	Separation ² Rates Per 100,000 Population						
	Primary Diagnosis ³			Secondary Diagnosis ³			
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol
York ⁵							
York	2.3	5.5	-	7.7	-	1.8	-
Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ontario	3.2	31.1	0.8	35.2	0.3	6.5	0.3
							7.1

¹ Counties have been grouped into ARF Regional Centres according to the situation in February, 1980. Statistics are presented on the basis of county of residence of patients.

² Separations refer to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in hospital. Included are cases treated in mental and psychiatric hospitals on an inpatient basis, for the above noted medically established conditions. Excluded are cases treated on a hospital outpatient basis, through office based physician services, nonhospital based residential facilities, social agencies or counselling services.

³ The primary diagnosis refers to the condition which was considered to be the most significant cause of the patients' hospitalization. Figures for primary diagnosis generally correspond to the morbidity statistics reported in Mental Health Statistics (Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 83-204, see Tables 52 to 60); whereas secondary diagnosis describes other important or complicating conditions noted in the medical record and which may have a significant influence on the patient's length of stay in hospital. The secondary diagnosis listed on the hospital separation form and associated with a primary diagnosis other than an alcohol-or-drug-related condition is the one included in these tables. Separations for primary and secondary alcohol diagnoses can be added together to provide a more complete picture of alcohol hospital morbidity. For comparable statistics on general and allied special hospitals see Tables 85 to 88.

⁴ R.M. - Regional Municipality
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⁵ Metropolitan Toronto is serviced by two ARF Centres: Northeast Branch which includes the city of North York, the boroughs of East York and Scarborough and the regional municipality of York; and West Branch which includes the city of Toronto and the boroughs of York and Etobicoke. Because data specific to these geographic locales were not available, statistics have been presented for Metro Toronto and York (R.M.) which together cover similar territory.

Note: The data cover the 1979-80 fiscal year and are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

Sources: Statistics Canada, (Ontario Mental Health Hospital Separation Data by Selected Diagnostic Categories 1979-80) (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Section, special computer data, 1983); Ontario Ministry of Treasury and Economics, Central Statistical Services, Ontario: 1979 Population Estimates by Five-Year Age Groups and Sex for Counties, Regions and Centres of 10,000 Population and Over (Toronto: Ministry of Treasury and Economics, 1980).

ALCOHOL/DRUG ADDICTION¹ SPECIAL CARE FACILITIES² TREATMENT -
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, ONTARIO, 1975, 1976 AND 1977-78

Selected Characteristics	1975	1976	1977-78
Number of facilities	11	17	20
Number of approved beds	342	483	550
Total days of care	103,288	137,972	149,166
Number of separations	2,403	4,063	4,383
Average days of care	43	34	34
Number on books as of March 31st:			
Total	312	421	476
Male	298	392	427
Female	14	29	49

¹ A facility is classified as an alcohol/drug addiction treatment facility if the majority of patients on the books as of March 31st had primarily alcohol/drug addiction problems.

² Special care facilities provide nursing, custodial and/or counselling services for persons who are chronically ill or disabled. They differ from general and allied special hospitals where patients are accommodated on the basis of medical need and provided with continuing medical care and supporting diagnostic and therapeutic services.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Special Care Facilities - Alcohol/Drug Addiction Treatment Facilities, Ontario 1975, 1976 and 1978-79 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Health Division, Institutional Statistics Section - special computer printout, 1982).

TABLE 93

ALCOHOL/DRUG ADDICTION ¹ SPECIAL CARE FACILITIES ² TREATMENT - SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS,
ONTARIO COUNTIES³ 1975, 1976 AND 1977-78

County	Number of Facilities			Number of Approved Beds			Total Days of Care			Number of Separations			Average Days of Care		
	1975	1976	1977-78	1975	1976	1977-78	1975	1976	1977-78	1975	1976	1977-78	1975	1976	1977-78
Durham	-	1	1	-	24	24	-	5,840	6,205	-	-	-	-	n.a.	n.a.
Essex	1	1	1	20	20	20	6,787	7,300	7,300	63	84	104	107.7	86.9	70.2
Hamilton-Wentworth	-	1	1	-	12	12	-	4,380	4,392	-	48	59	-	91.2	74.4
Kenora & Kenora P.P.	-	1	2	-	18	28	-	3,698	7,217	-	54	61	-	68.5	118.3
Kent	-	1	-	-	30	-	-	6,903	-	-	7	-	-	986.1	-
Middlesex	3	2	3	122	106	122	39,640	34,278	36,826	1,351	1,019	1,230	29.3	33.6	29.9
Nipissing	1	2	1	13	34	15	4,026	6,315	5,475	43	1,717	83	93.6	3.7	66.0
Ottawa-Carleton	2	1	1	31	20	20	11,055	7,300	6,935	134	70	57	82.5	104.3	121.7
Peterborough	-	-	1	-	-	10	-	-	3,650	-	-	100	-	-	36.5
Simcoe	1	1	1	34	34	34	10,439	10,277	10,500	62	54	65	168.4	190.3	161.5
Sudbury (T.D. & R.M.)	-	1	1	-	18	18	-	6,560	6,570	-	133	-	-	49.3	n.a.
Toronto	2	4	6	97	137	217	24,122	36,913	45,121	630	761	2,519	38.3	48.5	17.9
York	1	1	1	25	30	30	7,219	8,208	8,975	120	116	105	60.2	70.8	85.5
Ontario	11	17	20	342	483	550	103,288	137,972	149,166	2,403	4,063	4,383	43.0	34.0	34.0

¹ A facility is classified as an alcohol/drug addiction treatment facility if the majority of patients on the books as of March 31st had primarily alcohol/drug addiction problems.

² Special care facilities provide nursing, custodial and/or counselling services for persons who are chronically ill or disabled. They differ from general and allied special hospitals where patients are accommodated on the basis of medical need and provided with continuing medical care and supporting diagnostic and therapeutic services.

³ Data are presented in terms of counties according to location of facilities.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Special Care Facilities - Alcohol/Drug Addiction Treatment Facilities, Ontario 1975, 1976 and 1978-79 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Health Division, Institutional Statistics Section - special computer printout, 1982).

ALCOHOL/DRUG ADDICTION ¹ SPECIAL CARE FACILITIES ² TREATMENT - NUMBER OF RESIDENTS
ON BOOKS MARCH 31ST BY SEX, ONTARIO COUNTIES³, 1975, 1976 AND 1977-78

County	Male (%)			Female (%)			Total Number		
	1975	1976	1977-78	1975	1976	1977-78	1975	1976	1977-78
Durham	-	100	100	-	-	-	-	16	17
Essex	100	100	100	-	-	-	19	20	20
Hamilton-Wentworth	-	100	50	-	-	50	-	12	12
Kenora & Kenora P.P.	-	100	78	-	-	22	-	12	23
Kent	-	74	-	-	26	-	-	19	-
Middlesex	88	100	88	12	-	12	114	100	117
Nipissing	100	93	100	-	7	-	11	27	15
Ottawa-Carleton	100	100	100	-	-	-	31	20	18
Peterborough	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	7
Simcoe	100	100	100	-	-	-	33	32	33
Sudbury (T.D. & R.M.)	-	100	100	-	-	-	-	18	18
Toronto	100	84	90	-	16	10	85	128	172
York	100	88	71	-	12	29	19	17	24

¹ A facility is classified as an alcohol/drug addiction treatment facility if the majority of patients on the books as of March 31st had primarily alcohol/drug addiction problems.

² Special care facilities provide nursing, custodial and/or counselling services for persons who are chronically ill or disabled. They differ from general and allied special hospitals where patients are accommodated on the basis of medical need and provided with continuing medical care and supporting diagnostic and therapeutic services.

³ Data are presented in terms of counties according to location of facilities.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Special Care Facilities - Alcohol/Drug Addiction Treatment Facilities, Ontario 1975, 1976 and 1978-79 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Health Division, Institutional Statistics Section - special computer printout, 1982).

ALCOHOL/DRUG ADDICTION ¹ SPECIAL CARE FACILITIES ² TREATMENT -
 NUMBER OF RESIDENTS ON BOOKS AS OF MARCH 31ST BY AGE
 AND SEX, ONTARIO, 1975, 1976 AND 1977-78

Age	1975		1976		1977-78	
	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
Under 10	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 17	1	7	1	10	1	-
18 - 44	43	57	46	24	44	65
45 - 64	51	29	48	38	48	31
65 - 69	4	7	3	17	6	2
70 - 74	1	-	1	3	-	2
75 - 79	..	-	..	-	..	-
80 - 84	-	-	..	-	-	-
85 and over	-	-	-	7	-	-
Total (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	298	14	392	29	427	49

¹ A facility is classified as an alcohol/drug addiction treatment facility if the majority of patients on the books as of March 31st had primarily alcohol/drug addiction problems.

² Special care facilities provide nursing, custodial and/or counselling services for persons who are chronically ill or disabled. They differ from general and allied special hospitals where patients are accommodated on the basis of medical need and provided with continuing medical care and supporting diagnostic and therapeutic services.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Special Care Facilities - Alcohol/Drug Addiction Treatment Facilities, Ontario 1975, 1976 and 1978-79 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Health Division, Institutional Statistics Section - special computer printout, 1982).

TABLE 96

LIVER CIRRHOSIS DEATHS BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF
REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1980 and 1981

Centre/County	Number of Deaths ²		Rate Per 100,000 Population	
	1980	1981	1980	1981
<u>Belleville</u>				
Hastings	20	9	18.9	8.4
Prince Edward	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>13.6</u>	<u>4.5</u>
Total	<u>23</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>17.9</u>	<u>7.7</u>
<u>Brockville (Ottawa)</u>				
Leeds-Grenville	12	10	14.8	12.4
Lanark	<u>6</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>13.2</u>	<u>21.9</u>
Total	<u>18</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>14.2</u>	<u>15.8</u>
<u>Chatham</u>				
Kent	13	14	12.2	13.1
<u>Cornwall</u>				
Dundas-Glengarry Stormont	13	15	12.8	14.8
<u>Durham/Oshawa</u>				
Durham	22	22	7.9	7.8
<u>Halton/Oakville</u>				
Halton	14	24	5.6	9.5
<u>Hamilton</u>				
Hamilton-Wentworth	49	53	11.9	12.9
<u>Kenora</u>				
Kenora and Kenora P.P.	7	9	12.1	15.1
Rainy River	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>17.3</u>	<u>21.9</u>
Total	<u>11</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>13.6</u>	<u>17.0</u>
<u>Kingston</u>				
Frontenac	10	19	8.7	17.6
Lennox and Addington	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>15.3</u>	<u>6.0</u>
Total	<u>15</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>10.1</u>	<u>14.9</u>
<u>Kitchener</u>				
Dufferin	1	2	3.3	6.4
Waterloo	32	28	10.4	9.2
Wellington	<u>9</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>6.9</u>	<u>10.8</u>
Total	<u>42</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>9.0</u>	<u>9.4</u>
<u>London</u>				
Elgin	11	9	15.8	12.9
Huron	3	1	5.4	1.8
Middlesex	28	31	8.6	9.7
Oxford	6	9	7.1	10.5
Perth	<u>7</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10.6</u>	<u>15.1</u>
Total	<u>55</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>9.1</u>	<u>10.1</u>

TABLE 96 (Continued)

LIVER CIRRHOSIS DEATHS BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF
REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1980 and 1981

Centre/County	Number of Deaths ²		Rate Per 100,000 Population	
	1980	1981	1980	1981
<u>North Bay</u>				
Parry Sound	3	4	8.9	11.9
Nipissing	11	7	13.7	8.7
Timiskaming	8	7	19.5	17.0
Muskoka	4	2	10.5	5.2
Total	26	20	13.5	10.3
<u>Orillia</u>				
Simcoe	27	35	12.2	15.6
<u>Ottawa-Carleton</u>				
Prescott and Russell	4	1	7.6	1.9
Ottawa-Carleton	55	66	10.0	12.1
Total	59	67	9.8	11.2
<u>Owen Sound</u>				
Bruce	12	6	20.4	10.0
Grey	16	7	21.9	9.5
Total	28	13	21.2	9.7
<u>Peel</u>				
Peel	26	30	5.6	6.1
<u>Pembroke</u>				
Renfrew	11	5	12.7	5.7
<u>Peterborough</u>				
Haliburton	1	1	9.0	8.8
Northumberland	7	9	10.8	13.8
Peterborough	15	11	14.6	10.7
Victoria	6	6	12.6	12.5
Total	29	27	12.8	11.9
<u>St. Catharines</u>				
Niagara	42	55	11.4	14.9
<u>Sarnia</u>				
Lambton	11	7	8.8	5.7
<u>Sault Ste. Marie</u>				
Algoma	11	17	8.4	12.7
<u>Simcoe</u>				
Haldimand-Norfolk	8	11	8.8	12.3
Brant	11	17	10.7	16.3
Total	19	28	9.8	14.4

LIVER CIRRHOSIS DEATHS BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF
REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1980 and 1981

Centre/County	Number of Deaths ²		Rate Per 100,000 Population	
	1980	1981	1980	1981
<u>Sudbury</u>				
Manitoulin	1	-	9.0	-
Sudbury (R.M.)	27	27	16.9	16.9
Sudbury (T.D.)	4	2	15.4	7.4
Total	32	29	16.3	14.7
<u>Thunder Bay</u>				
Thunder Bay	24	23	15.8	14.9
<u>Timmins</u>				
Cochrane	14	12	14.8	12.4
<u>Metro Toronto³</u>				
Toronto Metro	270	262	12.6	12.3
<u>Windsor</u>				
Essex	43	50	13.6	16.0
<u>York³</u>				
York	20	15	8.4	6.0
Ontario	967	992	11.3	11.5

¹ Counties have been grouped into ARF Regional Centres according to the situation in February, 1980.

² Includes only those deaths, according to place of residence, where liver cirrhosis was noted as the primary cause of death. For medical conditions included under this diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

³ Metropolitan Toronto is serviced by two ARF Centres: Northeast Branch which includes the city of North York, the boroughs of East York and Scarborough and the regional municipality of York; and West Branch which includes the city of Toronto and the boroughs of York and Etobicoke. Because data specific to these geographic locales were not available, statistics have been presented for Metro Toronto and York (R.M.) which together cover similar territory.

Note: R.M. - Regional Municipality
T.D. - Territorial District
P.P. - Patricia Portion

Sources: Registrar General, Province of Ontario, Vital Statistics for 1979 and 1980 and 1981 (Toronto: Registrar - General, Province of Ontario, undated); Ontario Ministry of Treasury and Economics, Central Statistical Services, Ontario: 1980 Population Estimates by Five-Year Age Groups and Sex for Counties, Regions and Centres of 10,000 Population and Over (Toronto: Ministry of Treasury and Economics, 1981); Statistics Canada, 1981 Census of Canada - Population, Occupied Private Dwellings, Private Households, Census Families in Private Households: Ontario (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 93-918, 1982).

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS

CONSUMPTION STATISTICS

TABLE 97

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS: PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL, 1970 TO 1977Absolute Alcohol² in Litres Per Capita

Country or Area	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Africa								
Algeria	0.33	0.34	0.37	0.32	0.27	0.21	0.27	n.a.
Angola	2.74	2.44	2.24	2.44	2.31	1.87	2.04	2.17
Benin	0.59	0.55	0.54	0.52	0.70	1.23	1.17	1.24
Botswana	3.70	3.87	3.88	3.76	3.31	2.63	2.57	2.53
Burundi	13.74	13.50	12.61	13.82	13.27	13.87	13.94	13.83
Cape Verde	1.02	1.21	1.76	1.68	1.96	2.24	1.72	1.72
Central African Republic ³	1.95	1.91	n.a.	n.a.	1.89	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Chad	0.47	0.42	0.44	0.40	0.40	0.44	0.44	0.44
Comoros	0.10	0.13	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.12
Congo	1.39	1.43	1.90	2.23	2.10	3.30	2.86	2.63
Egypt	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08
Ethiopia	0.76	0.76	0.71	0.70	0.68	0.86	n.a.	n.a.
Gabon	3.85	4.15	4.50	4.63	5.42	8.03	10.82	9.63
Gambia	1.95	2.10	2.17	1.96	2.08	2.12	1.01	1.30
Ghana	1.04	1.05	1.11	1.29	1.24	1.24	n.a.	n.a.
Guinea	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.08
Guinea-Bissau	2.86	2.82	2.78	3.38	2.98	2.87	2.92	2.19
Ivory Coast	1.27	1.49	1.54	1.55	1.68	1.91	2.05	2.02
Kenya	1.73	1.72	1.75	1.79	1.77	1.80	1.87	n.a.
Lesotho	1.71	1.71	1.54	1.54	1.67	1.75	1.58	1.51
Liberia	0.62	1.88	0.66	2.10	2.18	0.75	2.81	n.a.
Libya	0.01	..	..	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	0.67	0.76	0.61	0.75	0.62	0.74	0.79	0.86
Malawi	2.31	2.91	3.05	2.96	3.09	3.21	3.21	3.02
Mali	1.00	0.82	0.81	0.74	0.69	0.84	0.97	0.95
Mauritania	0.06	0.06	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.11
Mauritius	1.42	1.51	1.84	2.01	2.46	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Morocco	0.36	0.31	0.29	0.30	0.29	0.28	0.29	n.a.
Mozambique	0.79	0.72	0.77	0.73	0.81	0.60	0.47	0.48
Niger	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07
Nigeria	3.78	3.80	3.80	3.73	3.66	3.74	3.76	3.71
Réunion	4.04	4.28	3.80	4.57	4.73	5.02	5.32	5.42
Rhodesia	0.79	0.80	0.78	0.77	0.75	0.80	0.79	0.80
Rwanda	5.37	5.13	5.09	5.12	4.69	4.83	4.94	5.05
Sao Tome and Principe	5.78	4.94	4.11	4.01	4.18	3.89	3.60	3.62
Senegal	0.31	0.31	0.37	0.30	0.30	0.40	0.42	0.43
Sierra Leone	0.21	0.18	0.20	0.21	0.24	0.26	0.26	0.24
Somalia	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	..	0.01	0.01
South Africa	4.30	4.57	4.95	5.36	5.54	5.28	5.21	5.16
Sudan	1.23	1.24	1.21	1.01	1.21	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

TABLE 97 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS: PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL, 1970 TO 1977Absolute Alcohol² in Litres Per Capita

Country or Area	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Africa (cont'd)								
Swaziland	3.46	4.04	3.40	4.17	3.66	3.83	3.71	4.00
Togo	1.43	1.40	1.56	1.70	1.83	2.22	2.28	2.17
Tunisia	0.76	0.83	0.85	0.77	0.68	0.61	0.52	0.51
Uganda	12.56	12.54	12.52	12.91	12.49	12.21	11.74	11.70
United Republic of Cameroon	6.74	6.74	6.91	6.85	6.96	7.16	7.06	7.02
United Republic of Tanzania	4.61	4.00	4.26	3.79	4.09	4.52	4.10	4.03
Upper Volta	2.32	2.19	2.15	2.07	2.50	2.70	2.70	2.38
Zaire	2.66	2.76	2.83	2.92	3.03	2.84	2.70	2.88
Zambia	3.54	3.75	3.48	3.18	2.95	3.20	3.12	3.05
America, North								
Antigua	5.14	5.21	5.12	4.69	3.52	2.92	3.07	3.25
Bahamas	11.04	10.83	11.66	11.46	11.62	10.37	10.07	9.66
Barbados	8.02	7.04	12.53	12.36	11.39	13.67	16.02	16.16
Belize	4.55	3.31	3.35	2.39	1.07	3.67	3.28	2.80
Bermuda	6.40	6.72	7.20	7.70	6.62	6.34	6.16	6.26
Canada	6.45	7.02	7.40	7.85	8.18	8.32	8.35	8.53
Costa Rica	1.38	1.48	1.63	1.69	1.63	1.74	1.82	2.37
Cuba	1.48	1.81	2.34	2.20	1.81	2.27	2.22	n.a.
Dominica	3.74	2.96	3.63	2.76	2.77	2.57	2.72	2.87
Dominican Republic	2.04	2.09	2.15	2.11	2.49	2.10	2.08	2.07
El Salvador	0.73	0.88	0.91	0.95	1.75	1.88	1.84	1.83
Grenada	2.32	2.41	1.87	2.14	2.04	2.19	2.35	2.44
Guadeloupe	6.50	6.55	7.40	7.25	7.68	7.32	8.06	8.98
Guatemala	1.35	1.31	1.21	1.48	1.72	1.77	1.76	1.86
Haiti	3.97	3.99	3.94	3.97	4.09	4.02	3.95	3.88
Honduras	1.30	1.50	1.56	1.50	1.44	1.47	1.38	1.35
Jamaica	2.08	2.29	2.29	2.43	2.30	2.26	2.49	2.56
Martinique	9.50	9.11	9.28	9.75	9.31	9.69	10.63	10.13
Mexico	2.14	2.14	2.08	2.30	2.40	2.35	2.24	2.36
Netherlands Antilles	4.43	4.20	4.34	4.78	4.82	5.97	6.06	7.04
Nicaragua	3.01	3.04	2.96	3.00	2.94	2.88	2.96	2.67
Panama	2.85	2.92	2.37	2.77	2.92	3.05	2.94	2.76
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	3.33	2.68	2.56	2.55	1.79	2.02	2.08	2.08
Saint Lucia	4.74	4.66	4.62	4.57	3.53	4.23	4.45	3.76
Saint Vincent	1.43	1.51	1.35	1.16	1.11	1.46	1.37	1.30
Trinidad and Tobago	2.86	3.16	3.28	3.19	3.86	4.49	5.21	5.16
United States	6.84	6.99	7.24	7.46	7.70	7.85	7.90	8.13

TABLE 97 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS: PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL, 1970 TO 1977Absolute Alcohol² in Litres Per Capita

Country or Area	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
America, South								
Argentina	13.08	12.35	11.83	11.09	11.99	13.05	13.09	14.02
Bolivia	1.75	1.78	1.75	1.80	1.89	1.86	1.86	2.00
Brazil	2.20	2.25	2.25	2.31	2.34	2.34	2.40	2.39
Chile	6.51	6.78	6.80	5.82	5.52	5.79	6.45	7.08
Colombia	2.21	2.23	2.20	2.16	2.35	2.20	2.55	2.53
Ecuador	0.93	0.94	1.13	1.23	1.43	1.66	n.a.	n.a.
French Guiana	12.14	12.12	12.50	12.14	10.23	10.46	10.90	10.27
Guyana	3.46	3.64	3.10	3.61	3.50	3.51	4.50	4.92
Paraguay	2.11	2.10	2.18	2.28	2.37	2.51	2.63	2.78
Peru	2.36	2.49	2.43	2.44	2.41	2.60	2.50	2.49
Suriname	4.27	4.25	4.39	4.29	4.41	3.40	3.71	3.65
Uruguay	5.57	5.63	5.54	5.61	6.13	6.26	6.69	n.a.
Venezuela	3.68	3.89	4.00	3.80	4.02	4.05	4.07	4.06
Asia								
Afghanistan	-	-	-	..	..	..	-	-
Bangladesh	-	-	-	..	..	-	-	-
Bhutan	2.70	2.71	2.73	2.75	2.74	2.75	2.74	2.74
Brunei	0.90	0.91	0.96	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Burma	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.10	0.10	0.18	n.a.	n.a.
China	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	n.a.
Cyprus	3.33	3.51	4.17	3.98	3.22	3.38	3.54	3.82
Democratic Kampuchea	0.59	0.28	0.32	0.22	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Hong Kong	1.75	1.96	1.84	2.22	1.78	1.84	2.11	2.23
India	..	..	..	0.01	..	..	0.01	0.01
Indonesia	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Iran	0.18	0.21	0.27	0.34	0.34	0.37	0.38	n.a.
Iraq	0.17	0.20	0.21	0.23	0.28	0.37	0.38	0.38
Israel	2.82	2.89	3.19	3.06	2.97	2.91	2.93	2.87
Japan	4.94	5.11	5.36	5.62	5.54	5.58	5.46	n.a.
Jordan	0.13	n.a.	0.14	0.16	0.18	0.17	n.a.	n.a.
Korea, Democratic People's Republic	2.93	3.00	3.06	3.08	3.18	3.24	3.33	3.40
Korea, Republic of	3.62	4.52	4.76	5.52	6.14	6.88	6.86	7.01
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.36	0.19	0.27	0.35	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.28
Lebanon	1.86	2.11	2.00	2.04	1.99	1.94	1.73	n.a.
Macau	2.11	2.26	2.19	2.87	2.51	2.44	2.70	2.75
Malaysia	6.64	6.58	6.54	6.51	6.53	6.45	6.54	6.29
Mongolia	1.08	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.56	1.90	1.87	1.95
Nepal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 97 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS: PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL, 1970 TO 1977Absolute Alcohol² in Litres Per Capita

Country or Area	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Asia (cont'd)								
Pakistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	n.a.
Philippines	3.04	3.17	n.a.	3.60	3.78	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Singapore	1.38	1.35	1.48	1.46	2.08	1.64	1.74	1.66
Sri Lanka	0.29	0.29	0.16	0.15	0.13	0.16	0.07	n.a.
Syria	0.24	0.26	0.29	0.28	0.29	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Thailand	0.41	0.25	0.19	0.19	0.45	0.59	0.70	0.62
Turkey	0.54	0.63	0.63	0.76	0.79	0.95	0.86	n.a.
Viet Nam	0.26	0.27	0.31	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Yemen	-	-	-	..	..	..	-	-
Yemen, Democratic	0.64	0.65	0.62	0.36	0.34	0.34	0.35	0.34
Europe								
Albania	0.56	0.58	0.58	0.76	0.54	0.55	0.55	0.56
Austria	11.88	12.36	12.36	11.77	11.61	11.68	11.94	11.48
Belgium	8.94	9.16	9.48	10.05	9.78	9.92	10.03	10.06
Bulgaria	7.24	6.84	7.58	7.96	7.86	7.55	8.23	n.a.
Czechoslovakia	9.12	9.22	9.49	9.58	9.50	9.87	9.99	9.91
Denmark	6.30	6.87	7.41	7.99	8.12	8.67	9.05	8.81
Faeroe Islands	2.54	2.71	3.23	2.37	2.22	3.05	3.44	3.77
Finland	4.46	4.91	5.34	5.89	6.88	6.71	6.79	6.86
France	19.59	19.28	19.08	18.96	18.96	18.64	18.39	17.31
German Democratic Republic	6.29	6.52	6.82	7.26	7.67	8.22	8.63	9.13
Germany, Federal Republic of	11.23	12.04	11.86	11.98	11.46	12.26	12.73	12.20
Greece	5.90	5.87	5.92	5.69	5.86	5.96	6.31	6.25
Hungary	10.13	10.64	10.82	11.11	11.33	12.32	13.10	13.60
Iceland	2.67	2.76	2.90	3.05	3.13	2.94	2.99	3.23
Ireland*	4.22	4.38	4.66	5.06	5.54	5.76	5.64	5.84
Italy	14.45	14.10	14.07	14.24	14.21	13.24	12.78	12.43
Luxembourg	10.19	10.88	11.47	n.a.	12.71	12.82	13.42	14.37
Malta	2.29	2.43	2.38	2.62	2.62	2.70	3.08	3.29
Netherlands	5.68	6.15	6.69	7.56	8.12	8.94	8.39	8.87
Norway	3.57	3.75	3.92	3.99	4.27	4.39	4.37	4.45
Poland	5.09	5.56	6.05	6.45	6.21	6.94	7.79	8.23
Portugal	9.86	14.26	11.75	12.02	13.98	13.32	14.13	14.00
Romania	6.25	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7.44	n.a.
Spain	11.26	11.24	11.92	13.30	13.70	14.18	13.66	12.81
Sweden	5.64	5.61	5.85	5.78	6.17	6.35	6.32	6.04
Switzerland	10.52	10.69	10.77	11.43	10.93	10.83	10.26	10.57

TABLE 97 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS: PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL, 1970 TO 1977Absolute Alcohol² in Litres Per Capita

Country or Area	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Europe (cont'd)								
United Kingdom	5.23	5.48	5.78	6.44	6.73	6.81	7.12	6.75
Yugoslavia	7.55	7.58	7.80	7.88	7.85	7.66	7.26	6.87
Oceania								
Australia	8.22	8.23	8.38	8.85	9.48	9.71	9.65	9.81
Fiji	1.25	1.45	1.71	2.03	2.11	2.04	2.08	2.04
French Polynesia	9.09	9.74	8.28	8.68	8.48	8.27	8.36	9.01
New Caledonia	8.64	9.55	7.29	7.46	6.89	6.97	6.24	5.88
New Hebrides	1.87	1.94	1.69	2.19	2.50	1.44	1.58	1.64
New Zealand	6.66	7.09	7.28	7.84	8.08	8.17	8.32	8.36
Papua New Guinea	0.48	0.66	0.58	0.56	0.55	0.75	0.74	0.73
Samoa	0.50	0.57	0.61	0.79	0.90	0.93	0.93	0.95
Solomon Islands	0.33	0.34	0.46	0.32	0.35	0.34	0.33	0.31
Tonga	0.33	0.33	0.36	0.63	0.64	0.53	0.69	0.73
USSR	5.06	5.17	4.66	5.21	5.14	5.31	5.26	5.19

¹ The designation employed and the presentation of material in the publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation concerning the legal status of any country, territory or city, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

² Beverage figures were converted into absolute alcohol using the following average values: beer - 5% alcohol by volume, fermented beverages - 12%, wine - 12%, vermouths and similar beverages - 18%, distilled beverages - 40%, if no country- or beverage-specific data were available.

³ Population figures for 1970 and 1974 are estimates based on the 1968 "recensement instantané" of 1968. Population figures for 1971 were estimated using a straight line interpolation.

⁴ Figures for 1970 to 1974 are for the twelve months ending March 31 of the year stated. Figures for 1975 to 1977 correspond to the twelve month period ending December 31 of the year stated.

Source: Data are based on a report on "International Trends in Alcohol Production, Trade and Consumption, 1970 to 1977" prepared by the Statistical Information Section of the Addiction Research Foundation, as a collaborating centre of the World Health Organization (Toronto, unpublished).

ECONOMIC STATISTICS

INTERNATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR ALCOHOLIC¹ AND NON-ALCOHOLIC² BEVERAGES AS A PERCENTAGE
OF FOOD AND DRINK, CONSUMPTION, AND TOTAL EXPENDITURES,³ BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA,
FOR LATEST YEARS AVAILABLE, 1961 TO 1977

Country	Year	Alcoholic Beverage Expenditures as a Percentage of:			Non-Alcoholic Beverage Expenditures as a Percentage of:		
		Food & Drink ⁴ Expenditures %	Consumption ⁵ Expenditures %	Total ⁶ Expenditures %	Food & Drink ⁴ Expenditures %	Consumption ⁵ Expenditures %	Total ⁶ Expenditures %
<u>Africa</u>							
Egypt ⁷	1974-75	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6.9	3.7	n.a.
Gambia	1968-69	3.8	1.9	1.9	5.2	2.6	2.5
Ghana ^{7,8}	1967-68	8.1	4.4	n.a.	8.1	4.4	n.a.
Mauritius	1961-62	5.7	3.1	3.0	4.6	2.5	2.4
Morocco	1970-71	0.4	0.2	n.a.	0.4	0.2	n.a.
Reunion ⁹	1976-77	10.7	4.4	n.a.	10.7	4.4	n.a.
Sierra Leone ⁷	1966-70	9.6	3.4	3.3	5.0	1.7	1.7
South Africa, Republic of	1965-66	5.3	1.5	1.3	5.3	1.5	1.3
Sudan	1967-68	2.4	1.7	n.a.	7.0	4.9	n.a.
Tanzania	1969	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.7
Tunisia	1964-68	0.6	0.3	n.a.	6.0	3.1	n.a.
<u>Americas</u>							
Canada	1974	n.a.	n.a.	1.9 ¹⁰	4.2	1.1	0.8
Colombia ⁹	1971	3.1	1.5	1.5	3.1	1.5	1.5
Guatemala	1966	2.9	1.8	n.a.	6.1	3.7	n.a.
Honduras	1967-68	4.5	2.4	2.4	7.4	3.9	3.9
Mexico	1968	2.0	0.9	0.9	6.2	2.7	2.6
Trinidad & Tobago	1975-76	7.9	2.6	n.a.	5.5	1.8	n.a.
United States of America	1972-74	6.2	1.3	1.1	6.2	1.3	1.1
<u>Asia</u>							
Cyprus ⁷	1971	3.0	0.9	n.a.	8.7	2.7	n.a.
Hong Kong	1973-74	1.8	0.9	n.a.	0.8	0.4	n.a.
Iran	1974-75	0.9	0.3	0.2	3.4	1.0	0.9
Iraq	1971-72	0.6	0.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Israel	1975-76	2.2	0.6	0.5	3.8	1.0	0.8
Japan	1974	4.1	1.5	n.a.	2.6	1.0	n.a.
Korea, Republic of	1975	2.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.4
Philippines	1971	3.4	2.0	2.0	4.1	2.4	2.4
Singapore	1972-73	2.0	0.9	n.a.	5.0	2.3	n.a.
Sri Lanka	1973	2.3	1.3	1.3	2.3	1.3	1.3
Syrian Arab Republic	1971-72	0.3	0.2	n.a.	5.7	3.0	n.a.
Thailand	1962-63	2.1	1.0	0.9	1.6	0.7	0.7
<u>Europe</u>							
Austria	1974	7.4	2.1	n.a.	5.1	1.5	n.a.
Belgium ⁷	1973-74	7.9	2.2	2.1	5.7	1.6	1.5
Bulgaria	1975	7.2	3.5	3.0	0.9	0.4	0.4
Finland	1971	6.7	2.0	1.6	7.8	2.4	1.9
France	1971	8.8	3.3	n.a.	4.3	1.6	n.a.
	1972	8.7	3.2	n.a.	4.2	1.5	n.a.
Germany, Federal Republic of	1973	9.4	2.5	1.8	6.0	1.6	1.2
Greece	1974	4.4	1.6	n.a.	5.5	2.0	n.a.
Hungary ⁷	1975	9.9	4.1	3.6	6.4	2.7	2.3
Ireland	1973	12.4	4.8	4.3	4.3	1.7	1.5

TABLE 28 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR ALCOHOLIC¹ AND NON-ALCOHOLIC² BEVERAGES AS A PERCENTAGE
OF FOOD AND DRINK, CONSUMPTION, AND TOTAL EXPENDITURES,³ BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA,
FOR LATEST YEARS AVAILABLE, 1961 TO 1977

Country	Year	Alcoholic Beverage Expenditures as a Percentage of:			Non-Alcoholic Beverage Expenditures as a Percentage of:		
		Food & Drink ⁴ Expenditures %	Consumption ⁵ Expenditures %	Total ⁶ Expenditures %	Food & Drink ⁴ Expenditures %	Consumption ⁵ Expenditures %	Total ⁶ Expenditures %
<u>Europe</u> (cont'd)							
Italy ⁹	1976	10.1	3.9	n.a.	10.1	3.9	n.a.
Norway	1973	6.8	2.1	1.5	7.3	2.2	1.6
Spain	1973-74	4.8	2.2	2.1	3.1	1.4	1.4
Sweden	1969	9.1	2.5	2.3	7.3	2.0	1.9
Turkey ⁹	1969-70	13.4	5.2	n.a.	13.4	5.2	n.a.
United Kingdom	1975	17.2	5.1	3.9	3.8	1.1	0.9
<u>Oceania</u>							
Australia (All capital cities)	1974-75	15.5	3.8	3.2	4.9	1.2	1.0
New Zealand	1974-75	11.8	2.5	n.a.	4.0	0.8	n.a.
Papua New Guinea (9 cities)	1970	11.4	6.5	5.8	4.9	2.8	2.5
Samoa ⁷	1971-72	4.6	2.5	2.5	3.3	1.8	1.8

Note: The designation employed and the presentation of material in the publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation concerning the legal status of any country, territory or city, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Figures are presented as submitted to the International Labour Office.

¹ Alcoholic beverage expenditures include expenditures on spirits, wine, beer, etc.

² Non-alcoholic beverage expenditures include expenditures on coffee, tea, cocoa, mineral waters and other soft drinks.

³ Percentage expenditure on these products is a function of the quantity purchased and of the cost of these products relative to other products.

⁴ Food and drink expenditures include bread and cereals; meat and fish; fats and oils; milk, milk products, eggs; fruits and vegetables; sugar, jams, confectioneries; meals outside the home; non-alcoholic beverages; alcoholic beverages; and food and related products not elsewhere classified.

⁵ Consumption expenditure refers to all money expenditure by the household and individual members on goods and services intended for consumption, plus the value of goods and services received as income, and in kind, and consumed by the household or its individual members. The net rental value of owner-occupied housing and the gross rental value of free housing occupied by the household represent a part of consumption expenditure. Payments by households for education, health and legal services are also included.

⁶ Total expenditures consist of "household expenditures" which include consumption expenditure and non-consumption expenditure. The non-consumption expenditure of the household includes income tax and other direct taxes, pension and social security contributions and assimilated insurance premiums, remittances, gifts and similar transfers by the household as a whole and its individual members. Excluded are additions to savings, amounts invested or loaned, repayments of loans, and outlays for other financial transactions.

⁷ Figures represent an average weighted on basis of regional data.

⁸ Figures are for alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages and tobacco combined.

⁹ Figures are for alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages combined.

¹⁰ Percentage expenditure for alcoholic beverages relative to total expenditures for all goods and services, 1978.

Source: International Labour Office, Household Income and Expenditure Statistics No. 2, 1960-1972 and No. 3, 1968-1976 (Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Office, 1974 and 1979 respectively); Statistics Canada, Family Expenditure in Canada, Volume 3, All Canada: Urban and Rural, 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 62-551, 1982).

TABLE 99

INTERNATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR ALCOHOLIC¹ AND NON-ALCOHOLIC² BEVERAGES AS A PERCENTAGE
OF FOOD AND DRINK, CONSUMPTION, AND TOTAL EXPENDITURES,³ BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP,
FOR LATEST YEARS AVAILABLE, 1961 TO 1977

Country, Year,/ Occupational Group	Alcoholic Beverage Expenditures as a Percentage of:			Non-Alcoholic Beverage Expenditures as a Percentage of:		
	Food & Drink ⁴ Expenditures %	Consumption ⁵ Expenditures %	Total ⁶ Expenditures %	Food & Drink ⁴ Expenditures %	Consumption ⁵ Expenditures %	Total ⁶ Expenditures %
<u>Africa</u>						
<u>Gabon, 1961-62</u>						
Libreville:						
Salaried employees (public sector)	20.2	12.3	11.2	1.0	0.6	0.6
Salaried employees (private sector)	23.5	14.8	14.0	1.2	0.8	0.7
Wage earners:						
Operatives	22.6	14.4	13.5	1.5	1.0	0.9
Labourers	17.9	11.8	10.9	1.1	0.7	0.7
Domestic servants	21.2	13.7	12.7	0.9	0.6	0.5
Others	24.1	10.9	9.9	1.4	0.6	0.6
<u>Ghana⁷, 1967-68</u>						
Urban:						
Farmers	6.1	3.0	n.a.	6.1	3.0	n.a.
Labourers, unskilled	6.3	3.4	n.a.	6.3	3.4	n.a.
Traders	4.1	2.2	n.a.	4.1	2.2	n.a.
Labourers, skilled	10.4	5.1	n.a.	10.4	5.1	n.a.
Service workers	10.2	4.9	n.a.	10.2	4.9	n.a.
Others	6.8	3.5	n.a.	6.8	3.5	n.a.
Rural:						
Farmers	8.8	5.1	n.a.	8.8	5.1	n.a.
Labourers, unskilled	12.5	6.8	n.a.	12.5	6.8	n.a.
Traders	4.8	2.7	n.a.	4.8	2.7	n.a.
Labourers, skilled	10.8	6.1	n.a.	10.8	6.1	n.a.
Service workers	9.7	6.0	n.a.	9.7	6.0	n.a.
Others	6.1	3.6	n.a.	6.1	3.6	n.a.
<u>Madagascar, 1968-69</u>						
Tananarive City:						
Employed persons:						
Managers & assimilated	4.5	1.3	1.2	2.8	0.8	0.7
Supervisors & foremen	3.5	1.0	0.9	2.4	0.7	0.6
Salaried employees	2.4	0.9	0.9	2.9	1.1	1.1
Wage earners & operatives	2.3	0.9	0.8	2.2	0.9	0.8
Labourers & service workers	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.7	0.8	0.7
Own-account workers:						
Members of liberal professions	1.7	0.4	0.3	1.9	0.4	0.4
Entrepreneurs	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.5	0.6	0.5
Artisans	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.6	0.6
Pedlars, etc.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.6	0.8	0.8
Farmers	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.6	0.6
Retired	1.7	0.5	0.5	1.8	0.6	0.5
<u>Morocco, 1970-71</u>						
Professional & technical	2.7	1.1	n.a.	1.5	0.6	n.a.
Managers & assimilated	2.4	0.7	n.a.	3.1	0.9	n.a.
Office workers	1.4	0.6	n.a.	0.9	0.4	n.a.
Sales workers	0.4	0.2	n.a.	0.6	0.3	n.a.
Farmers	0.1	0.1	n.a.	0.1	0.1	n.a.
Agricultural workers	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.1	0.1	n.a.
Industrial workers	0.4	0.2	n.a.	0.5	0.3	n.a.
Transport & service workers	0.4	0.2	n.a.	0.5	0.3	n.a.
Artisans	0.3	0.2	n.a.	0.5	0.3	n.a.
Other active persons	0.1	0.1	n.a.	0.1	0.1	n.a.
Inactive persons	0.2	0.1	n.a.	0.6	0.3	n.a.
<u>Reunion⁸, 1976-77</u>						
Own-account workers in						
agriculture, forestry & fishing	11.2	5.1	n.a.	11.2	5.1	n.a.
Civil servants	11.9	4.0	n.a.	11.9	4.0	n.a.
Employees (private sector)	7.9	2.9	n.a.	7.9	2.9	n.a.
Wage earners (private sector)	9.5	4.7	n.a.	9.5	4.7	n.a.
Inactive persons	11.1	6.0	n.a.	11.1	6.0	n.a.

TABLE 99 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR ALCOHOLIC¹ AND NON-ALCOHOLIC² BEVERAGES AS A PERCENTAGE OF FOOD AND DRINK, CONSUMPTION, AND TOTAL EXPENDITURES,³ BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, FOR LATEST YEARS AVAILABLE, 1961 TO 1977

Country, Year/ Occupational Group	Alcoholic Beverage Expenditures as a Percentage of:			Non-Alcoholic Beverage Expenditures as a Percentage of:		
	Food & Drink ⁴ Expenditures %	Consumption ⁵ Expenditures %	Total ⁶ Expenditures %	Food & Drink ⁴ Expenditures %	Consumption ⁵ Expenditures %	Total ⁶ Expenditures %
<u>Africa (cont'd)</u>						
<u>Reunion⁸, 1976-77 (cont'd)</u>						
Urban:						
Civil servants	12.8	4.3	n.a.	12.8	4.3	n.a.
Employees (private sector)	10.0	4.3	n.a.	10.0	4.3	n.a.
Wage earners (private sector)	10.8	5.2	n.a.	10.8	5.2	n.a.
Inactive persons	11.1	4.7	n.a.	11.1	4.7	n.a.
Rural:						
Own-account workers in agriculture, forestry & fishing	10.9	5.0	n.a.	10.9	5.0	n.a.
Civil servants	11.0	3.7	n.a.	11.0	3.7	n.a.
Employees (private sector)	5.0	1.6	n.a.	5.0	1.6	n.a.
Wage earners (private sector)	9.2	4.6	n.a.	9.2	4.6	n.a.
Inactive persons	11.1	6.3	n.a.	11.1	6.3	n.a.
<u>South Africa, Republic of, 1965-66</u>						
Professionals, technical workers, managers & administrative officials	7.0	1.8	1.5	5.0	1.3	1.0
Clerical, office workers, shop assistants, salesmen & related occupations	5.7	1.6	1.4	5.1	1.4	1.3
Mine, factory workers, journey- men, manual workers & labourers	4.1	1.3	1.1	5.5	1.7	1.5
Transport & service workers	3.3	1.1	1.0	5.5	1.8	1.6
Own-account workers	5.6	1.4	1.1	5.6	1.4	1.1
Pensioners, retired, etc.	5.4	1.7	1.5	5.4	1.7	1.5
<u>Sudan, 1967-68</u>						
Khartoum, Khartoum North & Omdurman:						
Low salaried employees	0.7	0.5	n.a.	4.8	3.1	n.a.
High salaried employees	0.9	0.5	n.a.	5.9	3.4	n.a.
<u>Americas</u>						
<u>Canada, 1974</u>						
Wage earners & salaried employees	n.a.	n.a.	3.7 ⁹	4.2	1.1	0.8
Own-account workers	n.a.	n.a.	3.5 ⁹	3.7	0.9	0.6
<u>Colombia,⁷ 1971</u>						
Whole country:						
Proprietors or employers	4.2	1.6	1.5	4.2	1.6	1.5
Employees (public sector)	3.3	1.5	1.5	3.3	1.5	1.5
Employees (private sector)	2.7	1.2	1.1	2.7	1.2	1.1
Workers (public sector)	2.6	1.4	1.4	2.6	1.4	1.4
Workers (private sector)	2.5	1.5	1.5	2.5	1.5	1.5
Own-account workers	3.7	1.9	1.9	3.7	1.9	1.9
Family workers	2.3	1.7	1.7	2.3	1.7	1.7
Inactive persons	2.3	1.0	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.0
Urban:						
Proprietors or employers	4.4	1.5	1.4	4.4	1.5	1.4
Employees (public sector)	3.2	1.4	1.4	3.2	1.4	1.4
Employees (private sector)	2.7	1.2	1.1	2.7	1.2	1.1
Workers (public sector)	2.6	1.3	1.3	2.6	1.3	1.3
Workers (private sector)	2.3	1.2	1.2	2.3	1.2	1.2
Own-account workers	2.7	1.3	1.2	2.7	1.3	1.2
Family workers	2.6	1.9	1.8	2.6	1.9	1.8
Inactive persons	2.3	1.0	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.0
Rural:						
Proprietors or employers	3.9	2.1	2.0	3.9	2.1	2.0
Employees (public sector)	3.7	2.0	2.0	3.7	2.0	2.0
Employees (private sector)	3.4	1.9	1.8	3.4	1.9	1.8
Workers (public sector)	2.7	1.8	1.8	2.7	1.8	1.8
Workers (private sector)	2.8	1.9	1.9	2.8	1.9	1.9
Own-account workers	5.5	3.6	3.6	5.5	3.6	3.6
Family workers	2.1	1.6	1.6	2.1	1.6	1.6
Inactive persons	2.1	1.	1.4	2.1	1.4	1.4

TABLE 99 (Continued)
 INTERNATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR ALCOHOLIC¹ AND NON-ALCOHOLIC² BEVERAGES AS A PERCENTAGE
 OF FOOD AND DRINK, CONSUMPTION, AND TOTAL EXPENDITURES,³ BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP,
 FOR LATEST YEARS AVAILABLE, 1961 TO 1977

Country, Year/ Occupational Group	Alcoholic Beverage Expenditures as a Percentage of:			Non-Alcoholic Beverage Expenditures as a Percentage of:		
	Food & Drink ⁴ Expenditures %	Consumption ⁵ Expenditures %	Total ⁶ Expenditures %	Food & Drink ⁴ Expenditures %	Consumption ⁵ Expenditures %	Total ⁶ Expenditures %
<u>Americas (cont'd)</u>						
<u>Greenland, 1968-69</u>						
Local wage earners	14.3	5.5	n.a.	10.5	4.1	n.a.
Local salaried employees & civil servants	15.9	5.7	n.a.	10.3	3.7	n.a.
<u>United States, 1972-74</u>						
Own-account workers	5.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Professionals & managers	7.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Clerical & sales workers	6.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Craftsmen & operatives	6.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Labourers & service workers	6.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Armed forces personnel	9.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Retired	4.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
All others, including not reporting	4.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<u>Asia</u>						
<u>Cyprus, 1971</u>						
Urban:						
Employers	3.0	0.8	n.a.	9.0	2.2	n.a.
Employees	3.1	0.9	n.a.	8.4	2.3	n.a.
Own-account workers	2.2	0.6	n.a.	9.0	2.6	n.a.
Retired	3.4	1.0	n.a.	6.7	1.9	n.a.
Others	1.7	0.5	n.a.	7.8	2.4	n.a.
Rural:						
Employers	4.1	1.9	n.a.	9.1	4.1	n.a.
Employees	3.3	1.2	n.a.	9.1	3.2	n.a.
Own-account workers	3.5	1.5	n.a.	9.1	3.8	n.a.
Retired	2.8	1.3	n.a.	9.1	4.1	n.a.
Others	1.1	0.4	n.a.	7.3	2.3	n.a.
<u>Iran, 1974-75</u>						
Economically active	0.8	0.2	0.2	3.2	0.9	0.9
Agriculture	0.3	0.1	0.1	4.3	1.3	1.2
Mining & manufacturing	0.9	0.3	0.3	3.9	1.2	1.1
Water & power	2.0	0.6	0.6	4.4	1.4	1.3
Construction	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.4	1.2	1.2
Transport & communication	1.7	0.6	0.6	3.2	1.2	1.1
Financing, insurance & business	0.7	0.2	0.2	3.2	0.9	0.9
Government services	1.2	0.3	0.3	2.8	0.8	0.7
Non-government services	0.7	0.2	0.2	3.5	0.9	0.8
<u>Israel, 1975-76</u>						
Salaried	2.2	0.5	0.4	3.9	1.0	0.8
Own-account workers	2.2	0.6	0.4	3.7	0.9	0.7
Did not work	2.0	0.6	0.5	3.4	1.0	0.9
<u>Japan, 1974</u>						
Labourers	4.6	1.7	1.4	2.7	1.0	0.8
Regular labourers	4.6	1.7	1.4	2.7	1.0	0.8
Day labourers	4.9	2.0	1.6	2.7	1.1	0.9
Office workers	3.7	1.3	1.0	2.5	0.9	0.7
Private	3.8	1.3	1.0	2.5	0.9	0.7
Government	3.5	1.2	0.9	2.5	0.8	0.7
<u>Jordan, 1968-69</u>						
Families of employees & civil servants:						
Amman (August 1968)	2.1	0.8	n.a.	8.7	3.2	n.a.
Agaba (1969)	0.7	0.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Irbid (1969)	2.1	0.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

TABLE 99 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR ALCOHOLIC¹ AND NON-ALCOHOLIC² BEVERAGES AS A PERCENTAGE OF FOOD AND DRINK, CONSUMPTION, AND TOTAL EXPENDITURES,³ BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, FOR LATEST YEARS AVAILABLE, 1961 TO 1977

Country, Year/ Occupational Group	Alcoholic Beverage Expenditures as a Percentage of:			Non-Alcoholic Beverage Expenditures as a Percentage of:		
	Food & Drink ⁴ Expenditures %	Consumption ⁵ Expenditures %	Total ⁶ Expenditures %	Food & Drink ⁴ Expenditures %	Consumption ⁵ Expenditures %	Total ⁶ Expenditures %
<u>Asia (cont'd)</u>						
<u>Korea, Republic of, 1975</u>						
Wage earners & salaried employees:						
Professional & technical workers	1.7	0.7	0.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Managerial officials	1.4	0.5	0.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Clerical & related workers	2.1	0.9	0.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Sales workers	1.9	0.9	0.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Transport & communication workers	2.0	0.9	0.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Craftsmen, production workers & labourers	2.4	1.2	1.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Service workers	1.7	0.8	0.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<u>Europe</u>						
<u>Austria, 1974</u>						
Pensioners	7.3	2.4	n.a.	5.4	1.8	n.a.
Wage earners	7.8	2.3	n.a.	5.0	1.5	n.a.
Civil servants & salaried employees	6.9	1.7	n.a.	5.1	1.2	n.a.
Own-account workers (agriculture)	9.7	3.1	n.a.	4.2	1.3	n.a.
Own-account workers (non-agriculture)	6.3	1.9	n.a.	5.5	1.6	n.a.
Other professions	7.1	2.3	n.a.	5.7	1.9	n.a.
<u>Belgium, 1973-74</u>						
Wage earners	6.8	2.1	2.0	6.1	1.9	1.8
Salaried employees	8.8	2.1	2.0	5.3	1.3	1.2
Inactive persons	7.8	2.4	2.2	5.8	1.8	1.7
Working proprietors	8.9	2.3	2.2	5.8	1.5	1.4
Independent farmers	6.8	2.5	2.3	5.7	2.1	1.9
Independent salesmen	7.1	2.3	2.2	6.0	1.9	1.8
<u>Bulgaria, 1975</u>						
Wage earners	7.4	3.6	3.2	0.8	0.4	0.3
Salaried employees	5.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.3	0.2
Co-operative farmers	9.5	4.9	4.2	0.8	0.4	0.4
<u>Czechoslovakia¹⁰, 1975</u>						
Wage earners	8.6	3.6	2.8	1.8	0.8	0.6
Salaried employees	7.8	3.0	2.3	1.9	0.7	0.6
Co-operative farmers	12.3	4.5	3.8	2.1	0.8	0.7
<u>Denmark, 1971</u>						
Wage earners:						
Over-all	9.5	2.8	1.9	9.3	2.7	1.9
Salaried employees & civil servants	12.7	3.0	1.9	7.7	1.8	1.1
<u>Finland, 1971</u>						
Managers & senior salaried employees	10.0	2.3	1.5	6.3	1.4	1.0
Other salaried employees	8.2	2.2	1.7	6.8	1.9	1.4
Skilled workers in industry	6.5	2.1	1.6	8.0	2.6	2.0
Skilled workers in construction	8.3	2.7	2.1	7.6	2.5	1.9
Unskilled workers	6.6	2.3	1.9	8.1	2.8	2.3
Sales & service workers	6.5	2.0	1.6	7.7	2.4	1.9
Manual workers in agriculture	6.0	2.1	1.8	8.5	3.0	2.5
Own-account workers in agriculture	4.1	1.4	1.3	8.5	3.0	2.6
Other own-account workers	6.3	1.8	1.4	7.5	2.2	1.6
Economically inactive	5.9	2.0	1.8	8.8	2.9	2.6
<u>France, 1971</u>						
Non-agricultural households	8.7	3.2	n.a.	4.5	1.6	n.a.
Agricultural households	8.9	4.0	n.a.	3.4	1.5	n.a.
Employees & workers	8.6	3.0	n.a.	4.3	1.5	n.a.
Inactive persons	9.6	4.0	n.a.	5.3	2.2	n.a.

TABLE 99 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR ALCOHOLIC¹ AND NON-ALCOHOLIC² BEVERAGES AS A PERCENTAGE
OF FOOD AND DRINK, CONSUMPTION, AND TOTAL EXPENDITURES,³ BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP,
FOR LATEST YEARS AVAILABLE, 1961 TO 1977

Country, Year/ Occupational Group	Alcoholic Beverage Expenditures as a Percentage of:			Non-Alcoholic Beverage Expenditures as a Percentage of:		
	Food & Drink ⁴ Expenditures %	Consumption ⁵ Expenditures %	Total ⁶ Expenditures %	Food & Drink ⁴ Expenditures %	Consumption ⁵ Expenditures %	Total ⁶ Expenditures %
<u>Europe (cont'd)</u>						
<u>France, 1972</u>						
Farmers	9.2	4.0	n.a.	3.0	1.3	n.a.
Agricultural workers	9.1	4.3	n.a.	3.2	1.5	n.a.
Own - account workers	8.1	2.8	n.a.	4.2	1.4	n.a.
Industrialists, merchants & liberal professions	11.4	3.4	n.a.	3.8	1.1	n.a.
Managers & administrators	8.6	2.3	n.a.	4.1	1.1	n.a.
Supervisors, technical workers & assimilated	9.5	3.0	n.a.	4.1	1.3	n.a.
Foremen	11.7	4.1	n.a.	4.0	1.4	n.a.
Other salaried employees	8.2	2.8	n.a.	4.3	1.5	n.a.
Wage earners	8.1	3.2	n.a.	4.2	1.7	n.a.
Skilled labourers	8.5	3.3	n.a.	4.2	1.6	n.a.
Inactive persons	9.3	3.6	n.a.	5.0	2.0	n.a.
<u>Germany, Federal Republic of, 1973</u>						
Inactive persons	8.7	2.4	2.1	6.5	1.8	1.5
Farmers	8.6	3.0	2.5	5.1	1.8	1.5
Wage earners	9.5	2.8	1.9	6.4	1.9	1.3
Salaried employees	9.8	2.4	1.6	5.6	1.4	0.9
Civil servants	10.4	2.4	1.8	5.5	1.3	1.0
Own-account workers	9.3	2.4	1.5	5.6	1.4	0.9
<u>Greece, 1974</u>						
Professional, technical & related workers	2.9	0.8	n.a.	5.7	1.5	n.a.
Administrative, executive & managerial workers	2.8	0.7	n.a.	5.3	1.3	n.a.
Clerical workers	3.3	1.1	n.a.	6.0	1.9	n.a.
Tradesmen & sales workers	4.9	1.6	n.a.	6.3	2.1	n.a.
Service workers	3.0	1.1	n.a.	5.0	1.9	n.a.
Agricultural, animal husbandry, forestry workers & fishermen	7.0	3.3	n.a.	5.0	2.3	n.a.
Production workers, technicians, transport equipment operators & labourers	4.2	1.6	n.a.	5.6	2.1	n.a.
Not working or seeking work for the first time	3.2	1.1	n.a.	5.6	2.0	n.a.
<u>Hungary, 1975</u>						
Salaried employees	9.0	3.4	2.9	7.2	2.7	2.3
Wage earners	10.5	4.6	4.0	6.0	2.6	2.3
Farmers	14.0	7.2	6.3	4.0	2.1	1.8
With dual incomes	14.9	7.0	6.1	4.2	2.0	1.7
<u>Ireland, 1973</u>						
Professionals, employer or manager	13.5	4.2	3.4	3.8	1.2	1.0
Salaried employees, intermediate non-manual workers	12.6	4.4	3.7	4.2	1.5	1.2
Other non-manual workers	14.0	5.7	5.0	4.1	1.7	1.5
Skilled manual workers	14.9	5.8	5.1	4.2	1.6	1.4
Semi-skilled & unskilled manual workers	14.2	6.0	5.3	4.4	1.9	1.6
Farmers, other agricultural workers & fishermen	9.5	4.1	3.9	4.5	2.0	1.9
<u>Urban:</u>						
Professionals, employer or manager	13.8	4.3	3.4	3.7	1.2	0.9
Salaried employees, intermediate non-manual workers	12.8	4.4	3.7	4.1	1.4	1.2
Other non-manual workers	15.0	6.1	5.4	4.1	1.7	1.5
Skilled manual workers	16.1	6.3	5.4	4.1	1.6	1.4
Semi-skilled & unskilled manual workers	15.3	6.5	5.6	4.3	1.8	1.6
Farmers, other agricultural workers & fishermen	9.2	3.8	3.5	4.8	2.0	1.8

TABLE 99 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR ALCOHOLIC¹ AND NON-ALCOHOLIC² BEVERAGES AS A PERCENTAGE
OF FOOD AND DRINK, CONSUMPTION, AND TOTAL EXPENDITURES,³ BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP,
FOR LATEST YEARS AVAILABLE, 1961 TO 1977

Country, Year/ Occupational Group	Alcoholic Beverage Expenditures as a Percentage of:			Non-Alcoholic Beverage Expenditures as a Percentage of:		
	Food & Drink ⁴ Expenditures %	Consumption ⁵ Expenditures %	Total ⁶ Expenditures %	Food & Drink ⁴ Expenditures %	Consumption ⁵ Expenditures %	Total ⁶ Expenditures %
<u>Europe (cont'd)</u>						
<u>Ireland, 1973 (cont'd)</u>						
Rural:						
Professionals, employer or manager	11.3	3.4	2.9	4.4	1.3	1.1
Salaried employees, intermediate non-manual workers	11.2	4.3	3.8	5.2	2.0	1.8
Other non-manual workers	10.1	4.1	3.7	4.3	1.8	1.6
Skilled manual workers	10.7	4.3	3.8	4.8	1.9	1.7
Semi-skilled & unskilled manual workers	11.7	4.9	4.4	4.8	2.0	1.8
Farmers, other agricultural workers & fishermen	9.6	4.2	4.0	4.5	2.0	1.9
<u>Italy⁸, 1976</u>						
Non-agricultural professions:						
Employees	9.8	3.7	n.a.	9.8	3.7	n.a.
Own-account workers	9.9	3.4	n.a.	9.9	3.4	n.a.
Agricultural professions:						
Employees	10.1	4.6	n.a.	10.1	4.6	n.a.
Own-account workers	11.5	4.9	n.a.	11.5	4.9	n.a.
No profession	10.7	4.4	n.a.	10.7	4.4	n.a.
<u>Norway, 1973</u>						
Workers & employees	7.2	2.1	1.4	7.2	2.1	1.4
Own-account workers (non-agricultural)	8.3	2.6	2.0	7.1	2.2	1.7
Own-account workers (agricultural)	4.1	1.3	1.1	7.5	2.5	2.0
Economically inactive	5.6	1.8	1.5	7.9	2.5	2.1
<u>Poland, 1975</u>						
Wage earners & salaried employees	6.4	2.7	n.a.	5.5	2.4	n.a.
Farmers	5.9	3.4	n.a.	3.0	1.7	n.a.
With dual income	6.4	3.2	n.a.	3.4	1.7	n.a.
Pensioners	3.2	1.7	n.a.	5.2	2.8	n.a.
<u>Spain, 1973-74</u>						
Administrative & managerial Employers with employees (non-agricultural), liberal professions	3.4	1.0	1.0	3.0	0.9	0.9
Employers with employees (agricultural)	4.1	1.4	1.4	3.0	1.0	1.0
Foremen, production supervisors	4.5	1.9	1.9	2.9	1.2	1.2
Employees, sales & clerical workers	4.7	2.0	2.0	3.4	1.4	1.4
Working proprietors & own-account workers	3.8	1.5	1.4	3.3	1.3	1.3
Production workers, labourers & service workers	4.4	2.0	2.0	3.1	1.4	1.4
Working proprietors in agriculture	4.8	2.3	2.3	3.2	1.5	1.5
Farm managers	7.0	3.8	3.7	2.7	1.4	1.4
Other agricultural workers	5.8	3.0	3.0	2.8	1.5	1.4
Other active persons	5.3	2.9	2.9	2.8	1.6	1.5
Inactive persons	4.4	1.9	1.9	3.6	1.6	1.5
Armed forces personnel	5.2	2.5	2.4	3.3	1.6	1.6
	3.9	1.6	1.6	3.2	1.3	1.3
<u>Sweden, 1969</u>						
Farmers	4.6	1.8	1.6	6.7	2.6	2.4
Employers without employees	8.3	2.5	2.3	7.1	2.1	2.0
Employers with employees	10.3	3.1	2.7	8.4	2.5	2.2
Wage earners	8.7	2.5	2.3	7.3	2.1	2.0
Salaried employees	10.6	2.5	2.3	7.1	1.7	1.6
Pensioners with no other income	9.1	2.9	2.8	7.5	2.4	2.3
Pensioners with other income	9.3	3.0	2.5	7.3	2.3	2.0
Economically inactive	8.8	2.4	2.3	8.0	2.2	2.1

TABLE 99 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR ALCOHOLIC¹ AND NON-ALCOHOLIC² BEVERAGES AS A PERCENTAGE
OF FOOD AND DRINK, CONSUMPTION, AND TOTAL EXPENDITURES,³ BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP,
FOR LATEST YEARS AVAILABLE, 1961 TO 1977

Country, Year/ Occupational Group	Alcoholic Beverage Expenditures as a Percentage of:			Non-Alcoholic Beverage Expenditures as a Percentage of:		
	Food & Drink ⁴ Expenditures %	Consumption ⁵ Expenditures %	Total ⁶ Expenditures %	Food & Drink ⁴ Expenditures %	Consumption ⁵ Expenditures %	Total ⁶ Expenditures %
<u>Europe (cont'd)</u>						
<u>Yugoslavia, 1976</u>						
Wage earners:						
Households of 3 persons	5.3	2.2	n.a.	6.0	2.5	n.a.
Households of 4 persons	5.2	2.2	n.a.	5.4	2.3	n.a.
<u>Oceania</u>						
<u>Australia, 1974-75</u>						
Inactive persons	11.5	3.1	2.8	4.8	1.3	1.2
Own-account workers	16.1	4.1	3.3	4.7	1.2	1.0
Professional, technical & assimilated workers:						
Administrative, managerial & executive workers	15.7	3.5	2.8	4.3	1.0	0.8
Clerical & sales workers	16.2	3.6	3.1	4.8	1.1	0.9
Tradesmen, production process workers & labourers	16.0	4.3	3.7	5.3	1.4	1.2
Other employees	16.3	4.1	3.4	5.4	1.3	1.1

Note: The designation employed and the presentation of material in the publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation concerning the legal status of any country, territory or city, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Figures are presented as submitted to the International Labour Office.

¹ Alcoholic beverage expenditures include expenditures on spirits, wine, beer, etc.

² Non-alcoholic beverage expenditures include expenditures on coffee, tea, cocoa, mineral waters and other soft drinks.

³ Percentage expenditure on these products is a function of the quantity purchased and of the cost of these products relative to other products.

⁴ Food and drink expenditures include bread and cereals; meat and fish; fats and oils; milk, milk products, eggs; fruits and vegetables; sugar, jams, confectioneries; meals outside the home; non-alcoholic beverages; alcoholic beverages; and food and related products not elsewhere classified.

⁵ Consumption expenditure refers to all money expenditure by the household and individual members on goods and services intended for consumption, plus the value of goods and services received as income, and in kind, and consumed by the household or its individual members. The net rental value of owner-occupied housing and the gross rental value of free housing occupied by the household represent a part of consumption expenditure. Payments by households for education, health and legal services are also included.

⁶ Total expenditures consist of "household expenditures" which include consumption expenditure and non-consumption expenditure. The non-consumption expenditure of the household includes income tax and other direct taxes, pension and social security contributions and assimilated insurance premiums, remittances, gifts and similar transfers by the household as a whole and its individual members. Excluded are additions to savings, amounts invested or loaned, repayments of loans, and outlays for other financial transactions.

⁷ Figures are for alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages and tobacco combined.

⁸ Figures are for alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages combined.

⁹ Percentage expenditure for tobacco and alcoholic beverages per family relative to total expenditures, 1978.

¹⁰ Figures are for food and drink expenditures excluding tea, coffee and cocoa.

Source: International Labour Office, Household Income and Expenditure Statistics No. 2, 1960-1972 and No. 3, 1968-1976 (Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Office, 1974 and 1979 respectively); Statistics Canada, Family Expenditure in Canada, Volume 3, All Canada: Urban and Rural, 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 62-551, 1982).

TABLE 100

INTERNATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR ALCOHOLIC¹ AND NON-ALCOHOLIC² BEVERAGES AS A PERCENTAGE OF
FOOD AND DRINK, CONSUMPTION, AND TOTAL EXPENDITURES,³ BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD,
FOR LATEST YEARS AVAILABLE, 1961 TO 1977

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Country, Year/ Size of Household	Alcoholic Beverage Expenditures as a Percentage of:			Non-Alcoholic Beverage Expenditures as a Percentage of:		
	Food & Drink ⁴ Expenditures %	Consumption ⁵ Expenditures %	Total ⁶ Expenditures %	Food & Drink ⁴ Expenditures %	Consumption ⁵ Expenditures %	Total ⁶ Expenditures %
Africa						
Egypt, 1974-75						
Urban:						
1 person	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.8	2.8	n.a.
2-3 persons	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8.6	4.3	n.a.
4-5 persons	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8.0	3.9	n.a.
6-7 persons	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7.2	3.7	n.a.
8-9 persons	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7.3	3.5	n.a.
10 persons or more	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6.9	3.7	n.a.
Rural:						
1 person	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.3	3.4	n.a.
2-3 persons	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.6	3.4	n.a.
4-5 persons	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.4	3.4	n.a.
6-7 persons	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.1	3.2	n.a.
8-9 persons	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.3	3.2	n.a.
10 persons or more	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.6	3.4	n.a.
Gabon, 1961-62						
Libreville:						
1-2 persons	23.3	15.2	13.8	1.3	0.9	0.8
3 persons	23.6	13.6	12.6	1.3	0.8	0.7
4 persons	21.5	12.4	11.5	1.3	0.8	0.7
5 persons	22.0	13.6	12.6	1.2	0.7	0.7
6 persons or more	19.0	12.6	12.1	1.2	0.8	0.8
Morocco, 1970-71						
1 person	1.2	0.5	n.a.	1.7	0.7	n.a.
2 persons	1.6	0.8	n.a.	1.0	0.5	n.a.
3 persons	0.7	0.4	n.a.	0.6	0.3	n.a.
4 persons	1.0	0.5	n.a.	0.7	0.4	n.a.
5 persons	0.7	0.4	n.a.	0.4	0.2	n.a.
6 persons	0.2	0.1	n.a.	0.3	0.2	n.a.
7 persons	0.2	0.1	n.a.	0.4	0.2	n.a.
8 persons	0.2	0.1	n.a.	0.3	0.2	n.a.
9 persons	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.3	0.2	n.a.
10 persons or more	0.1	0.1	n.a.	0.3	0.2	n.a.
Sierra Leone, 1966-70						
Western Province (1966-68):						
1 person	3.7	n.a.	n.a.	4.9	n.a.	n.a.
2-3 persons	4.9	n.a.	n.a.	3.4	n.a.	n.a.
4-5 persons	8.2	n.a.	n.a.	3.8	n.a.	n.a.
6-7 persons	4.5	n.a.	n.a.	3.8	n.a.	n.a.
8 persons or more	3.0	n.a.	n.a.	2.4	n.a.	n.a.
Northern Province (1968-69):						
Urban:						
1 person	1.9	n.a.	n.a.	7.6	n.a.	n.a.
2-3 persons	2.4	n.a.	n.a.	9.5	n.a.	n.a.
4-5 persons	3.3	n.a.	n.a.	1.8	n.a.	n.a.
6-7 persons	4.8	n.a.	n.a.	1.8	n.a.	n.a.
8 persons or more	6.0	n.a.	n.a.	3.0	n.a.	n.a.
Southern Province (1968-69):						
Urban:						
1 person	10.9	n.a.	n.a.	4.5	n.a.	n.a.
2-3 persons	9.0	n.a.	n.a.	3.7	n.a.	n.a.
4-5 persons	9.4	n.a.	n.a.	5.7	n.a.	n.a.
6-7 persons	7.9	n.a.	n.a.	4.1	n.a.	n.a.
8 persons or more	9.3	n.a.	n.a.	3.8	n.a.	n.a.
Mining area:						
1 person	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6.2	n.a.	n.a.
2-3 persons	10.7	n.a.	n.a.	3.0	n.a.	n.a.
4-5 persons	5.6	n.a.	n.a.	7.4	n.a.	n.a.
6-7 persons	7.1	n.a.	n.a.	3.3	n.a.	n.a.
8 persons or more	10.4	n.a.	n.a.	3.3	n.a.	n.a.

TABLE 100 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR ALCOHOLIC¹ AND NON-ALCOHOLIC² BEVERAGES AS A PERCENTAGE OF
FOOD AND DRINK, CONSUMPTION, AND TOTAL EXPENDITURES,³ BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD,
FOR LATEST YEARS AVAILABLE, 1961 TO 1977

Country, Year/ Size of Household	Alcoholic Beverage Expenditures as a Percentage of:			Non-Alcoholic Beverage Expenditures as a Percentage of:		
	Food & Drink ⁴ Expenditures %	Consumption ⁵ Expenditures %	Total ⁶ Expenditures %	Food & Drink ⁴ Expenditures %	Consumption ⁵ Expenditures %	Total ⁶ Expenditures %
<u>Africa (cont'd)</u>						
<u>Sierra Leone, 1966-70 (cont'd)</u>						
Southern Province (1968-69): (cont'd)						
Rural areas (1969-70):						
1 person	4.4	n.a.	n.a.	3.5	n.a.	n.a.
2-3 persons	4.7	n.a.	n.a.	2.6	n.a.	n.a.
4-5 persons	3.4	n.a.	n.a.	2.8	n.a.	n.a.
6-7 persons	4.3	n.a.	n.a.	2.4	n.a.	n.a.
8 persons or more	2.4	n.a.	n.a.	1.4	n.a.	n.a.
<u>South Africa, Republic of, 1965-66</u>						
Urban (12 areas-white families):						
Couple without children	6.9	1.9	1.6	5.3	1.5	1.2
Couple, 1 child	5.7	1.6	1.3	5.5	1.5	1.3
Couple, 2 children	4.6	1.3	1.1	5.0	1.4	1.2
Couple, 3 children	4.8	1.4	1.2	5.3	1.5	1.3
Couple, 4 children	3.8	1.1	0.9	5.1	1.5	1.3
Couple, 5 children	3.8	1.2	1.0	6.1	1.9	1.5
Couple, 6 children or more	3.2	1.1	0.9	5.3	1.8	1.5
Husband or wife with children	3.1	0.9	0.9	5.1	1.5	1.4
<u>Americas</u>						
<u>Canada, 1974</u>						
1 person	n.a.	n.a.	2.0 ⁷	3.9	1.1	0.8
2 persons	n.a.	n.a.	3.2 ⁷	4.3	1.1	0.8
3 persons	n.a.	n.a.	3.7 ⁷	4.4	1.2	0.8
4 persons	n.a.	n.a.	4.6 ⁷	4.2	1.2	0.8
5 persons	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3.8	1.1	0.8
6 persons	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4.2	1.2	0.9
7 persons or more	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4.0	1.2	0.8
<u>Colombia,⁸ 1971</u>						
Whole country:						
2 persons or less	3.1	1.6	1.5	3.1	1.6	1.5
3 persons	3.5	1.8	1.7	3.5	1.8	1.7
4 persons	3.1	1.4	1.4	3.1	1.4	1.4
5 persons	2.5	1.3	1.2	2.5	1.3	1.2
6 persons	2.8	1.3	1.3	2.8	1.3	1.3
7-9 persons	3.8	1.9	1.8	3.8	1.9	1.8
10 persons or more	2.4	1.2	1.2	2.4	1.2	1.2
Urban:						
2 persons or less	3.1	1.4	1.4	3.1	1.4	1.4
3 persons	3.7	1.7	1.7	3.7	1.7	1.7
4 persons	3.0	1.3	1.3	3.0	1.3	1.3
5 persons	2.4	1.1	1.1	2.4	1.1	1.1
6 persons	2.5	1.1	1.0	2.5	1.1	1.0
7-9 persons	2.6	1.2	1.1	2.6	1.2	1.1
10 persons or more	2.4	1.1	1.1	2.4	1.1	1.1
Rural:						
2 persons or less	3.2	2.2	2.2	3.2	2.2	2.2
3 persons	3.0	1.9	1.8	3.0	1.9	1.8
4 persons	3.3	2.0	2.0	3.3	2.0	2.0
5 persons	2.8	1.9	1.8	2.8	1.9	1.8
6 persons	3.6	1.5	1.5	3.6	1.5	1.5
7-9 persons	6.5	2.9	2.9	6.5	2.9	2.9
10 persons or more	2.4	1.6	1.5	2.4	1.6	1.5
<u>Dominican Republic, 1969</u>						
City of Santo Domingo:						
2 persons	1.1	0.4	0.4	6.8	2.7	2.6
3 persons	4.2	1.5	1.4	4.8	1.7	1.6
4 persons	5.4	1.9	1.8	4.9	1.7	1.7
5 persons	4.7	1.6	1.5	4.2	1.4	1.3

TABLE 100 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR ALCOHOLIC¹ AND NON-ALCOHOLIC² BEVERAGES AS A PERCENTAGE OF
FOOD AND DRINK, CONSUMPTION, AND TOTAL EXPENDITURES,³ BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD,
FOR LATEST YEARS AVAILABLE, 1961 TO 1977

Country, Year/ Size of Household	Alcoholic Beverage Expenditures as a Percentage of:			Non-Alcoholic Beverage Expenditures as a Percentage of:		
	Food & Drink ⁴ Expenditures %	Consumption ⁵ Expenditures %	Total ⁶ Expenditures %	Food & Drink ⁴ Expenditures %	Consumption ⁵ Expenditures %	Total ⁶ Expenditures %
<u>Americas (cont'd)</u>						
<u>Dominican Republic, 1969 (cont'd)</u>						
City of Santo Domingo: (cont'd)						
6 persons	4.3	1.6	1.5	4.3	1.6	1.5
7 persons	5.6	1.7	1.6	4.4	1.4	1.3
8 persons	2.9	1.0	0.9	4.2	1.4	1.3
9 persons	1.5	0.5	0.4	4.8	1.5	1.4
10 persons	1.8	0.8	0.7	4.6	2.0	1.9
11 persons	1.2	0.4	0.4	4.3	1.5	1.4
12 persons	5.7	2.5	2.4	4.1	1.8	1.7
13 persons	6.0	2.0	1.8	4.2	1.4	1.2
14 persons	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3.6	1.2	1.1
<u>Mexico, 1968</u>						
Whole country:						
1-4 persons	2.3	0.9	0.9	6.6	2.7	2.6
5-7 persons	2.2	1.0	0.9	6.0	2.6	2.5
8 persons or more	1.4	0.7	0.7	6.0	2.8	2.8
Non-agricultural sector:						
1-4 persons	2.2	0.8	0.8	6.5	2.5	2.4
5-7 persons	2.1	0.9	0.8	6.1	2.5	2.4
8 persons or more	1.3	0.6	0.6	6.1	2.8	2.7
Agricultural sector:						
1-4 persons	2.6	1.4	1.3	6.9	3.7	3.6
5-7 persons	2.3	1.2	1.2	5.9	3.2	3.1
8 persons or more	1.5	0.8	0.8	5.8	3.0	2.9
<u>United States of America, 1972-74</u>						
1 person	10.1	1.8	1.5	5.9	1.1	0.9
2 persons	7.0	1.4	1.2	6.0	1.2	1.0
3 persons	5.8	1.1	0.9	6.6	1.3	1.1
4 persons	5.1	1.1	0.9	6.5	1.4	1.2
5 persons	5.3	1.2	1.0	6.3	1.4	1.2
6 persons or more	4.2	1.1	0.9	6.0	1.6	1.3
<u>Asia</u>						
<u>Cyprus, 1971</u>						
Urban:						
1 person	3.0	1.0	n.a.	8.3	2.6	n.a.
2 persons	3.1	0.8	n.a.	8.2	2.2	n.a.
3 persons	3.0	0.8	n.a.	8.4	2.1	n.a.
4 persons	2.9	0.8	n.a.	8.4	2.4	n.a.
5 persons	2.5	0.7	n.a.	8.4	2.3	n.a.
6 persons	2.9	0.9	n.a.	9.1	2.8	n.a.
7 persons or more	2.7	0.9	n.a.	8.9	2.8	n.a.
Rural:						
1 person	1.8	0.9	n.a.	7.1	3.4	n.a.
2 persons	2.9	1.2	n.a.	9.5	3.9	n.a.
3 persons	3.6	1.3	n.a.	9.0	3.3	n.a.
4 persons	3.6	1.3	n.a.	9.6	3.4	n.a.
5 persons	4.2	1.6	n.a.	8.6	3.2	n.a.
6 persons	2.4	1.0	n.a.	8.8	3.6	n.a.
7 persons or more	2.6	1.1	n.a.	8.6	3.5	n.a.
<u>Iran, 1974-75</u>						
1 person	2.9	0.7	0.6	4.3	1.1	0.9
2 persons	1.3	0.4	0.3	3.7	1.0	0.9
3 persons	1.4	0.4	0.3	2.8	0.7	0.7
4 persons	0.9	0.2	0.2	3.2	0.8	0.8
5 persons	0.5	0.2	0.1	3.3	1.0	0.9
6 persons	1.1	0.3	0.3	3.2	1.0	0.9
7 persons	0.3	0.1	0.1	3.2	1.0	0.9
8 persons or more	1.0	0.3	0.3	3.8	1.3	1.2

TABLE 100 (Continued)
 INTERNATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR ALCOHOLIC¹ AND NON-ALCOHOLIC² BEVERAGES AS A PERCENTAGE OF
 FOOD AND DRINK, CONSUMPTION, AND TOTAL EXPENDITURES,³ BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD,
 FOR LATEST YEARS AVAILABLE, 1961 TO 1977

Country, Year/ Size of Household	Alcoholic Beverage Expenditures as a Percentage of:			Non-Alcoholic Beverage Expenditures as a Percentage of:		
	Food & Drink ⁴ Expenditures %	Consumption ⁵ Expenditures %	Total ⁶ Expenditures %	Food & Drink ⁴ Expenditures %	Consumption ⁵ Expenditures %	Total ⁶ Expenditures %
<u>Asia (cont'd)</u>						
<u>Iraq⁸, 1971-72</u>						
Whole country:						
1- 2 persons	n.a.	4.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3- 4 persons	n.a.	3.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
5- 6 persons	n.a.	3.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
7- 8 persons	n.a.	3.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
9-10 persons	n.a.	3.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
11-12 persons	n.a.	3.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
13 persons or more	n.a.	3.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Urban:						
1- 2 persons	n.a.	4.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3- 4 persons	n.a.	3.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
5- 6 persons	n.a.	3.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
7- 8 persons	n.a.	3.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
9-10 persons	n.a.	3.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
11-12 persons	n.a.	3.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
13 persons or more	n.a.	3.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Rural:						
1- 2 persons	n.a.	4.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3- 4 persons	n.a.	4.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
5- 6 persons	n.a.	3.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
7- 8 persons	n.a.	3.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
9-10 persons	n.a.	3.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
11-12 persons	n.a.	3.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
13 persons	n.a.	3.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<u>Israel, 1975-76</u>						
1 person	2.0	0.4	0.4	3.0	0.7	0.6
2 persons	2.4	0.5	0.4	3.5	0.8	0.6
3 persons	2.0	0.4	0.4	3.8	0.8	0.7
4 persons	1.7	0.4	0.3	3.9	0.9	0.7
5 persons	1.8	0.5	0.4	3.8	1.0	0.8
6 persons	2.6	0.8	0.4	4.1	1.2	1.0
7-8 persons	3.2	1.2	1.0	3.8	1.4	1.2
9 persons or more	2.4	0.8	0.7	3.8	1.5	1.4
<u>Japan, 1974</u>						
Workers' households:						
2 persons	4.9	1.7	1.3	2.5	0.9	0.7
3 persons	4.3	1.5	1.2	2.7	1.0	0.7
4 persons	3.9	1.4	1.1	2.6	0.9	0.7
5 persons	3.8	1.4	1.1	2.6	0.9	0.8
6 persons	3.8	1.4	1.1	2.5	0.9	0.7
7 persons or more	3.7	1.4	1.1	2.3	0.9	0.7
<u>Korea, Republic of, 1975</u>						
Wage earners & salaried employees:						
2 persons	3.9	1.7	1.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3 persons	2.8	1.2	1.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
4 persons	2.2	1.0	1.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
5 persons	2.0	0.9	0.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
6 persons	1.7	0.7	0.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
7 persons	1.7	0.7	0.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
8 persons or more	2.0	0.9	0.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<u>Europe</u>						
<u>Austria, 1974</u>						
1 adult	6.0	1.7	n.a.	5.3	1.5	n.a.
2 adults	8.6	2.4	n.a.	5.3	1.5	n.a.
3 adults	7.8	2.2	n.a.	5.4	1.5	n.a.
4 adults	8.8	2.6	n.a.	5.4	1.6	n.a.
1 adult, 1 child or more	3.9	1.0	n.a.	6.2	1.5	n.a.

INTERNATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR ALCOHOLIC¹ AND NON-ALCOHOLIC² BEVERAGES AS A PERCENTAGE OF
FOOD AND DRINK, CONSUMPTION, AND TOTAL EXPENDITURES,³ BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD,
FOR LATEST YEARS AVAILABLE, 1961 TO 1977

Country, Year/ Size of Household	Alcoholic Beverage Expenditures as a Percentage of:			Non-Alcoholic Beverage Expenditures as a Percentage of:		
	Food & Drink ⁴ Expenditures %	Consumption ⁵ Expenditures %	Total ⁶ Expenditures %	Food & Drink ⁴ Expenditures %	Consumption ⁵ Expenditures %	Total ⁶ Expenditures %
<u>Europe (cont'd)</u>						
<u>Austria, 1974 (cont'd)</u>						
2 adults, 1 child	7.3	1.9	n.a.	5.2	1.4	n.a.
2 adults, 2 children	6.6	1.8	n.a.	4.8	1.3	n.a.
2 adults, 3 children or more	5.8	1.9	n.a.	4.9	1.6	n.a.
3 adults, 1 child	6.5	1.9	n.a.	5.1	1.5	n.a.
3 adults, 2 children or more	6.9	2.3	n.a.	4.8	1.6	n.a.
4 adults, 1 child or more	7.6	2.3	n.a.	4.6	1.4	n.a.
Other households	8.5	2.7	n.a.	4.9	1.5	n.a.
<u>Belgium, 1973-74</u>						
Wage earners & salaried employees (chief of the house, the only earner):						
Couple without children	8.7	2.2	2.1	5.2	1.3	1.3
Couple, 1 child	8.0	2.2	2.0	5.8	1.6	1.5
Couple, 2 children	7.5	2.0	1.8	5.7	1.5	1.4
Couple, 3 children	7.3	2.0	1.9	6.0	1.7	1.6
Couple, 4 children or more	6.0	1.7	1.6	5.9	1.6	1.6
Husband & wife earners only:						
Couple without children	10.7	2.4	2.2	5.1	1.1	1.1
Couple, 1 child	9.1	2.1	1.9	5.6	1.3	1.2
Couple, 2 children or more	8.2	1.9	1.8	5.4	1.3	1.2
Employees or inactive persons:						
Men living alone	8.4	2.3	2.0	3.7	1.0	0.9
Women living alone	7.1	1.9	1.7	6.0	1.6	1.5
<u>Finland, 1971</u>						
1 adult	7.1	2.0	1.6	8.1	2.3	1.8
1 adult, 1 minor	1.9	0.6	0.5	7.2	2.2	1.9
1 adult, 2 minors	3.9	1.3	1.1	8.4	2.7	2.4
2 adults	8.8	2.7	2.1	8.1	2.5	2.0
2 adults, 1 minor	6.7	1.8	1.4	7.4	2.0	1.6
2 adults, 2 minors	7.1	2.0	1.6	7.6	2.2	1.7
2 adults, 3 minors	5.5	1.7	1.3	7.0	2.2	1.7
2 adults, 4 minors	4.4	1.6	1.3	7.8	2.8	2.3
3 adults	8.0	2.5	2.0	8.1	2.5	2.0
3 adults, 1 minor	5.2	1.5	1.2	7.4	2.2	1.7
3 adults, 2 minors	4.9	1.6	1.3	8.2	2.7	2.1
3 adults, 3 minors	6.1	2.1	1.8	7.9	2.8	2.3
<u>France, 1971</u>						
1 person less than 65 years	7.6	2.6	n.a.	4.8	1.7	n.a.
1 person 65 years or more	7.5	3.1	n.a.	6.5	2.7	n.a.
Couple without children, chief less than 35 years	8.8	2.4	n.a.	4.2	1.2	n.a.
Couple without children, chief 35-65 years	11.7	4.5	n.a.	4.8	1.9	n.a.
Couple without children, chief 65 years or more	11.1	4.7	n.a.	5.1	2.2	n.a.
Other households of 2	8.5	3.2	n.a.	4.3	1.6	n.a.
Couple, 1 child	9.5	3.3	n.a.	4.3	1.5	n.a.
Couple, 2 children	8.3	2.9	n.a.	4.0	1.4	n.a.
Couple, 3 children or more	7.3	2.9	n.a.	3.9	1.5	n.a.
Other households of 3	9.4	3.7	n.a.	4.4	1.7	n.a.
Other households of 3 persons or more	8.0	3.3	n.a.	3.9	1.6	n.a.
<u>Germany, Federal Republic of, 1973</u>						
Woman living alone	7.2	1.8	1.4	7.0	1.7	1.4
Married couple, no children	11.2	2.9	2.2	6.0	1.6	1.2
Married couple, 1 child	10.1	2.6	1.9	6.0	1.6	1.1
Married couple, 2 children	8.8	2.4	1.7	5.9	1.6	1.1
Married couple, 3 children or more	7.5	2.1	1.4	6.0	1.7	1.2

TABLE 100 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR ALCOHOLIC¹ AND NON-ALCOHOLIC² BEVERAGES AS A PERCENTAGE OF
FOOD AND DRINK, CONSUMPTION, AND TOTAL EXPENDITURES,³ BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD,
FOR LATEST YEARS AVAILABLE, 1961 TO 1977

Country, Year/ Size of Household	Alcoholic Beverage Expenditures as a Percentage of:			Non-Alcoholic Beverage Expenditures as a Percentage of:		
	Food & Drink ⁴ Expenditures %	Consumption ⁵ Expenditures %	Total ⁶ Expenditures %	Food & Drink ⁴ Expenditures %	Consumption ⁵ Expenditures %	Total ⁶ Expenditures %
<u>Europe (cont'd)</u>						
<u>Greece, 1974</u>						
1 person	2.9	0.9	n.a.	5.1	1.6	n.a.
2 persons	4.2	1.5	n.a.	5.9	2.1	n.a.
3 persons	3.9	1.3	n.a.	5.7	1.9	n.a.
4 persons	4.1	1.5	n.a.	5.6	2.0	n.a.
5 persons	5.0	1.9	n.a.	5.2	2.0	n.a.
6 persons or more	5.6	2.4	n.a.	5.2	2.2	n.a.
<u>Ireland, 1973</u>						
Whole country:						
1 person	10.3	4.4	3.9	4.6	2.0	1.7
2 persons	14.3	5.8	4.9	4.1	1.7	1.4
3 persons	13.8	5.2	4.5	4.2	1.6	1.4
4 persons	13.4	5.0	4.3	4.3	1.6	1.4
5 persons	12.4	4.7	4.1	4.3	1.6	1.4
6 persons	11.8	4.7	4.1	4.2	1.7	1.5
7 persons	10.5	4.0	3.6	4.2	1.6	1.5
8 persons	12.4	5.1	4.5	4.6	1.9	1.7
9 persons	10.6	4.2	3.9	4.7	1.9	1.7
10 persons or more	9.5	4.2	3.8	4.6	2.0	1.9
Urban:						
1 person	8.7	3.2	2.7	4.5	1.7	1.4
2 persons	16.5	6.1	5.0	3.9	1.5	1.2
3 persons	15.7	5.7	4.7	4.0	1.4	1.2
4 persons	15.3	5.4	4.5	4.1	1.4	1.2
5 persons	13.9	4.9	4.2	4.1	1.5	1.2
6 persons	13.5	5.1	4.4	4.1	1.6	1.3
7 persons	12.3	4.7	4.1	4.0	1.5	1.3
8 persons	15.0	6.0	5.2	4.4	1.8	1.5
9 persons	11.8	4.6	4.1	4.6	1.8	1.6
10 persons or more	11.5	4.9	4.4	4.6	2.0	1.8
Rural:						
1 person	12.3	5.7	5.3	4.9	2.3	2.1
2 persons	11.7	5.2	4.9	4.4	2.0	1.8
3 persons	11.3	4.6	4.2	4.4	1.8	1.6
4 persons	10.1	4.2	3.8	4.5	1.9	1.7
5 persons	9.9	4.1	3.8	4.6	1.9	1.8
6 persons	9.1	3.9	3.6	4.4	1.9	1.7
7 persons	8.2	3.2	3.0	4.7	1.8	1.7
8 persons	8.9	3.7	3.4	4.9	2.0	1.9
9 persons	9.4	3.8	3.6	4.9	2.0	1.9
10 persons or more	7.5	3.5	3.2	4.5	2.1	1.9
<u>Italy¹⁰, 1976</u>						
1 person	9.8	3.9	n.a.	9.8	3.9	n.a.
2 persons	11.0	4.3	n.a.	11.0	4.3	n.a.
3 persons	10.4	3.8	n.a.	10.4	3.8	n.a.
4-5 persons	9.8	3.7	n.a.	9.8	3.7	n.a.
6 persons or more	9.6	4.1	n.a.	9.6	4.1	n.a.
<u>Norway, 1973</u>						
1 adult	6.9	2.1	1.5	7.6	2.4	1.6
Couple without children	8.1	2.4	1.7	8.1	2.4	1.7
Other households, adults only	7.5	2.4	1.7	7.2	2.3	1.6
Couple, 1 child	6.1	1.7	1.2	7.4	2.0	1.4
Couple, 2 children	5.4	1.5	1.0	7.5	2.1	1.4
Couple, 3 children or more	5.4	1.7	1.2	6.8	2.1	1.5
Other households, adults with children	6.2	1.9	1.5	6.8	2.1	1.6

TABLE 100 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR ALCOHOLIC¹ AND NON-ALCOHOLIC² BEVERAGES AS A PERCENTAGE OF
FOOD AND DRINK, CONSUMPTION, AND TOTAL EXPENDITURES,³ BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD,
FOR LATEST YEARS AVAILABLE, 1961 TO 1977

Country, Year/ Size of Household	Alcoholic Beverage Expenditures as a Percentage of:			Non-Alcoholic Beverage Expenditures as a Percentage of:		
	Food & Drink ⁴ Expenditures %	Consumption ⁵ Expenditures %	Total ⁶ Expenditures %	Food & Drink ⁴ Expenditures %	Consumption ⁵ Expenditures %	Total ⁶ Expenditures %
<u>Europe (cont'd)</u>						
<u>Poland, 1975</u>						
Wage earners & salaried employees:						
1 person	6.3	2.4	n.a.	7.1	2.7	n.a.
2 persons	6.9	2.9	n.a.	6.0	2.5	n.a.
3 persons	7.1	2.9	n.a.	5.7	2.4	n.a.
4 persons	6.5	2.8	n.a.	5.5	2.3	n.a.
5 persons	5.7	2.6	n.a.	5.0	2.3	n.a.
6 persons or more	4.7	2.2	n.a.	4.8	2.3	n.a.
Farmers:						
1 person	4.2	2.7	n.a.	3.1	2.0	n.a.
2 persons	6.0	3.8	n.a.	2.9	1.8	n.a.
3 persons	6.2	3.5	n.a.	2.9	1.7	n.a.
4 persons	6.3	3.5	n.a.	3.0	1.6	n.a.
5 persons	6.1	3.3	n.a.	3.2	1.7	n.a.
6 persons or more	5.5	3.0	n.a.	2.9	1.6	n.a.
With dual income:						
1 person	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2 persons	7.3	3.8	n.a.	3.4	1.8	n.a.
3 persons	7.1	3.6	n.a.	3.5	1.8	n.a.
4 persons	6.7	3.3	n.a.	3.6	1.8	n.a.
5 persons	6.2	3.1	n.a.	3.2	1.6	n.a.
6 persons or more	5.7	2.9	n.a.	3.2	1.6	n.a.
Pensioners:						
1 person	2.2	1.2	n.a.	5.4	2.8	n.a.
2 persons	3.8	2.1	n.a.	5.1	2.9	n.a.
3 persons or more	3.7	1.9	n.a.	5.4	2.8	n.a.
<u>Spain, 1973-74</u>						
1 person	3.5	1.4	1.4	3.1	1.3	1.3
2 persons	5.7	2.6	2.5	3.2	1.4	1.4
3 persons	5.0	2.2	2.2	3.2	1.4	1.4
4 persons	4.7	2.1	2.0	3.1	1.4	1.4
5 persons	4.7	2.1	2.1	3.1	1.4	1.4
6 persons	4.5	2.0	2.0	3.1	1.4	1.4
7 persons or more	4.6	2.2	2.2	3.1	1.5	1.5
<u>Sweden, 1969</u>						
1 person	11.7	2.9	2.8	6.8	1.7	1.6
2 persons	10.0	2.8	2.6	7.4	2.1	2.0
3 persons	9.0	2.5	2.3	7.5	2.1	1.9
4 persons	7.9	2.2	2.0	7.3	2.1	1.9
5 persons	7.1	2.1	1.9	7.3	2.1	1.9
6 persons or more	6.5	2.1	1.9	6.8	2.2	2.0
<u>Switzerland, 1976</u>						
1 person	7.6	1.2	0.8	4.1	0.6	0.5
2 persons	9.6	1.8	1.2	5.0	0.9	0.6
3 persons	6.7	1.5	1.1	5.5	1.2	0.9
4 persons	5.6	1.3	1.0	5.5	1.3	1.0
5 persons	4.8	1.2	0.9	5.5	1.3	1.0
6 persons or more	4.7	1.1	0.8	5.6	1.3	1.0
<u>United Kingdom, 1975</u>						
1 adult	13.7	3.6	2.9	4.4	1.2	0.9
Man, woman	17.4	5.0	3.7	3.7	1.1	0.8
Man, woman, 1 child	17.4	5.1	3.8	3.9	1.2	0.9
Man, woman, 2 children	14.5	4.4	3.3	3.9	1.2	0.9
Man, woman, 3 children	12.8	4.1	3.1	3.8	1.2	0.9

TABLE 100 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR ALCOHOLIC¹ AND NON-ALCOHOLIC² BEVERAGES AS A PERCENTAGE OF
FOOD AND DRINK, CONSUMPTION, AND TOTAL EXPENDITURES,³ BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD,
FOR LATEST YEARS AVAILABLE, 1961 TO 1977

Country, Year/ Size of Household	Alcoholic Beverage Expenditures as a Percentage of:			Non-Alcoholic Beverage Expenditures as a Percentage of:		
	Food & Drink ⁴ Expenditures %	Consumption ⁵ Expenditures %	Total ⁶ Expenditures %	Food & Drink ⁴ Expenditures %	Consumption ⁵ Expenditures %	Total ⁶ Expenditures %
Oceania						
Australia, 1974-75						
1 adult	17.5	4.1	3.5	3.9	0.9	0.8
2 adults	18.8	4.4	3.6	4.4	1.0	0.8
3 adults or more	19.8	5.0	4.1	4.4	1.1	0.9
1 adult, 1 child or more	7.4	1.7	1.6	5.4	1.3	1.1
2 adults, 1 child	14.0	3.4	2.8	5.5	1.3	1.1
2 adults, 2 children	13.9	3.6	3.0	5.3	1.4	1.1
2 adults, 3 children or more	11.0	2.9	2.5	5.1	1.4	1.1
3 adults or more, 1 child or more	14.5	3.8	3.2	5.4	1.4	1.2

Note: The designation employed and the presentation of material in the publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation concerning the legal status of any country, territory or city, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Figures are presented as submitted to the International Labour Office.

¹ Alcoholic beverage expenditures include expenditures on spirits, wine, beer, etc.

² Non-alcoholic beverage expenditures include expenditures on coffee, tea, cocoa, mineral waters and other soft drinks.

³ Percentage expenditure on these products is a function of the quantity purchased and of the cost of these products relative to other products.

⁴ Food and drink expenditures include bread and cereals; meat and fish; fats and oils; milk, milk products, eggs; fruits and vegetables; sugar, jams, confectioneries; meals outside the home; non-alcoholic beverages; alcoholic beverages; and food and related products not elsewhere classified.

⁵ Consumption expenditure refers to all money expenditure by the household and individual members on goods and services intended for consumption, plus the value of goods and services received as income, and in kind, and consumed by the household or its individual members. The net rental value of owner-occupied housing and the gross rental value of free housing occupied by the household represent a part of consumption expenditure. Payments by households for education, health and legal services are also included.

⁶ Total expenditures consist of "household expenditures" which include consumption expenditure and non-consumption expenditure. The non-consumption expenditure of the household includes income tax and other direct taxes, pension and social security contributions and assimilated insurance premiums, remittances, gifts and similar transfers by the household as a whole and its individual members. Excluded are additions to savings, amounts invested or loaned, repayments of loans, and outlays for other financial transactions.

⁷ Percentage expenditure for tobacco and alcoholic beverages per number of adults in the household relative to total expenditures, 1978.

⁸ Figures are for alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages and tobacco combined.

⁹ Figures are for alcoholic beverages and tobacco combined.

¹⁰ Figures are for alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages combined.

Source: International Labour Office, Household Income and Expenditure Statistics No. 2, 1960-1972 and No. 3, 1968-1976 (Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Office, 1974 and 1979 respectively.); Statistics Canada, Family Expenditure in Canada, Volume 3, All Canada: Urban and Rural, 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 62-551, 1982).

LEGAL STATISTICS

TABLE 101
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING ONE OR MORE
PERSONS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL, 1972 TO 1980

Number of Pedestrians and Drivers Under the Influence of Alcohol Involved in Accidents

Country/Year	Total	Pedestrians	Drivers of:					
			Cycles	Mopeds	Motorcycles	Private Cars	Other Power-Driven Vehicle	Other Vehicles
Austria								
1972	4,925	613	1,264 ¹	1,264 ¹	127	2,724	185	12
1973	4,466	502	130	899	86	2,701	145	3
1974	4,866	527	174	947	90	2,942	183	3
1975	4,490	448	180	931	70	2,704	154	3
1976	4,240	447	134	908	67	2,562	115	7
1977	4,266	405	146	890	82	2,622	116	5
1978	3,868	396	123	633	85	2,513	117	1
1979	4,211	395	122	693	115	2,770	114	2
1980	4,093	396	93	686	70	2,730	117	1
Belgium								
1974	1,613	75	90	172	50	1,164	59	3
1975	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1976	1,459	62	82	152	35	1,084	40	4
1977	1,527	69	72	141	33	1,168	43	1
1978	1,898	100	98	163	32	1,440	62	3
1979	1,779	76	63	133	43	1,407	53	4
1980	1,861	89	80	169	31	1,435	54	3
Czechoslovakia								
1972	6,563	881	5,682 ²	5,682 ²	5,682 ²	5,682 ²	5,682 ²	5,682 ²
1973	5,613	886	4,727 ²	4,727 ²	4,727 ²	4,727 ²	4,727 ²	4,727 ²
1974	5,875	918	4,957 ²	4,957 ²	4,957 ²	4,957 ²	4,957 ²	4,957 ²
1975	5,711	809	4,902 ²	4,902 ²	4,902 ²	4,902 ²	4,902 ²	4,902 ²
1976	6,416	847	5,569 ²	5,569 ²	5,569 ²	5,569 ²	5,569 ²	5,569 ²
1977	6,330	829	5,501 ²	5,501 ²	5,501 ²	5,501 ²	5,501 ²	5,501 ²
1978	3,522	876	210	224	375	1,626	211	-
1979	3,359	866	244	254	325	1,478	192	-
1980	3,274	801	252	233	267	1,521	200	-
Denmark								
1972 ³	2,980	163	105	602	152	1,719	239	-
4	2,595	127	77	537	130	1,509	215	-
5	2,103	112	70	469	98	1,183	171	-
1973 ³	2,974	190	68	537	176	1,784	218	1
6	487	22	2	58	44	324	37	-
7	958	40	14	164	57	606	76	1
8	1,197	89	35	248	57	681	87	-
1974 ³	2,850	143	75	644	177	1,595	214	2
6	499	13	6	76	49	316	38	1
7	962	29	13	198	69	585	68	-
8	1,127	78	34	299	44	584	87	1
1975 ³	2,958	117	76	649	210	1,695	211	-
6	531	18	8	77	51	343	34	-
7	967	25	15	188	96	579	64	-
8	1,238	55	39	310	58	681	95	-
1976 ³	2,796	130	62	634	275	1,502	193	-
6	2,796	130	62	634	275	1,502	193	-
7	2,520	126	57	586	230	1,342	179	-
9	1,217	83	31	331	73	613	86	-
1977 ³	2,929	142	79	560	286	1,614	248	-
6	2,929	142	79	560	286	1,614	248	-
7	2,677	132	73	528	259	1,460	225	-
9	1,412	87	50	318	100	736	121	-
1978 ³	3,061	129	94	564	321	1,702	251	-
6	3,061	129	94	564	321	1,702	251	-
7	2,790	121	93	528	284	1,535	229	-
9	1,491	83	67	308	113	798	122	-
1979 ³	2,599	118	77	469	254	1,466	215	-
6	2,599	118	77	469	254	1,466	215	-
7	2,354	109	73	430	225	1,324	193	-
9	1,304	69	46	261	101	718	109	-
1980 ³	2,597	140	88	475	245	1,424	225	-
6	2,597	140	88	475	245	1,424	225	-
7	2,396	135	81	445	223	1,303	209	-
9	1,357	88	51	277	110	712	119	-

TABLE 101 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING ONE OR MORE
PERSONS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL, 1972 TO 1980

Number of Pedestrians and Drivers Under the Influence of Alcohol Involved in Accidents

Country/Year	Total	Pedestrians	Drivers of:					
			Cycles	Mopeds	Motorcycles	Private Cars	Other Power-Driven Vehicle	Other Vehicles
Finland								
1972	1,652	563	75	101	52	757	101	3
1973	1,763	496	65	128	94	843	131	6
1974	1,754	539	87	102	94	835	96	1
1975	1,636	387	85	88	92	895	87	2
1976	1,397	339	67	88	76	755	69	3
1977	1,360	367	86	71	61	696	76	3
1978 ³	966	128	63	83	44	599	49	-
6	431	25	10	44	22	311	19	-
7	409	24	10	39	22	296	18	-
8	311	21	9	27	15	225	14	-
1979 ³	894	133	60	82	37	527	54	1
6	335	10	7	41	17	236	24	-
7	314	9	7	39	16	220	23	-
8	227	9	7	32	9	153	17	-
1980 ³	828	143	68	63	36	472	46	-
6	262	9	7	23	18	190	15	-
7	246	9	7	21	14	181	14	-
8	184	7	6	11	10	140	10	-
German Democratic Republic								
1973	3,154	709	344	505	841	608	131	16
1974	3,169	751	302	530	883	549	126	28
1975	3,247	742	308	597	844	624	114	18
1976	3,522	782	304	722	841	756	102	15
1977	3,932	949	333	739	862	857	167	25
1978	4,014	988	321	807	792	960	130	16
1979	3,937	1,068	266	866	695	885	144	13
1980	3,811	1,005	282	834	667	863	142	18
Germany, Federal Republic of								
1972	58,511	4,782	1,753	3,391	1,981	44,926	1,647	31
1973	50,182	4,446	1,714	3,658	1,994	36,930	1,405	35
1974	49,572	4,466	1,766	4,193	2,281	35,528	1,290	48
1975	49,447	4,137	1,796	6,997 ¹⁰	6,997 ¹⁰	35,235	1,199	83
1976	50,008	4,126	1,815	7,689 ¹⁰	7,689 ¹⁰	35,157	1,156	65
1977	51,190	4,204	1,738	7,975 ¹⁰	7,975 ¹⁰	36,081	1,136	56
1978	50,031	4,113	1,688	7,611 ¹⁰	7,611 ¹⁰	35,427	1,149	43
1979	48,328	3,908	1,629	7,992 ¹⁰	7,992 ¹⁰	33,657	1,103	39
1980	50,221	3,919	1,766	7,970 ¹⁰	7,970 ¹⁰	35,547	978	41
Greece								
1975	165	39	126 ¹¹	126 ¹¹	126 ¹¹	126 ¹¹	126 ¹¹	n.a.
1976	135	12	123 ¹²	123 ¹²	123 ¹²	123 ¹²	123 ¹²	123 ¹²
Hungary								
1972	3,367	748	180	547	991	546	244	111
1973	3,250	635	543	183	1,005	612	154	118
1974	3,414	716	596	209	903	694	161	135
1975	3,660	710	635	329	880	804	167	135
1976 ³	3,155	629	553	261	679	764	157	112
6	3,155	629	553	261	679	764	157	112
7	2,405	330	425	215	557	651	129	98
1977 ^{3,13}	3,308	588	674	317	679	780	145	125
6,13	3,040	510	607	296	635	740	132	120
7	2,564	355	520	260	567	637	121	104
1978 ^{3,13}	3,265	648	589	307	587	875	154	105
6,13	3,028	574	542	286	557	825	147	97
7	2,605	435	456	259	503	742	127	83
1979 ^{3,13}	3,472	603	615	404	578	1,016	137	119
6,13	3,230	542	376	572	540	956	131	113
7	2,725	407	330	434	472	869	119	94
1980 ^{3,13}	3,324	609	504	449	467	1,083	212	-
6,13	3,068	554	445	427	435	1,018	189	-
7	2,621	440	368	376	380	899	158	-

TABLE 101 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING ONE OR MORE
PERSONS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL, 1972 TO 1980

Number of Pedestrians and Drivers Under the Influence of Alcohol Involved in Accidents

Country/Year	Total	Pedestrians	Drivers of:					
			Cycles	Mopeds	Motorcycles	Private Cars	Other Power-Driven Vehicle	Other Vehicles
Iceland								
1976 ³	60	11	-	3	1	45 ¹⁴	45 ¹⁴	-
6	60	11	-	3	1	45 ¹⁴	45 ¹⁴	-
7	32	2	-	1	-	29 ¹⁴	29 ¹⁴	-
8	22	1	-	1	-	20 ¹⁴	20 ¹⁴	-
1977 ³	52	13	-	1	-	37	-	1
6	52	13	-	1	-	37	-	1
7	28	5	-	1	-	21	-	1
8	27	5	-	1	-	20	-	1
1978	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1979 ³	50	15	1	-	-	34	-	-
6	50	15	1	-	-	34	-	-
7	22	7	1	-	-	14	-	-
8	13	4	-	-	-	9	-	-
1980 ³	67	15	-	-	-	52	-	-
6	67	15	-	-	-	52	-	-
7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
8	31	-	-	-	-	31	-	-
Italy								
1972 ¹⁵	323	6	317 ¹²	317 ¹²	317 ¹²	317 ¹²	317 ¹²	317 ¹²
1973 ¹⁵	191	14	177 ¹²	177 ¹²	177 ¹²	177 ¹²	177 ¹²	177 ¹²
1974	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1975	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1976	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1977	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1978	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1979 ¹⁵	159	2	157 ¹²	157 ¹²	157 ¹²	157 ¹²	157 ¹²	157 ¹²
Luxembourg								
1972	180	13	5 ¹	5 ¹	5	157 ¹⁴	157 ¹⁴	n.a.
1973	201	9	3	4	1	170	14	-
1974	217	19	3	8	1	177	9	-
1975	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1976	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1977	210	10	1	4	1	182	-	12
1978	206	4	1	5	-	194	-	2
1979	227	4	1	9	6	205	-	2
Netherlands								
1972	4,453	207	173	953	47	2,944	126	3
1973	5,114	244	194	1,173	62	3,261	179	1
1974	5,398	238	259	1,408	86	3,241	166	-
1975	3,600	176	202	677	69	2,375	100	1
1976	4,806	199	290	858	107	3,193	159	-
1977	5,512	233	325	930	174	3,720	128	2
1978	5,384	235	299	813	165	3,735	132	5
1979	4,817	222	286	645	149	3,389	111	15
1980	4,724	222	295	595	153	3,321	124	14
Poland								
1972	5,771	2,090	537 ¹	537 ¹	1,310	816	820	198 ¹⁶
1973	5,745	2,158	512 ¹	512 ¹	1,120	850	923	182 ¹⁶
1974	5,642	2,352	542 ¹	542 ¹	1,026	880	720	122 ¹⁶
1975	8,258	3,682	363	719	1,625	934	934 ¹⁶	1
1976	8,672	4,207	328	733	1,446	1,021	937 ¹⁶	-
Spain								
1972	714	219	119 ¹	119 ¹	53	291	29	3
1973	697	187	7	116	33	312	40	2
1974	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1975	931	178	7	89	22	561	71	3
1976 ⁷	973	163	6	121	17	595	71	-

TABLE 101 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING ONE OR MORE
PERSONS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL, 1972 TO 1980

Number of Pedestrians and Drivers Under the Influence of Alcohol Involved in Accidents

Country/Year	Total	Pedestrians	Drivers of:					
			Cycles	Mopeds	Motorcycles	Private Cars	Other Power-Driven Vehicle	Other Vehicles
Spain (Cont'd)								
1977 ⁷	814	147	4	86	12	517	48	-
1978 ⁷	918	151	7	71	14	614	61	-
1979	998	147	2	75	19	719	32	4
1980	783	143	1	60	18	515	45	1
Sweden								
1973 ¹⁵	1,507	-	-	157	66	1,249	35	-
1974 ¹⁵	1,521	-	-	162	86	1,239	34	-
1975 ¹⁵	1,556	n.a.	n.a.	185	64	1,275	32	-
1976 ¹⁵	1,525	n.a.	n.a.	154	68	1,263	40	-
1977	1,732	205	69	152	55	1,207	40	4
1978	1,724	184	87	133	61	1,225	32	2
1979	1,560	217	70	93	57	1,079	32	12
1980	1,522	185	96	80	59	1,064	30	8
Switzerland								
1972 ^{3,4}	2,969	229	74	582	260	1,734	87	3
17	201	6	5	16	9	157	8	-
18	956	26	19	105	61	712	31	2
1973	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1974	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1975 ^{3,4}	5,686	165	73	619	237	4,442	141	9
6	374	8	2	19	19	314	12	-
7	1,343	17	9	112	49	1,126	29	1
8	2,105	54	26	251	90	1,619	62	3
1976 ^{3,4}	5,726	171	77	578	246	4,480	162	12
6	4,004	117	53	402	168	3,147	110	7
5	3,524	106	49	378	146	2,740	99	6
8	2,077	82	35	256	84	1,545	72	3
1977 ^{3,4}	6,347	158	76	544	301	5,080	180	8
6	4,253	107	56	352	193	3,415	124	6
5	3,782	53	53	326	163	3,022	110	6
8	2,202	69	37	233	93	1,700	65	5
1978 ^{3,4}	3,057	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
6	1,965	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
7	1,696	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
8	986	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1979 ^{3,4}	3,014	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
7	2,140	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
8	1,071	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1980 ^{3,4}	2,978	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
7	2,017	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
8	1,027	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
United Kingdom								
1972	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	52	576	9,376	1,221	64
1973 ¹⁹	n.a.	n.a.	26	91	758	12,486	1,572	114
1974	14,227	-	18	113	758	11,903	1,435 ²⁰	1,435 ²⁰
1975	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1976 ¹⁹	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	151	918	9,878	1,184	1
1977 ¹⁹	n.a.	n.a.	19	149	1,072	9,549	1,092	1
1978 ¹⁹	n.a.	n.a.	24	145	1,168	10,543	1,109	-
1979 ¹⁹	n.a.	n.a.	42	167	1,406	11,329	1,183	25
1980 ¹⁹	n.a.	n.a.	30	166	1,559	10,965	951	4
United States of America								
1979 ^{3,21}	20,786	2,144	49	16	1,742	12,362	4,457	16
6	11,932	1,345	31	8	1,173	6,914	2,459	2
7	11,019	1,272	27	8	1,056	6,390	2,265	1
8	7,713	1,005	16	7	671	4,404	1,609	1

TABLE 101 (Continued)
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING ONE OR MORE
PERSONS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL, 1972 TO 1980

Number of Pedestrians and Drivers Under the Influence of Alcohol Involved in Accidents

Country/Year	Total	Pedestrians	Drivers of:					
			Cycles	Mopeds	Motorcycles	Private Cars	Other Power-Driven Vehicle	Other Vehicles
Yugoslavia								
1972	7,996	985	1,192	1,192 ¹⁰	1,192 ¹⁰	3,815	745	67
1973	5,914	806	871	-	588	3,164	447	38
1974	5,759	714	934	671 ¹⁰	671 ¹⁰	2,964	423	53
1975	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1976	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1977	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1978	6,308	894	843	-	436	3,584	535	16
1979	6,855	927	407	571	462	3,923	509	56

Note: The designation employed and the presentation of material in the publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation concerning the legal status of any country, territory or city, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Figures are presented as submitted to the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.

¹ Accidents involving drivers of cycles or drivers of mopeds combined.

² Accidents involving drivers of all types of vehicles combined.

³ Total number of road traffic accidents involving one or more persons under the influence of alcohol.

⁴ Including persons whose blood alcohol concentration was not stated.

⁵ Including persons whose blood alcohol concentration was 1.0% and over.

⁶ Including persons whose blood alcohol concentration was 0.5% and over.

⁷ Including persons whose blood alcohol concentration was 0.8% and over.

⁸ Including persons whose blood alcohol concentration was 1.5% and over.

⁹ Including persons whose blood alcohol concentration was 1.6% and over.

¹⁰ Accidents involving drivers of mopeds or drivers of motorcycles combined.

¹¹ Accidents involving drivers of cycles, mopeds, motorcycles, private cars or other power-driven vehicles combined.

¹² Accidents involving drivers of cycles, mopeds, motorcycles, private cars, other power-driven vehicles or other vehicles combined.

¹³ In Hungary, the law does not allow any alcohol content; the permissible limit is therefore 0. The difference between ³ and ⁶ consists of cases falling into the category "up to 0.5%."

¹⁴ Accidents involving drivers of private cars or other power-driven vehicles combined.

¹⁵ Legislation does not require persons involved in road traffic accidents to have their alcohol concentration tested. Figures in this table relate to accidents where one or more of the persons involved was suspected by the police of being under the influence of alcohol.

¹⁶ Including drivers of horse-drawn vehicles.

¹⁷ Including persons whose blood alcohol concentration was below 1.0%.

¹⁸ Including persons whose blood alcohol concentration was between 1.0% and 1.5%.

¹⁹ Including drivers who were given a breath test indicating a blood alcohol content of more than 80 mg per 100 mm.

²⁰ Accidents involving drivers of other power-driven vehicles or other vehicles combined.

²¹ Including persons whose blood alcohol concentration was 0.1% and over.

Source: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, Statistics of Road Traffic Accidents in Europe 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979 and 1980 (Geneva, Switzerland: U.N. Economic Commission for Europe 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979 and 1980 respectively).

TABLE 102

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING ONE OR MORE
PERSONS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL, 1972 TO 1980

Rates Per 100,000 Population of Pedestrians and Drivers Under the Influence of Alcohol Involved in Accidents

Country/Year	Total	Pedestrians	Drivers of:					
			Cycles	Mopeds	Motorcycles	Private Cars	Other Power-Driven Vehicle	Other Vehicles
Austria								
1972	65.8	8.2	16.9 ¹	16.9 ¹	1.7	36.4	2.5	0.2
1973	59.3	6.7	1.7	11.9	1.1	35.9	1.9	..
1974	64.6	7.0	2.3	12.6	1.2	39.1	2.4	..
1975	59.7	6.0	2.4	12.4	0.9	36.0	2.0	..
1976	56.5	6.0	1.8	12.1	0.9	34.1	1.5	0.1
1977	56.7	5.4	1.9	11.8	1.1	34.9	1.5	0.1
1978	51.5	5.3	1.6	8.4	1.1	33.5	1.6	..
1979	56.1	5.3	1.6	9.2	1.5	36.9	1.5	..
1980	54.5	5.3	1.2	9.1	0.9	36.4	1.6	..
Belgium								
1974	16.5	0.8	0.9	1.8	0.5	11.9	0.6	..
1975	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1976	14.9	0.6	0.8	1.5	0.4	11.0	0.4	..
1977	15.5	0.7	0.7	1.4	0.3	11.9	0.4	..
1978	19.3	1.0	1.0	1.7	0.3	14.6	0.6	..
1979	18.1	0.8	0.6	1.4	0.4	14.3	0.5	..
1980	18.9	0.9	0.8	1.7	0.3	14.6	0.5	..
Czechoslovakia								
1972	45.4	6.1	39.3 ²	39.3 ²	39.3 ²	39.3 ²	39.3 ²	39.3 ²
1973	38.6	6.1	32.5 ²	32.5 ²	32.5 ²	32.5 ²	32.5 ²	32.5 ²
1974	40.0	6.2	33.7 ²	33.7 ²	33.7 ²	33.7 ²	33.7 ²	33.7 ²
1975	38.6	5.5	33.1 ²	33.1 ²	33.1 ²	33.1 ²	33.1 ²	33.1 ²
1976	43.0	5.7	37.3 ²	37.3 ²	37.3 ²	37.3 ²	37.3 ²	37.3 ²
1977	42.1	5.5	36.6 ²	36.6 ²	36.6 ²	36.6 ²	36.6 ²	36.6 ²
1978	23.3	5.8	1.4	1.5	2.5	10.7	1.4	-
1979	22.0	5.7	1.6	1.7	2.1	9.7	1.3	-
1980	21.4	5.2	1.6	1.5	1.7	9.9	1.3	-
Denmark								
1972 ³	59.7	3.3	2.1	12.1	3.0	34.4	4.8	-
4	52.0	2.5	1.5	10.8	2.6	30.2	4.3	-
5	42.1	2.2	1.4	9.4	2.0	23.7	3.4	-
1973 ³	59.2	3.8	1.4	10.7	3.5	35.5	4.3	..
6	9.7	0.4	..	1.2	0.9	6.5	0.7	-
7	19.1	0.8	0.3	3.3	1.1	12.1	1.5	..
8	23.8	1.8	0.7	4.9	1.1	13.6	1.7	-
1974 ³	56.4	2.8	1.5	12.8	3.5	31.6	4.2	..
6	9.9	0.3	0.1	1.5	1.0	6.3	0.8	..
7	19.0	0.6	0.3	3.9	1.4	11.6	1.4	-
8	22.3	1.5	0.7	5.9	0.9	11.6	1.7	..
1975 ³	58.5	2.3	1.5	12.8	4.2	33.5	4.2	-
6	10.5	0.4	0.2	1.5	1.0	6.8	0.7	-
7	19.1	0.5	0.3	3.7	1.9	11.4	1.3	-
8	24.5	1.1	0.8	6.1	1.1	13.5	1.9	-
1976 ³	55.1	2.6	1.2	12.5	5.4	29.6	3.8	-
6	55.1	2.6	1.2	12.5	5.4	29.6	3.8	-
7	49.7	2.5	1.1	11.6	4.5	26.5	3.5	-
9	24.0	1.6	0.6	6.5	1.4	12.1	1.7	-
1977 ³	57.5	2.8	1.6	11.0	5.6	31.7	4.9	-
6	57.5	2.8	1.6	11.0	5.6	31.7	4.9	-
7	52.6	2.6	1.4	10.4	5.1	28.7	4.4	-
9	27.7	1.7	1.0	6.2	2.0	14.5	2.4	-
1978 ³	60.0	2.5	1.8	11.1	6.3	33.4	4.9	-
6	60.0	2.5	1.8	11.1	6.3	33.4	4.9	-
7	54.7	2.4	1.8	10.4	5.6	30.1	4.5	-
9	29.2	1.6	1.3	6.0	2.2	15.6	2.4	-
1979 ³	50.8	2.3	1.5	9.2	5.0	28.6	4.2	-
6	50.8	2.3	1.5	9.2	5.0	28.6	4.2	-
7	46.0	2.1	1.4	8.4	4.4	25.9	3.8	-
9	25.5	1.3	0.9	5.1	2.0	14.0	2.1	-
1980 ³	50.7	2.7	1.7	9.3	4.8	27.8	4.4	-
6	50.7	2.7	1.7	9.3	4.8	27.8	4.4	-
7	46.8	2.6	1.6	8.7	4.4	25.4	4.1	-
9	26.5	1.7	1.0	5.4	2.1	13.9	2.3	-

TABLE 102 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING ONE OR MORE
PERSONS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL, 1972 TO 1980

Rates Per 100,000 Population of Pedestrians and Drivers Under the Influence of Alcohol Involved in Accidents

Country/Year	Total	Pedestrians	Drivers of:					
			Cycles	Mopeds	Motorcycles	Private Cars	Other Power-Driven Vehicle	Other Vehicles
Finland								
1972	35.6	12.1	1.6	2.2	1.1	16.3	2.2	..
1973	37.8	10.6	1.4	2.7	2.0	18.1	2.8	0.1
1974	37.4	11.5	1.9	2.2	2.0	17.8	2.0	..
1975	34.7	8.2	1.8	1.9	2.0	19.0	1.8	..
1976	29.5	7.2	1.4	1.9	1.6	16.0	1.5	..
1977	28.7	7.7	1.8	1.5	1.3	14.7	1.6	..
1978 ³	20.3	2.7	1.3	1.7	0.9	12.6	1.0	-
⁶	9.1	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.5	6.5	0.4	-
⁷	8.6	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.5	6.2	0.4	-
⁸	6.5	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.3	4.7	0.3	-
1979 ³	18.8	2.8	1.3	1.7	0.8	11.1	1.1	..
⁶	7.0	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.4	5.0	0.5	-
⁷	6.6	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.3	4.6	0.5	-
⁸	4.8	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.2	3.2	0.4	-
1980 ³	17.3	3.0	1.4	1.3	0.8	9.9	1.0	-
⁶	5.5	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.4	4.0	0.3	-
⁷	5.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	3.8	0.3	-
⁸	3.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	2.9	0.2	-
German Democratic Republic								
1973	18.6	4.2	2.0	3.0	5.0	3.6	0.8	..
1974	18.7	4.4	1.8	3.1	5.2	3.2	0.7	0.2
1975	19.3	4.4	1.8	3.5	5.0	3.7	0.7	0.1
1976	21.0	4.7	1.8	4.3	5.0	4.5	0.6	..
1977	23.4	5.7	2.0	4.4	5.1	5.1	1.0	0.1
1978	23.9	5.9	1.9	4.8	4.7	5.7	0.8	0.1
1979	23.5	6.4	1.6	5.2	4.2	5.3	0.9	..
1980	22.8	6.0	1.7	5.0	4.0	5.2	0.8	0.1
Germany, Federal Republic of								
1972	94.9	7.8	2.8	5.5	3.2	72.8	2.7	..
1973	81.0	7.2	2.8	5.9	3.2	59.6	2.3	..
1974	79.9	7.2	2.8	6.8	3.7	57.3	2.1	..
1975	80.0	6.7	2.9	11.3 ¹⁰	11.3 ¹⁰	57.0	1.9	0.1
1976	81.3	6.7	3.0	12.5 ¹⁰	12.5 ¹⁰	57.2	1.9	0.1
1977	83.4	6.8	2.8	13.0 ¹⁰	13.0 ¹⁰	58.8	1.9	..
1978	81.6	6.7	2.8	12.4 ¹⁰	12.4 ¹⁰	57.8	1.9	..
1979	78.8	6.4	2.7	13.0 ¹⁰	13.0 ¹⁰	54.9	1.8	..
1980	81.6	6.4	2.9	12.9 ¹⁰	12.9 ¹⁰	57.7	1.6	..
Greece								
1975	1.8	0.4	1.4 ¹¹	1.4 ¹¹	1.4 ¹¹	1.4 ¹¹	1.4 ¹¹	n.a.
1976	1.5	0.1	1.3 ¹²	1.3 ¹²	1.3 ¹²	1.3 ¹²	1.3 ¹²	1.3 ¹²
Hungary								
1972	32.4	7.2	1.7	5.3	9.5	5.3	2.3	1.1
1973	31.2	6.1	5.2	1.8	9.6	5.9	1.5	1.1
1974	32.6	6.8	5.7	2.0	8.6	6.6	1.5	1.3
1975	34.8	6.7	6.0	3.1	8.4	7.6	1.6	1.3
1976 ³	29.8	5.9	5.2	2.5	6.4	7.2	1.5	1.1
⁶	29.8	5.9	5.2	2.5	6.4	7.2	1.5	1.1
⁷	22.7	3.1	4.0	2.0	5.3	6.1	1.2	0.9
1977 ^{3,13}	31.1	5.5	6.3	3.0	6.4	7.3	1.4	1.2
^{6,13}	28.6	4.8	5.7	2.8	6.0	7.0	1.2	1.1
⁷	24.1	3.3	4.9	2.4	5.3	6.0	1.1	1.0
1978 ^{3,13}	30.6	6.1	5.5	2.9	5.5	8.2	1.4	1.0
^{6,13}	28.4	5.4	5.1	2.7	5.2	7.7	1.4	0.9
⁷	24.4	4.1	4.3	2.4	4.7	7.0	1.2	0.8
1979 ^{3,13}	32.4	5.6	5.7	3.8	5.4	9.5	1.3	1.1
^{6,13}	30.2	5.1	3.5	5.3	5.0	8.9	1.2	1.1
⁷	25.5	3.8	3.1	4.1	4.4	8.1	1.1	0.9
1980 ^{3,13}	31.0	5.7	4.7	4.2	4.4	10.1	2.0	-
^{6,13}	28.6	5.2	4.2	4.0	4.1	9.5	1.8	-
⁷	24.5	4.1	3.4	3.5	3.5	8.4	1.5	-

TABLE 102 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING ONE OR MORE
PERSONS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL, 1972 TO 1980

Rates Per 100,000 Population of Pedestrians and Drivers Under the Influence of Alcohol Involved in Accidents

Country/Year	Total	Pedestrians	Drivers of:					
			Cycles	Mopeds	Motorcycles	Private Cars	Other Power-Driven Vehicle	Other Vehicles
<u>Iceland</u>								
1976 ³	27.3	5.0	-	1.4	0.5	20.5 ¹⁴	20.5 ¹⁴	-
6	27.3	5.0	-	1.4	0.5	20.5 ¹⁴	20.5 ¹⁴	-
7	14.5	0.9	-	0.5	-	13.2 ¹⁴	13.2 ¹⁴	-
8	10.0	0.5	-	0.5	-	9.1 ¹⁴	9.1 ¹⁴	-
1977 ³	23.6	5.9	-	0.5	-	16.8	-	0.5
6	23.6	5.9	-	0.5	-	16.8	-	0.5
7	12.7	2.3	-	0.5	-	9.5	-	0.5
8	12.3	2.3	-	0.5	-	9.1	-	0.5
1978	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1979 ³	21.7	6.5	0.4	-	-	14.8	-	-
6	21.7	6.5	0.4	-	-	14.8	-	-
7	9.6	3.0	0.4	-	-	6.1	-	-
8	5.7	1.7	-	-	-	3.9	-	-
1980 ³	29.1	6.5	-	-	-	22.6	-	-
6	29.1	6.5	-	-	-	22.6	-	-
7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
8	13.5	-	-	-	-	13.5	-	-
<u>Italy</u>								
1972 ¹⁵	0.6	..	0.6 ¹²	0.6 ¹²	0.6 ¹²	0.6 ¹²	0.6 ¹²	0.6 ¹²
1973 ¹⁵	0.3	..	0.3 ¹²	0.3 ¹²	0.3 ¹²	0.3 ¹²	0.3 ¹²	0.3 ¹²
1974	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1975	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1976	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1977	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1978	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1979 ¹⁵	0.3	..	0.3 ¹²	0.3 ¹²	0.3 ¹²	0.3 ¹²	0.3 ¹²	0.3 ¹²
<u>Luxembourg</u>								
1972	51.4	3.7	1.4 ¹	1.4 ¹	1.4	44.9 ¹⁴	44.9 ¹⁴	n.a.
1973	57.4	2.6	0.9	1.1	0.3	48.6	4.0	-
1974	60.3	5.3	0.8	2.2	0.3	49.2	2.5	-
1975	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1976	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1977	58.3	2.8	0.3	1.1	0.3	50.6	-	3.3
1978	57.2	1.1	0.3	1.4	-	53.9	-	0.6
1979	63.1	1.1	0.3	2.5	1.7	56.9	-	0.6
<u>Netherlands</u>								
1972	33.4	1.6	1.3	7.1	0.4	22.1	0.9	..
1973	38.1	1.8	1.4	8.7	0.5	24.3	1.3	..
1974	39.9	1.8	1.9	10.4	0.6	23.9	1.2	-
1975	26.4	1.3	1.5	5.0	0.5	17.4	0.7	..
1976	34.9	1.4	2.1	6.2	0.8	23.2	1.2	-
1977	39.8	1.7	2.3	6.7	1.3	26.9	0.9	..
1978	38.6	1.7	2.1	5.8	1.2	26.8	0.9	..
1979	34.3	1.6	2.0	4.6	1.1	24.2	0.8	0.1
1980	33.4	1.6	2.1	4.2	1.1	23.5	0.9	0.1
<u>Poland</u>								
1972	17.5	6.3	1.6 ¹	1.6 ¹	4.0	2.5	2.5	0.6 ¹⁶
1973	17.2	6.5	1.5 ¹	1.5 ¹	3.4	2.5	2.8	0.5 ¹⁶
1974	16.7	7.0	1.6 ¹	1.6 ¹	3.0	2.6	2.1	0.4 ¹⁶
1975	24.3	10.8	1.1	2.1	4.8	2.7	2.7 ¹⁶	..
1976	25.2	12.2	1.0	2.1	4.2	3.0	2.7 ¹⁶	-
<u>Spain</u>								
1972	2.1	0.6	0.3 ¹	0.3 ¹	0.2	0.8	0.1	..
1973	2.0	0.5	..	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.1	..
1974	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1975	2.6	0.5	..	0.3	0.1	1.6	0.2	..
1976 ⁷	2.7	0.5	..	0.3	..	1.7	0.2	-

TABLE 102 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING ONE OR MORE
PERSONS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL, 1972 TO 1980

Rates Per 100,000 Population of Pedestrians and Drivers Under the Influence of Alcohol Involved in Accidents

Country/Year	Total	Pedestrians	Drivers of:					
			Cycles	Mopeds	Motorcycles	Private Cars	Other Power-Driven Vehicle	Other Vehicles
<u>Spain (cont'd)</u>								
1977 ⁷	2.2	0.4	..	0.2	..	1.4	0.1	-
1978 ⁷	2.6	0.4	..	0.2	..	1.8	0.2	-
1979	2.7	0.4	..	0.2	..	1.9	..	..
1980	2.1	0.4	..	0.2	..	1.4	0.1	..
<u>Sweden</u>								
1973 ¹⁵	18.5	-	-	1.9	0.8	15.3	0.4	-
1974 ¹⁵	18.6	-	-	2.0	1.1	15.2	0.4	-
1975 ¹⁵	19.0	n.a.	n.a.	2.3	0.8	15.6	0.4	-
1976 ¹⁵	18.6	n.a.	n.a.	1.9	0.8	15.4	0.5	-
1977	21.0	2.5	0.8	1.8	0.7	14.6	0.5	..
1978	20.8	2.2	1.1	1.6	0.7	14.8	0.4	..
1979	18.8	2.6	0.8	1.1	0.7	13.0	0.4	0.1
1980	18.3	2.2	1.2	1.0	0.7	12.8	0.4	0.1
<u>Switzerland</u>								
1972 ^{3, 4, 17}	46.5	3.6	1.1	9.1	4.1	27.1	1.4	..
18	3.1	..	..	0.3	0.1	2.5	0.1	-
1973	15.0	0.4	0.3	1.6	1.0	11.1	0.5	..
1973	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1974	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1975 ^{3, 4, 6}	88.7	2.6	1.1	9.7	3.7	69.3	2.2	0.1
7	5.8	0.1	..	0.3	0.3	4.9	0.2	-
8	21.0	0.3	0.1	1.7	0.8	17.6	0.5	..
1976 ^{3, 4, 6}	32.8	0.8	0.4	3.9	1.4	25.3	1.0	..
6	90.2	2.7	1.2	9.1	3.9	70.6	2.6	0.2
5	63.1	1.8	0.8	6.3	2.6	49.6	1.7	0.1
8	55.5	1.7	0.8	6.0	2.3	43.1	1.6	..
1977 ^{3, 4, 6}	32.7	1.3	0.6	4.0	1.3	24.3	1.1	..
6	100.3	2.5	1.2	8.6	4.8	80.3	2.8	0.1
5	67.2	1.7	0.9	5.6	3.0	53.9	2.0	..
8	59.7	0.8	0.8	5.2	2.6	47.7	1.7	..
1978 ^{3, 4, 6}	34.8	1.1	0.6	3.7	1.5	26.9	1.0	..
6	48.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
7	31.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
8	26.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1979 ^{3, 4, 6}	15.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
7	47.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
8	33.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1980 ^{3, 4, 6}	16.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
7	46.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
8	31.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	16.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<u>United Kingdom</u>								
1972	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	1.0	16.8	2.2	0.1
1973 ¹⁹	n.a.	n.a.	..	0.2	1.4	22.3	2.8	0.2
1974	25.4	-	..	0.2	1.4	21.3	2.6 ²⁰	2.6 ²⁰
1975	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1976 ¹⁹	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.3	1.6	17.7	2.1	..
1977 ¹⁹	n.a.	n.a.	..	0.3	1.9	17.1	2.0	..
1978 ¹⁹	n.a.	n.a.	..	0.3	2.1	18.9	2.0	-
1979 ¹⁹	n.a.	n.a.	..	0.3	2.5	20.3	2.1	..
1980 ¹⁹	n.a.	n.a.	..	0.3	2.8	19.6	1.7	..
<u>United States of America</u>								
1979 ^{3, 21}	9.2	1.0	..	..	0.8	5.5	2.0	..
6	5.3	0.6	..	..	0.5	3.1	1.1	..
7	4.9	0.6	..	..	0.5	2.8	1.0	..
8	3.4	0.4	..	..	0.3	2.0	0.7	..

TABLE 102 (Continued)
 INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING ONE OR MORE
 PERSONS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL, 1972 TO 1980

Rates Per 100,000 Population of Pedestrians and Drivers Under the Influence of Alcohol Involved in Accidents

Country/Year	Total	Pedestrians	Drivers of:					
			Cycles	Mopeds	Motorcycles	Private Cars	Other Power-Driven Vehicle	Other Vehicles
Yugoslavia								
1972	38.5	4.7	5.7	5.7 ¹⁰	5.7 ¹⁰	18.4	3.6	0.3
1973	28.2	3.8	4.2	-	2.8	15.1	2.1	0.2
1974	27.2	3.4	4.4	3.2 ¹⁰	3.2 ¹⁰	14.0	2.0	0.3
1975	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1976	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1977	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1978	28.7	4.1	3.8	-	2.0	16.3	2.4	..
1979	30.9	4.2	1.8	2.6	2.1	17.7	2.3	0.3

Note: The designation employed and the presentation of material in the publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation concerning the legal status of any country, territory or city, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Figures are presented as submitted to the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.

- ¹ Accidents involving drivers of cycles or drivers of mopeds combined.
- ² Accidents involving drivers of all types of vehicles combined.
- ³ Total number of road traffic accidents involving one or more persons under the influence of alcohol.
- ⁴ Including persons whose blood alcohol concentration was not stated.
- ⁵ Including persons whose blood alcohol concentration was 1.0% and over.
- ⁶ Including persons whose blood alcohol concentration was 0.5% and over.
- ⁷ Including persons whose blood alcohol concentration was 0.8% and over.
- ⁸ Including persons whose blood alcohol concentration was 1.5% and over.
- ⁹ Including persons whose blood alcohol concentration was 1.6% and over.
- ¹⁰ Accidents involving drivers of mopeds or drivers of motorcycles combined.
- ¹¹ Accidents involving drivers of cycles, mopeds, motorcycles, private cars or other power-driven vehicles combined.
- ¹² Accidents involving drivers of cycles, mopeds, motorcycles, private cars, other power-driven vehicles or other vehicles combined.
- ¹³ In Hungary, the law does not allow any alcohol content; the permissible limit is therefore 0. The difference between ³ and ⁶ consists of cases falling into the category "up to 0.5%."
- ¹⁴ Accidents involving drivers of private cars or other power-driven vehicles combined.
- ¹⁵ Legislation does not require persons involved in road traffic accidents to have their alcohol concentration tested. Figures in this table relate to accidents where one or more of the persons involved was suspected by the police of being under the influence of alcohol.
- ¹⁶ Including drivers of horse-drawn vehicles.
- ¹⁷ Including persons whose blood alcohol concentration was below 1.0%.
- ¹⁸ Including persons whose blood alcohol concentration was between 1.0% and 1.5%.
- ¹⁹ Including drivers who were given a breath test indicating a blood alcohol content of more than 80 mg per 100 mm.
- ²⁰ Accidents involving drivers of other power-driven vehicles or other vehicles combined.
- ²¹ Including persons whose blood alcohol concentration was 0.1% and over.

Source: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, *Statistics of Road Traffic Accidents in Europe 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979 and 1980* (Geneva, Switzerland: U.N. Economic Commission for Europe 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979 and 1980 respectively); United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, Statistical Office, *Demographic Yearbook 1981*, Table Five: Estimates of mid-year population (New York: U.N. Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, 1983).

MORTALITY STATISTICS

TABLE 103

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS ON LIVER CIRRHOSIS² DEATHS BY SEX, 1974 TO 1981

Absolute Numbers									
Country or Area	Sex	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
<u>Africa</u>									
Egypt	T	3,874	3,850	3,553	3,598	3,673	3,857		
	M	2,753	2,798	2,520	2,555	2,658	2,728	n.a.	n.a.
	F	1,121	1,052	1,033	1,043	1,015	1,129		
Mauritius	T	53	92	86	89	124	108	89	
	M	45	83	75	78	112	95	75	n.a.
	F	8	9	11	11	12	13	14	
<u>America</u>									
Antigua	T			9	4	6			
	M	n.a.	n.a.	6	4	5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F			3	-	1			
Argentina	T				4,624	4,167	3,654 ³		
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,452	3,135	2,741	n.a.	n.a.
	F				1,172	1,032	913		
Bahamas	T		13		41 ^b		45 ^b		
	M	n.a.	7	n.a.	29	n.a.	28	n.a.	n.a.
	F		6		12		17		
Barbados	T		12	17	19	19	25 ³	13 ³	
	M	n.a.	9	13	12	12	21	7	n.a.
	F		3	4	7	7	4	6	
Belize	T		2		8		4		
	M	n.a.	2	n.a.	6	n.a.	1	n.a.	n.a.
	F		-		2		3		
Bermuda	T			13	6	7			
	M	n.a.	n.a.	9	4	5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F			4	2	2			
Brazil	T						9,043 ³		
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6,942	n.a.	n.a.
	F						2,101		
Canada	T	2,618	2,725	2,791	2,762	2,838			
	M	1,802	1,880	1,941	1,924	1,942	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	816	845	850	838	896			
Cayman Islands	T						-		
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.
	F						-		
Chile	T	2,724	2,678	2,804	3,205	3,882	3,636	3,292 ³	
	M	1,935	1,893	1,992	2,291	2,793	2,576	2,344	n.a.
	F	789	785	812	914	1,089	1,060	948	
Colombia	T	700 ^b	729 ^b		630				
	M	455	472	n.a.	427	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	245	257		203				
Costa Rica	T	111	94	104	120	133	112	143 ³	
	M	74	69	63	88	86	72	107	n.a.
	F	37	25	41	32	47	40	36	
Cuba	T	510	530	481	544	530			
	M	295	332	298	307	296	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	215	198	183	237	234			
Dominica	T		2			8			
	M	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.	4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F		2			4			
Dominican Republic	T	413	384	401	442	451			
	M	279	245	253	269	289	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	134	139	148	173	162			
Ecuador	T	390			406	401			
	M	267	n.a.	n.a.	293	294	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	123			113	107			
El Salvador	T	241							
	M	186	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	55							

TABLE 103 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS ON LIVER CIRRHOSIS² DEATHS BY SEX, 1974 TO 1981

Absolute Numbers

Country or Area	Sex	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
<u>America</u>									
French Guiana	T				20	23			
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	14	18	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F				6	5			
Grenada	T		9		6	8			
	M	n.a.	6	n.a.	5	6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F		3		1	2			
Guadeloupe	T	58		78	92	85			
	M	40	n.a.	57	64	56	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	18		21	28	29			
Guatemala	T		530 ^b	519	530	559	586 ³	434 ³	
	M	n.a.	350	366	383	391	378	323	n.a.
	F		180	153	147	168	208	111	
Guyana	T				117				
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	96	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F				21				
Honduras	T	164	95	92	115	102	124 ³		
	M	99	68	57	78	75	82	n.a.	n.a.
	F	65	27	35	37	27	42		
Martinique	T	74	57						
	M	41	29	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	33	28						
Mexico	T	11,244	12,202	12,242					
	M	8,483	9,307	9,413	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	2,761	2,895	2,829					
Montserrat	T						1		
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	n.a.	n.a.
	F						-		
Nicaragua	T	86	94	103	84	50			
	M	67	71	80	62	35	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	19	23	23	22	15			
Panama	T	51						71 ³	
	M	30	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	45	n.a.
	F	21						26	
Paraguay	T		71 ⁵	64 ⁵	86 ⁵	65 ⁵	70 ³	100 ³	
	M	n.a.	52	48	68	46	50	72	n.a.
	F		19	16	18	19	20	28	
Peru	T				867	862			
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	568	581	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F				299	281			
Puerto Rico	T	771	750	737	710		834 ³	837 ³	
	M	602	602	582	550	n.a.	671	671	n.a.
	F	169	148	155	160		163	166	
St. Kitts-Nevis -Anguilla	T				5	8	6 ³	10 ³	
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4	3	3	9	n.a.
	F				1	5	3	1	
Saint Lucia	T		16		29	14		31 ³	
	M	n.a.	12	n.a.	22	10	n.a.	13	n.a.
	F		4		7	4		18	
St. Pierre & Miquelon	T			3					
	M	n.a.	n.a.	3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F			-					
St. Vincent & Grenadines	T					2	2		
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	2	n.a.	n.a.
	F					1	-		
Suriname	T		28	38	21	43	46 ³	24 ³	
	M	n.a.	20	32	20	35	31	17	n.a.
	F		8	6	1	8	15	7	
Trinidad & Tobago	T	117	114	125	150				
	M	94	83	98	125	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	23	31	27	25				

TABLE 103 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS ON LIVER CIRRHOSIS² DEATHS BY SEX, 1974 TO 1981

Absolute Numbers

Country or Area	Sex	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
America									
United States of America	T	33,319	31,623	31,453	30,848	30,066	29,720 ³		
	M	21,806	20,830	20,668	20,167	19,693	19,369	n.a.	n.a.
	F	11,513	10,793	10,785	10,681	10,373	10,351		
Uruguay	T	247	263	241	204	259			
	M	187	204	188	152	182	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	60	59	53	52	77			
Venezuela	T	778	799	781	887	968			
	M	530	584	573	647	708	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	248	215	208	240	260			
Asia									
Burma	T				487 ^{h, 6}	516 ^h			
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	393	403	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F				94	113			
Hong Kong	T	372	337	383	352	295	383 ³	389 ³	351 ³
	M	292	249	307	256	223	287	297	258
	F	80	88	76	96	72	96	92	93
Iran	T	865 ⁷	807 ⁷			1,250 ⁷	589 ⁷	496 ⁷	567 ^{h, 7}
	M	562	493	n.a.	n.a.	770	389	289	363
	F	303	314			480	200	207	204
Israel	T	177	183	193	260	215	252 ³	303 ³	
	M	107	114	137	163	138	162	209	n.a.
	F	70	69	56	97	77	90	94	
Japan	T	14,658	15,129	15,462	15,453	16,077	16,382 ³	16,490 ³	16,641 ³
	M	10,591	10,898	11,332	11,191	11,678	11,987	11,941	11,913
	F	4,067	4,231	4,130	4,262	4,399	4,395	4,549	4,728
Jordan	T	103 ^h	60 ^h				69 ^h		
	M	67	42	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	40	n.a.	n.a.
	F	36	18				29		
Kuwait	T		40 ^h	47 ^h	36	48	49 ³	63 ³	50 ³
	M	n.a.	26	39	30	33	36	51	41
	F		14	8	6	15	13	12	9
Malaysia: Peninsular Malaysia	T				237	251 ^{h, 8}	238 ^h		
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	202	202	183	n.a.	n.a.
	F				35	49	55		
Malaysia: Sabah	T				16 ^h				
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F				4				
Philippines	T	1,694	1,650	1,823	1,815				
	M	1,311	1,263	1,429	1,355	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	383	387	394	460				
Singapore	T	142	143	165	122	118	129 ³	122 ³	140 ³
	M	105	114	123	94	84	94	87	115
	F	37	29	42	28	34	35	35	25
Sri Lanka	T				477 ^h				
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	392	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F				85				
Syrian Arab Republic	T			132	112	102		98 ³	116 ³
	M	n.a.	n.a.	82	69	68	n.a.	69	78
	F			50	43	34		29	38
Thailand	T	2,137	1,289	1,360	1,631	1,684	1,958 ³	2,414 ³	3,274 ³
	M	1,488	968	1,026	1,208	1,198	1,453	1,733	2,376
	F	649	321	334	423	486	505	681	898
Turkey	T					803 ^{h, 9}	956 ^h		
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	538		n.a.	n.a.
	F					265	318		

TABLE 103 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS ON LIVER CIRRHOSIS² DEATHS BY SEX, 1974 TO 1981

Absolute Numbers

Country or Area	Sex	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
<u>Europe</u>									
Austria	T	2,461	2,446	2,314	2,442	2,345	2,304	2,283 ³	2,197 ³
	M	1,748	1,752	1,648	1,727	1,673	1,625	1,602	1,540
	F	713	694	666	715	672	679	681	657
Belgium	T	1,404	1,364	1,417	1304	1,364			
	M	848	833	861	803	849	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	556	531	556	501	515			
Bulgaria	T	627	707	708	819	838	913	903 ³	1,012 ³
	M	440	495	480	589	610	677	641	750
	F	187	212	228	230	228	236	262	262
Czechoslovakia	T	2,599	2,562						
	M	1,804	1,808	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	795	754						
Denmark	T	526	540	537	479	498	536	586	531
	M	313	318	341	303	315	348	396	371
	F	213	222	196	176	183	188	190	160
Finland	T	257	296	268	254	268	264		
	M	188	217	168	179	186	190	n.a.	n.a.
	F	69	79	100	75	82	74		
France	T	17,226	17,754	17,418	16,728	16,398	15,940 ³	15,148 ³	
	M	12,236	12,477	12,322	11,923	11,572	11,300	10,652	n.a.
	F	4,990	5,277	5,096	4,805	4,826	4,640	4,496	
German Democratic Republic ¹⁰	T	2,005	2,103	2,191					
	M	1,202	1,256	1,335	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	803	847	856					
Germany, Federal Republic of ¹⁰	T	16,709	17,280	17,305	16,938	16,952	16,876 ³	16,418 ³	16,594 ³
	M	11,203	11,661	11,729	11,352	11,351	11,177	10,909	10,981
	F	5,506	5,619	5,576	5,586	5,601	5,699	5,509	5,613
Greece	T	1,216	1,218	1,207	1,210	1,176	1,160 ³	1,076 ³	1,098 ³
	M	833	829	834	846	811	804	770	760
	F	383	389	373	364	365	356	306	338
Hungary	T	1,693	1,921	2,031	2,142	2,461	2,769 ³	2,968 ³	3,470 ³
	M	1,082	1,274	1,302	1,376	1,646	1,850	2,039	2,357
	F	611	647	729	766	815	919	939	1,113
Iceland	T	7	2	-	4	3	3	2	4 ³
	M	5	1	-	4	2	2	1	3
	F	2	1	-	-	1	1	1	1
Ireland	T	115	93	121 ⁴	108	123			
	M	75	50	75	60	70	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	40	43	46	42	53			
Italy	T	17,697	18,612	19,210	19,106	19,672			
	M	12,564	13,142	13,609	13,489	13,830	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	5,133	5,470	5,601	5,617	5,842			
Luxembourg	T	110	88	96	108	96	88 ³	87 ³	102 ³
	M	76	60	69	75	75	62	63	57
	F	34	28	27	33	21	26	24	45
Malta	T			27	23				
	M	n.a.	n.a.	20	20	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F			7	3				
Netherlands	T	614	643	663	630	730	747 ³	662 ³	716 ³
	M	385	407	433	385	453	492	410	460
	F	229	236	230	245	277	255	252	256
Norway	T	163	199	219	170	205	212	248	205
	M	108	126	136	97	132	132	162	140
	F	55	73	83	73	73	80	86	65
Poland	T	3,277	3,462	3,722	3,979	4,195	4,150	4,361 ³	
	M	2,027	2,189	2,340	2,552	2,665	2,715	2,821	n.a.
	F	1,250	1,273	1,382	1,427	1,530	1,435	1,540	

TABLE 103 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS ON LIVER CIRRHOSIS² DEATHS BY SEX, 1974 TO 1981

Absolute Numbers

Country or Area	Sex	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
<u>Europe</u>									
Portugal	T	2,751	3,259	3,592	3,391	2,931	2,601		
	M	1,849	2,263	2,477	2,408	2,075	1,878	n.a.	n.a.
	F	902	996	1,115	983	856	723		
Romania	T	4,472	4,584	4,702	5,113	5,388		6,401 ³	6,720 ³
	M	2,771	2,899	2,928	3,165	3,356	n.a.	3,919	4,247
	F	1,701	1,685	1,774	1,948	2,032		2,482	2,473
Spain	T	7,836	7,970	8,422	8,175	8,287	8,293		
	M	5,306	5,436	5,790	5,771	5,819	5,883	n.a.	n.a.
	F	2,530	2,534	2,632	2,404	2,468	2,410		
Sweden	T	859	998	1,062	1,022	1,031	1,013	1,013	
	M	613	694	717	703	720	721	677	n.a.
	F	246	304	345	319	311	292	336	
Switzerland	T	940	812	806	809	839	857	838	819
	M	715	609	608	620	618	644	632	609
	F	225	203	198	189	221	213	206	210
United Kingdom, England & Wales	T	1,754	1,835	1,890	1,820	1,926	2,186 ³	2,218 ³	2,212 ³
	M	901	920	1,038	991	1,023	1,198	1,163	1,159
	F	853	915	852	829	903	988	1,055	1,053
United Kingdom, Northern Ireland	T	67	64	80	64	56	59 ³	72 ³	65 ³
	M	32	31	44	39	29	34	34	41
	F	35	33	36	25	27	25	38	24
United Kingdom, Scotland	T	328	309	319	336	382	431 ³	406 ³	450 ³
	M	182	181	179	200	221	255	241	259
	F	146	128	140	136	161	176	165	191
Yugoslavia	T	2,816	2,789	2,862	3,290	3,602	4,129 ³	4,457 ³	
	M	1,974	1,956	2,004	2,250	2,498	2,877	3,146	n.a.
	F	842	833	858	1,030	1,104	1,252	1,311	
<u>Oceania</u>									
Australia	T	1,104	1,102	1,127	1,171	1,185	1,174 ³	1,231 ³	
	M	776	811	801	851	879	863	910	n.a.
	F	328	291	326	320	306	311	321	
Fiji	T					28			
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	22	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F					6			
New Zealand	T	165	191	150	179	141	166 ³	149 ³	
	M	109	129	100	122	89	111	99	n.a.
	F	56	62	50	57	52	55	50	
Papua, New Guinea	T				15 ¹¹				
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F				4				

¹ The designation employed and the presentation of material in the publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation concerning the legal status of any country, territory or city, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Figures are presented as submitted to the World Health Organization.

² Unless otherwise noted, the figures represent category 102 of the A List of the International Classification of Diseases, Eighth (1965) Revision.

³ These figures, including total, male and female, represent category 347 of the Basic Tabulation List of the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth (1975) Revision.

⁴ These figures, including total, male and female, represent category 37 of the B List of the International Classification of Diseases, Eighth (1965) Revision.

⁵ These figures, including total, male and female, represent deaths registered in reporting areas only.

⁶ Selection of towns only.

⁷ These figures, including total, male and female, represent 14 selected cities in Iran.

⁸ Medically certified (21,039) and inspected (2,612) deaths only, out of a total of 63,176 deaths.

⁹ Provincial capitals and district centres only.

TABLE 103 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS ON LIVER CIRRHOSIS² DEATHS BY SEX, 1974 TO 1981

¹⁰ Figures for the German Democratic Republic and for the Federal Republic of Germany include East and West Berlin, respectively (without prejudice to any question of status which may be involved).

¹¹ Deaths in hospitals and health centres only.

Source: World Health Organization, World Health Statistics Annual: Volume I - Vital Statistics and Causes of Death 1973-76, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983 (Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983 respectively).

TABLE 104

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS ON LIVER CIRRHOSIS² DEATHS BY SEX, 1974 TO 1981

Rates of Liver Cirrhosis Deaths Per 100,000 Population

Country or Area	Sex	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
<u>Africa</u>									
Egypt	T	10.6	10.4	9.4	9.6	9.2	9.4		
	M	15.0	14.8	13.1	13.4	13.1	13.1	n.a.	n.a.
	F	6.2	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.2	5.6		
Mauritius	T	6.3	10.7	9.9	10.1	13.8	11.8	9.6	
	M	10.6	19.4	17.3	17.8	25.2	21.2	16.5	n.a.
	F	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.0	
<u>America</u>									
Antigua	T			12.7 ³	5.6	8.1			
	M	n.a.	n.a.	17.8	11.7	14.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F			8.0	-	2.6			
Argentina	T				17.7	15.8	13.4 ⁴		
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	26.5	23.8	20.1	n.a.	n.a.
	F				9.0	7.8	6.7		
Bahamas	T		6.4		18.6 ⁵		20.1 ⁵		
	M	n.a.	6.9	n.a.	26.6	n.a.	25.2	n.a.	n.a.
	F		5.8		10.8		15.0		
Barbados	T		4.9	6.9	7.5	7.2	10.0 ⁴	5.1 ⁴	
	M	n.a.	7.8	11.2	9.9	9.5	17.4	5.8	n.a.
	F		2.3	3.1	5.3	5.1	3.1	4.6	
Belize	T		1.4				2.5		
	M	n.a.	2.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.3	n.a.	n.a.
	F		-				3.8		
Bermuda	T			22.8	10.3	12.1			
	M	n.a.	n.a.	31.4	13.7	17.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F			14.1	6.9	6.9			
Brazil	T						9.2 ⁵		
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	14.2	n.a.	n.a.
	F						4.2		
Canada	T	11.6	12.0	12.1	11.9	12.1			
	M	15.0	16.6	17.0	16.6	16.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.6			
Cayman Islands	T						-		
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.
	F						-		
Chile	T	27.0	26.1	26.8	30.1	35.8	33.3	29.6 ⁴	
	M	39.0	37.4	38.6	43.6	52.1	47.6	42.6	n.a.
	F	15.4	15.1	15.3	16.9	19.8	19.2	16.9	
Colombia	T	3.1 ⁵	3.1 ⁵		2.5				
	M	4.0	4.1	n.a.	3.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	2.1	2.2		1.6				
Costa Rica	T	5.8	4.8	5.2	5.8	6.3	5.2	6.4 ⁴	
	M	7.7	7.0	6.2	8.5	8.0	6.6	9.5	n.a.
	F	3.9	2.5	4.1	3.1	4.5	3.7	3.2	
Cuba	T	5.6	5.7	5.1 ³	5.7	5.5			
	M	6.3	6.9	6.1	6.3	6.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	4.8	4.4	4.0	5.0	4.9			
Dominica	T		2.7			9.8			
	M	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.	10.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F		5.1			9.3			
Dominican Republic	T	9.1	8.2	8.3	8.9	8.8			
	M	12.3	10.5	10.5	10.8	11.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.9	6.3			
Ecuador	T	5.6			5.4	5.1			
	M	7.7	n.a.	n.a.	7.7	7.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	3.5			3.0	2.7			
El Salvador	T	6.2							
	M	9.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	2.8							

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS ON LIVER CIRRHOSIS² DEATHS BY SEX, 1974 TO 1981

Rates of Liver Cirrhosis Deaths Per 100,000 Population

Country or Area	Sex	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
<u>America</u>									
French Guiana	T				31.3	34.8			
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	40.5	50.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F				20.4	16.5			
Grenada	T		9.4		5.5	7.3			
	M	n.a.	13.4	n.a.	9.7	11.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F		5.9		1.7	3.4			
Guadeloupe	T			21.7	27.9	25.8			
	M	n.a.	n.a.	32.3	39.5	34.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F			11.5	16.7	17.3			
Guatemala	T		8.7 ⁵	8.3	8.0	8.4	8.3 ^h	6.0 ^h	
	M	n.a.	11.5	11.5	11.4	11.7	10.7	9.3	n.a.
	F		5.9	5.0	4.5	5.1	5.9	2.9	
Guyana	T				14.4				
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	23.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F				5.1				
Honduras	T	5.6	3.5	2.9	3.5	3.0	3.5 ^h		
	M	6.8	5.0	3.6	4.7	4.3	4.6	n.a.	n.a.
	F	4.4	1.9	2.2	2.2	1.6	2.4		
Martinique	T	20.7	15.7						
	M	23.6	16.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	17.9	15.0						
Mexico	T	19.3	20.3	19.6					
	M	28.9	30.7	29.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	9.6	9.7	9.2					
Montserrat	T						10.0 ⁶		
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	21.3	n.a.	n.a.
	F						-		
Nicaragua	T	4.1	4.4	4.6	3.6	2.1			
	M	6.6	6.7	7.3	5.5	3.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.2			
Panama	T	3.2						3.9 ^h	
	M	3.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4.8	n.a.
	F	2.6						2.9	
Paraguay	T		4.9 ⁷	4.3 ⁷	6.4 ⁷	2.3 ^{6,7}	4.1 ^h	5.7 ^h	
	M	n.a.	7.3	6.5	10.3	3.2	5.8	8.3	n.a.
	F		2.6	2.1	2.6	1.3	2.3	3.1	
Peru	T				5.3 ⁶	5.1 ⁶			
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6.9	6.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F				3.7	3.3			
Puerto Rico	T	25.4	24.0	22.9	21.4		24.5 ^h	26.1 ^h	
	M	40.5	39.4	37.0	33.8	n.a.	40.2	42.7	n.a.
	F	10.9	9.3	9.5	9.5		9.4	10.1	
St. Kitts-Nevis -Anguilla	T				10.4	16.5	12.3 ^h	20.4 ^h	
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	17.3	13.2	13.1	39.0	n.a.
	F				4.0	19.5	11.6	3.9	
Saint Lucia	T		14.8		25.9	12.5		25.8 ⁸	
	M	n.a.	23.5	n.a.	41.6	18.9	n.a.	22.9	n.a.
	F		7.0		11.8	6.8		28.4	
St. Pierre & Miquelon	T			60.0 ³					
	M	n.a.	n.a.	121.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F			-					
St. Vincent & Grenadines	T					2.1	1.8		
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.2	3.8	n.a.	n.a.
	F					2.0	-		
Suriname	T		7.8	10.3 ⁶	5.7	11.5	12.1 ^h	6.2 ^h	
	M	n.a.	11.1	n.a.	10.8	18.7	16.3	8.8	n.a.
	F		4.4		0.5	4.3	7.9	3.6	
Trinidad & Tobago	T	11.0	10.6	11.4 ³	13.4				
	M	17.2	15.0	18.0	22.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	4.4	5.9	4.9	4.5				

TABLE 104 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS ON LIVER CIRRHOSIS² DEATHS BY SEX, 1974 TO 1981

Rates of Liver Cirrhosis Deaths Per 100,000 Population

Country or Area	Sex	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
<u>America</u>									
United States of America	T	15.8	14.8	14.7	14.3	13.8	13.2 ^a		
	M	21.2	20.1	19.8	19.2	18.6	17.7	n.a.	n.a.
	F	10.6	9.9	9.8	9.6	9.3	9.0		
Uruguay	T	8.2	9.5	8.6	7.2	9.0			
	M	12.4	14.7	13.5	10.9	13.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	3.9	4.2	3.8	3.6	5.3			
Venezuela	T	6.7	6.7	6.3	7.0	7.4			
	M	9.1	9.7	9.3	10.2	10.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	4.3	3.6	3.4	3.8	4.0			
<u>Asia</u>									
Burma	T				1.5 ^{5,10}				
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F				0.6				
Hong Kong	T	8.8	7.7	8.6	7.8	6.4	7.8 ^b	7.7 ^b	6.8 ^b
	M	13.4	11.1	13.5	11.1	9.5	11.3	11.2	9.6
	F	3.9	4.2	3.5	4.4	3.2	4.1	3.8	3.8
Iran	T								
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F								
Israel	T	6.2	6.2	5.5	7.2	5.8	6.7 ^b	7.8 ^b	
	M	7.5	7.8	7.7	9.0	7.5	8.6	10.8	n.a.
	F	4.9	4.7	3.2	5.4	4.2	4.8	4.8	
Japan	T	13.4	13.6	13.8	13.6	14.0	14.2 ^b	14.1 ^b	14.1 ^b
	M	19.7	19.9	20.5	20.0	20.7	21.1	20.8	20.5
	F	7.3	7.5	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.5	7.7	7.9
Jordan	T	5.5 ^{5,10}	3.1 ^{5,10}				3.2 ⁵		
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3.6	n.a.	n.a.
	F						2.8		
Kuwait	T		4.0 ⁸	4.4 ⁸	3.2 ⁸	4.0		4.6 ^b	
	M	n.a.	4.8	6.7	4.9	5.0	n.a.	6.6	n.a.
	F		3.1	1.7	1.2	2.8		2.1	
Malaysia: Peninsular Malaysia	T				2.2 ⁶	2.3 ^{5,8,11}	2.2 ⁸		
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3.8	3.7	3.3	n.a.	n.a.
	F				0.7	0.9	1.0		
Malaysia: Sabah	T				1.7 ^{5,6}				
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F				0.9				
Philippines	T	4.1	3.9	4.2	4.1				
	M	6.4	6.0	6.6	6.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.1				
Singapore	T	6.4	6.4	7.2	5.3	5.1	5.5 ^b	5.1 ^b	5.7 ^b
	M	9.3	9.9	10.6	8.0	7.1	7.8	7.1	9.2
	F	3.4	2.6	3.8	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.1
Sri Lanka	T				3.4 ³				
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F				1.3				
Syrian Arab Republic	T			1.7	1.4 ¹²	1.2		1.1 ^b	1.2 ^b
	M	n.a.	n.a.	2.1	1.7	1.6	n.a.	1.5	1.6
	F			1.4	1.1	0.8		0.7	0.8
Thailand	T	5.5	3.2	3.3	3.7	3.7	4.3 ^b	5.2 ^b	6.9 ^b
	M	7.7	4.9	5.0	5.5	5.3	6.3	7.4	10.0
	F	3.3	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.9	3.8
Turkey	T					1.9 ^{5,6,13}			
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F					1.2			

TABLE 104 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS ON LIVER CIRRHOSIS² DEATHS BY SEX, 1974 TO 1981

Rates of Liver Cirrhosis Deaths Per 100,000 Population

Country or Area	Sex	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
<u>Europe</u>									
Austria	T	32.7	32.5	30.8	32.5	31.2	30.7	30.4 ^b	29.3 ^b
	M	49.3	49.4	46.5	48.7	47.2	45.8	45.1	43.3
	F	17.9	17.5	16.8	18.0	17.0	17.2	17.2	16.6
Belgium	T	14.4	13.9	14.4	13.3	13.9			
	M	17.8	17.4	17.9	16.7	17.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	11.2	10.6	11.1	10.0	10.3			
Bulgaria	T	7.2	8.1	8.1	9.3	9.5	10.3	10.2 ^b	11.4 ^b
	M	10.2	11.4	11.0	13.4	13.9	15.4	14.5	16.9
	F	4.3	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.9	5.9
Czechoslovakia	T	17.7	17.3						
	M	25.2	25.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	10.6	9.9						
Denmark	T	10.4	10.7	10.6	9.4	9.8	10.5	11.4	10.4
	M	12.5	12.7	13.6	12.0	12.5	13.8	15.7	14.7
	F	8.4	8.7	7.6	6.8	7.1	7.3	7.3	6.2
Finland	T	5.5	6.3	5.7	5.4	5.6	5.5		
	M	8.3	9.5	7.4	7.8	8.1	8.2	n.a.	n.a.
	F	2.8	3.2	4.1	3.1	3.3	3.0		
France	T	32.8	33.7	32.9	31.5	30.8	29.8 ^b	28.2 ^b	
	M	47.6	48.3	47.6	45.9	44.3	43.1	40.5	n.a.
	F	18.6	19.6	18.9	17.7	17.8	17.0	16.4	
German Democratic Republic ^{1a}	T	11.8	12.5	13.1					
	M	15.3	16.1	17.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	8.8	9.4	9.5					
Germany, Federal Republic of ^{1a}	T	26.9	27.9	28.1	27.6	27.6	27.5 ^b	26.7 ^b	26.9 ^b
	M	37.8	39.5	40.0	38.8	38.9	38.2	37.1	37.2
	F	17.0	17.4	17.3	17.4	17.4	17.8	17.1	17.4
Greece	T	13.6	13.5	13.2	13.1	12.6	12.3 ^b	11.2 ^b	11.3 ^b
	M	19.0	18.7	18.6	18.6	17.7	17.4	16.3	15.9
	F	8.4	8.4	8.0	7.7	7.6	7.4	6.2	6.8
Hungary	T	16.2	18.2	19.2	20.1	23.0	25.9 ^b	27.7 ^b	32.4 ^b
	M	21.3	24.9	25.3	26.6	31.7	35.7	39.1	45.4
	F	11.3	11.9	13.4	14.0	14.8	16.7	17.0	20.1
Iceland	T	3.3	0.9	-	1.8	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.7 ^b
	M	4.6	0.9	-	3.6	1.8	1.8	0.9	2.6
	F	1.9	0.9	-	-	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Ireland	T	3.7	3.0	3.8 ^b	3.3	3.7			
	M	4.8	3.2	4.7	3.6	4.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.2			
Italy	T	31.9	33.3	34.2	33.8	34.7			
	M	46.4	48.1	49.5	48.9	49.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	18.1	19.2	19.5	19.5	20.1			
Luxembourg	T	30.8	24.6 ^a	26.8 ^a	30.0 ^a	26.9	24.3 ^b	23.9 ^b	28.0 ^b
	M	42.9	34.2	39.3	42.1	43.0	35.0	35.4	32.0
	F	18.9	15.4	14.7	18.2	11.5	14.0	12.9	24.1
Malta	T			8.9	7.4				
	M	n.a.	n.a.	13.7	13.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F			4.5	1.9				
Netherlands	T	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.5	5.2	5.3 ^b	4.7 ^b	5.0 ^b
	M	5.7	6.0	6.3	5.6	6.5	7.1	5.8	6.5
	F	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.6
Norway	T	4.1	5.0	5.4	4.2	5.1	5.2	6.1	5.0
	M	5.5	6.3	6.8	4.8	6.6	6.5	8.0	6.9
	F	2.7	3.6	4.1	3.6	3.6	3.9	4.2	3.1
Poland	T	9.7	10.1	10.8	11.5	12.0	11.7	12.3 ^b	
	M	12.3	13.2	14.0	15.1	15.6	15.7	16.3	n.a.
	F	7.2	7.3	7.8	8.0	8.5	7.9	8.4	
Portugal	T	31.3	34.5	37.0	34.7	29.8	26.4		
	M	44.7	51.0	53.9	52.0	44.6	40.2	n.a.	n.a.
	F	19.4	19.9	21.8	19.1	16.6	13.9		

TABLE 104 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS ON LIVER CIRRHOSIS² DEATHS BY SEX, 1974 TO 1981

Rates of Liver Cirrhosis Deaths Per 100,000 Population

Country or Area	Sex	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Europe									
Romania	T	21.3	21.6	21.9	23.6	24.7		28.8 ^b	30.1 ^b
	M	26.8	27.7	27.7	29.6	31.1	n.a.	35.8	38.5
	F	15.9	15.6	16.3	17.7	18.3		22.1	21.8
Spain	T	22.5	22.6	23.4	22.5	22.5	22.3		
	M	31.2	31.6	32.9	32.4	32.2	32.3	n.a.	n.a.
	F	14.2	14.1	14.4	13.0	13.2	12.8		
Sweden	T	10.5	12.2	12.9	12.4	12.4	12.2	12.2	
	M	15.1	17.0	17.5	17.1	17.5	17.5	16.4	n.a.
	F	6.0	7.4	8.3	7.7	7.4	7.0	8.0	
Switzerland	T	14.8	12.8	12.8	12.9	13.3	13.6	13.3	12.9
	M	23.0	19.6	19.8	20.2	20.2	21.0	20.6	19.7
	F	6.9	6.2	6.1	5.9	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.4
United Kingdom, England & Wales	T	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.9	4.4 ^b	4.5 ^b	4.5 ^b
	M	3.8	3.8	4.3	4.1	4.3	5.0	4.8	4.8
	F	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.2	4.1
United Kingdom, Northern Ireland	T	4.3	4.2	5.2	4.2	3.6	3.8 ^b	4.7 ^b	4.2 ^b
	M	4.2	4.1	5.8	5.1	3.8	4.5	4.5	5.4
	F	4.5	4.2	4.6	3.2	3.5	3.2	4.8	3.0
United Kingdom, Scotland	T	6.3	5.9	6.1	6.5	7.4	8.3 ^b	7.9 ^b	
	M	7.2	7.2	7.1	8.0	8.9	10.2	9.7	n.a.
	F	5.4	4.7	5.2	5.0	6.0	6.6	6.2	
Yugoslavia	T	13.3	13.1	13.3	15.1	16.4	18.6 ^b	20.0 ^b	
	M	19.0	18.6	18.9	21.1	23.1	26.4	28.6	n.a.
	F	7.8	7.7	7.8	9.3	9.9	11.1	11.6	
Oceania									
Australia	T	8.3	8.0	8.1	8.3	8.3	8.1 ^b	8.4 ^b	
	M	11.6	11.7	11.5	12.1	12.3	11.9	12.4	n.a.
	F	4.9	4.2	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.4	
Fiji	T					4.6			
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F					2.0			
New Zealand	T	5.4	6.2	4.8	5.8	4.5	5.3 ^b	4.8 ^b	
	M	7.2	8.4	6.4	7.9	5.7	7.1	6.3	n.a.
	F	3.7	4.0	3.2	3.7	3.3	3.5	3.2	
Papua, New Guinea	T				0.5 ^{15, 16}				
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F				0.3				

¹ The designation employed and the presentation of material in the publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation concerning the legal status of any country, territory or city, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Figures are presented as submitted to the World Health Organization.

² Unless otherwise noted, the figures represent category 102 of the A List of the International Classification of Diseases, Eighth (1965) Revision.

³ Rates, including total, male and female, have been calculated using World Health Organization population figures.

⁴ These figures, including total, male and female, represent category 347 of the Basic Tabulation List of the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth (1975) Revision.

⁵ These figures, including total, male and female, represent category 37 of the B List of the International Classification of Diseases, Eighth (1965) Revision.

⁶ Sex-specific rates were calculated using figures estimated on the basis of the most recent proportional sex distribution data for that country.

⁷ These rates, including total, male and female, represent deaths registered in reporting areas only.

⁸ Rates, including total, male and female, have been calculated using United Nations population figures.

⁹ Selection of towns only.

TABLE 104 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS ON LIVER CIRRHOSIS² DEATHS BY SEX, 1974 TO 1981

¹⁰ Rates for Jordan have been calculated using population figures adjusted to correspond to the population figures used by the World Health Organization for the 1973 rates.

¹¹ Medically certified (21,039) and inspected (2,612) deaths only, out of a total of 63,176 deaths.

¹² Rates, including total, male and female, have been calculated using United Nations population figures which include Palestinian refugees numbering 193,000 at midyear 1977.

¹³ Provincial capitals and district centres only.

¹⁴ Figures for the German Democratic Republic and for the Federal Republic of Germany include East and West Berlin, respectively (without prejudice to any question of status which may be involved).

¹⁵ Rates, including total, male and female, have been calculated using United Nations population figures which do not include urban population.

¹⁶ Deaths in hospitals and health centres only.

Source: World Health Organization, World Health Statistics Annual: Volume I - Vital Statistics and Causes of Death 1973-76, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 1981, 1982 and 1983 (Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983 respectively).

TABLE 105

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS ON LIVER CIRRHOSIS² DEATHS BY SEX, 1974 TO 1981Liver Cirrhosis Deaths Per 1,000 Deaths from All Causes
(All Causes = 1,000)

Country or Area	Sex	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
<u>Africa</u>									
Egypt	T	8.5 ³	8.6 ³	8.0 ³	7.9 ³	8.8 ³	8.7 ³		
	M	11.7	11.9	10.8	10.6	11.8	11.7	n.a.	n.a.
	F	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.8	5.3	5.3		
Mauritius	T	8.5	13.2 ³	12.6	12.8 ³	19.4 ³	16.3 ³	13.3 ³	
	M	13.2	20.5	18.9	19.2	30.1	23.9	19.6	n.a.
	F	2.8	3.1	3.9	3.8	4.5	4.9	4.9	
<u>America</u>									
Antigua	T			18.3	8.1	14.9			
	M	n.a.	n.a.	25.8	16.7	24.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F			11.6	-	5.1			
Argentina	T				19.4 ³	17.8 ³	15.6 ³		
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	24.9	23.2	20.3	n.a.	n.a.
	F				11.7	10.5	9.1		
Bahamas	T		6.4		38.5 ³		36.3 ^{3,4}		
	M	n.a.	6.9	n.a.	50.0	n.a.	40.1	n.a.	n.a.
	F		5.8		24.7		31.4		
Barbados	T		5.8	7.3	8.8	9.3	11.7 ^{3,5}	6.5 ^{3,5}	
	M	n.a.	9.4	11.4	12.0	13.0	21.0	7.5	n.a.
	F		2.7	3.3	6.1	6.2	3.5	5.5	
Belize	T		2.3		10.5		6.1		
	M	n.a.	4.3	n.a.	14.5	n.a.	3.0	n.a.	n.a.
	F		-		5.8		9.3		
Bermuda	T			33.8	16.3	19.3			
	M	n.a.	n.a.	39.5	17.8	24.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F			25.5	13.9	12.7			
Brazil	T						12.7 ⁵		
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	17.0 5.3	n.a.	n.a.
Canada	T	15.7	16.3 ³	16.7 ³	16.5 ³	16.9 ³			
	M	18.7	19.4	20.1	19.9	20.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	11.6	12.0	12.1	11.9	12.6			
Cayman Islands	T						-		
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.
	F						-		
Chile	T	34.8	36.1	35.3 ³	43.6 ³	53.7 ³	49.0 ³	44.7 ^{3,5}	
	M	45.3	46.3	46.4	56.0	68.8	62.6	57.7	n.a.
	F	22.2	23.5	22.3	28.0	34.3	32.1	28.7	
Colombia	T	4.3 ⁴	4.8 ⁴		4.3 ³				
	M	5.2	5.7	n.a.	5.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	3.3	3.6		3.1				
Costa Rica	T	11.7	9.8	11.1 ³	13.5	15.4 ³	12.2 ³	15.4 ³	
	M	13.7	12.8	12.0	17.2	17.3	13.6	19.5	n.a.
	F	9.0	5.9	10.0	8.5	12.8	10.4	9.5	
Cuba	T	9.6	10.4 ³	9.1	9.7	9.6 ³			
	M	9.8	11.5	9.9	9.6	9.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	9.4	9.0	8.1	9.9	9.9			
Dominica	T		4.2			19.2			
	M	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.	19.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F		8.0			18.9			
Dominican Republic	T	15.7	15.0	16.0	17.7	19.5 ³			
	M	19.3	17.7	18.4	19.6	22.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	11.3	11.9	13.0	15.3	15.5			
Ecuador	T	6.1			6.8 ³	7.1 ³			
	M	8.0	n.a.	n.a.	9.5	9.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	4.0			4.0	4.0			
El Salvador	T	7.9							
	M	10.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	4.1							

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS ON LIVER CIRRHOSIS² DEATHS BY SEX, 1974 TO 1981Liver Cirrhosis Deaths Per 1,000 Deaths from All Causes
(All Causes = 1,000)

Country or Area	Sex	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
<u>America</u>									
French Guiana	T				42.7	49.3			
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	48.8	62.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F				33.1	28.2			
Grenada	T		13.1		7.4	10.5			
	M	n.a.	17.8	n.a.	13.2	16.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F		8.6		2.3	5.0			
Guadeloupe	T	24.2		32.9	40.6	41.7			
	M	31.2	n.a.	44.6	51.2	51.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	16.1		19.3	27.6	30.6			
Guatemala	T		6.9 ^b	6.2	8.1 ³	8.7 ³	8.2 ³	6.1 ^{3,5}	
	M	n.a.	8.6	8.4	10.8	11.0	9.9	8.0	n.a.
	F		5.0	3.9	4.8	5.9	6.3	3.6	
Guyana	T				19.9 ³				
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	29.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F				8.0				
Honduras	T	8.5	4.9	5.1 ³	6.2	5.6	6.7 ⁵		
	M	9.5	6.6	5.8	7.7	7.6	8.0	n.a.	n.a.
	F	7.4	3.0	4.2	4.4	3.3	5.1		
Martinique	T	32.2	26.0 ^b						
	M	32.3	24.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	32.1	28.0						
Mexico	T	26.0	28.1 ³	27.0 ³					
	M	35.4	38.7	37.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	14.3	14.9	14.0					
Montserrat	T						9.1		
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	16.9	n.a.	n.a.
	F						-		
Nicaragua	T	8.1 ³	8.4 ³	8.3 ³	6.7	5.4 ⁴			
	M	11.4	11.5	11.5	8.8	6.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	4.0	4.6	4.3	4.0	3.8			
Panama	T	5.7						8.9 ^{3,5}	
	M	5.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9.8	n.a.
	F	5.3						7.7	
Paraguay	T		5.9 ⁶	4.8 ⁶	6.6 ⁶	5.0 ⁶	5.3 ³	7.7 ⁵	
	M	n.a.	8.3	7.0	9.9	6.8	7.5	10.6	n.a.
	F		3.3	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.1	4.5	
Peru	T				10.7	10.5			
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13.4	13.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F				7.7	7.1			
Puerto Rico	T	39.6	39.3	37.0 ³	35.7 ³		40.9 ^{3,5}	41.0 ³	
	M	53.9	53.9	50.2	47.6	n.a.	56.2	56.4	n.a.
	F	20.3	18.7	18.7	19.2		19.2	19.5	
St. Kitts-Nevis -Anguilla	T				10.0	17.2	11.3 ⁵	20.3 ⁵	
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	14.8	14.6	11.7	36.9	n.a.
	F				4.3	19.2	11.0	4.0	
Saint Lucia	T		18.6		35.5	17.7		35.9 ⁵	
	M	n.a.	26.8	n.a.	51.5	24.8	n.a.	32.7	n.a.
	F		9.7		17.9	10.3		38.5	
St. Pierre & Miquelon	T			90.0					
	M	n.a.	n.a.	142.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F			-					
St. Vincent & Grenadines	T					2.7	2.9		
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.7	6.1	n.a.	n.a.
	F					2.7	-		
Suriname	T		10.5	14.7	8.3	15.8	17.0 ³	8.6 ³	
	M	n.a.	13.7	22.3	14.5	22.8	20.6	10.7	n.a.
	F		6.6	5.2	0.9	6.7	12.6	5.8	
Trinidad & Tobago	T	17.4	16.5 ³	16.9	20.5 ³				
	M	26.2	22.1	24.5	31.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	7.2	9.9	8.0	7.6				

TABLE 105 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS ON LIVER CIRRHOSIS² DEATHS BY SEX, 1974 TO 1981Liver Cirrhosis Deaths Per 1,000 Deaths from All Causes
(All Causes = 1,000)

Country or Area	Sex	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
<u>America</u>									
United States of America	T	17.2	16.7	16.5 ³	16.2 ³	15.6 ³	15.5 ³		
	M	20.3	19.8	19.6	19.3	18.7	18.5	n.a.	n.a.
	F	13.3	12.8	12.6	12.5	11.9	11.9		
Uruguay	T	8.7	9.6 ⁴	8.4 ³	7.1 ³	9.2 ³			
	M	11.9	13.4	11.6	9.4	11.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	4.8	4.9	4.2	4.1	6.2			
Venezuela	T	10.5	10.7	10.2 ³	11.9 ³	13.4 ³			
	M	13.0	14.1	13.5	15.5	17.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	7.5	6.5	6.1	7.3	8.3			
<u>Asia</u>									
Burma	T				8.9 ^{3,4,7}	9.0 ³			
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13.3	12.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F				3.8	4.3			
Hong Kong	T	16.9	15.9	16.5	15.0 ³	12.9 ³	14.6 ^{3,5}	15.0 ^{3,5}	14.1 ³
	M	23.9	21.3	23.8	20.0	17.9	19.7	20.5	18.6
	F	8.1	9.2	7.4	9.0	6.9	8.3	8.0	8.4
Iran	T	17.4 ⁸	14.9 ⁸			15.2 ⁸	10.7 ⁸	7.4 ⁸	8.2 ³
	M	20.1	16.0	n.a.	n.a.	16.5	12.5	7.3	8.8
	F	14.0	13.5			13.5	8.3	7.4	7.3
Israel	T	8.3	8.5	8.0 ³	10.4 ³	8.5 ³	9.8 ^{3,5}	11.5 ^{3,5}	
	M	9.3	9.7	10.4	12.1	10.1	11.7	14.8	n.a.
	F	7.1	7.0	5.2	8.4	6.7	7.6	7.8	
Japan	T	20.6	21.5	22.0	22.4 ³	23.1 ³	23.8 ^{3,5}	22.8 ^{3,5}	23.1 ³
	M	27.7	28.8	29.9	30.1	31.1	32.1	30.6	30.7
	F	12.4	13.0	12.7	13.4	13.7	13.9	13.7	14.3
Jordan	T	16.0 ^{3,4}	9.2				10.5 ³		
	M	17.9	11.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9.7	n.a.	n.a.
	F	13.1	6.4				11.9		
Kuwait	T		8.4 ⁴	10.1 ⁴	6.7	9.7	9.7 ⁵	12.8 ⁵	10.7 ⁵
	M	n.a.	9.3	13.9	9.1	10.5	11.6	16.8	14.2
	F		7.1	4.3	2.9	8.4	6.7	6.3	5.0
Malaysia: Peninsular Malaysia	T				9.7 ³	10.6 ^{3,4,9}	10.2 ³		
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13.3	13.8	12.7	n.a.	n.a.
	F				3.8	5.5	6.2		
Malaysia: Sabah	T				4.1 ^{3,4}				
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F				2.6				
Philippines	T	6.0	6.1 ³	6.1 ³	5.9 ³				
	M	8.2	8.2	8.4	7.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	3.1	3.3	3.0	3.4				
Singapore	T	12.2	12.5	14.2	10.2 ³	9.8 ³	10.3 ^{3,5}	9.8 ^{3,5}	10.9 ³
	M	15.2	16.6	17.9	13.5	12.0	13.1	12.1	15.6
	F	7.7	6.3	8.8	5.6	6.7	6.6	6.6	4.6
Sri Lanka	T				4.6 ³				
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F				1.9				
Syrian Arab Republic	T			4.3	3.7	3.6		3.1 ^{3,5}	3.4 ³
	M	n.a.	n.a.	4.7	3.9	4.1	n.a.	3.8	4.2
	F			3.7	3.3	2.8		2.1	2.4
Thailand	T	8.7	5.4	6.3	6.9 ³	7.2 ³	8.1 ^{3,5}	9.7 ^{3,5}	13.7 ³
	M	10.8	7.2	8.3	9.0	8.9	10.4	12.0	16.9
	F	6.0	3.1	3.6	4.1	4.9	5.0	6.5	9.1
Turkey	T					6.7 ^{3,4,10}	7.6 ³		
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7.9	8.8	n.a.	n.a.
	F					5.1	6.0		

TABLE 105 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS ON LIVER CIRRHOSIS² DEATHS BY SEX, 1974 TO 1981Liver Cirrhosis Deaths Per 1,000 Deaths from All Causes
(All Causes = 1,000)

Country or Area	Sex	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
<u>Europe</u>									
Austria	T	26.1	25.5	24.3	26.4 ³	24.8 ³	25.0 ³	24.7 ^{3,5}	23.7 ³
	M	37.7	37.4	36.0	38.8	36.7	36.6	36.3	34.8
	F	14.9	14.1	13.5	14.9	13.7	14.3	14.1	13.6
Belgium	T	12.1	11.4	11.9 ³	11.6 ³	11.8 ³			
	M	13.9	13.3	13.8	13.6	14.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	10.1	9.3	9.9	9.4	9.4			
Bulgaria	T	7.4	7.9	8.0	8.7 ³	9.1 ³	9.7 ³	9.2 ^{3,5}	10.6 ³
	M	9.6	10.2	10.1	11.5	12.3	13.2	12.0	14.4
	F	4.7	5.1	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.9	6.0
Czechoslovakia	T	15.1	15.1 ³						
	M	19.9	20.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	9.8	9.4						
Denmark	T	10.2	10.7	10.0	9.5 ³	9.5 ³	9.9 ³	10.5 ³	9.5 ³
	M	11.1	11.5	11.7	11.1	11.1	11.8	13.1	12.3
	F	9.2	9.6	7.9	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.4	6.2
Finland	T	5.8	6.7 ³	6.0 ³	5.7 ³	6.1 ³	6.0 ³		
	M	7.7	9.1	6.9	7.4	7.8	8.1	n.a.	n.a.
	F	3.4	4.0	4.9	3.8	4.1	3.6		
France	T	31.3	31.7 ³	31.3 ³	31.2 ³	30.1 ³	29.4 ³	27.7 ³	
	M	42.8	42.9	42.6	42.4	40.5	39.8	37.3	n.a.
	F	18.8	19.6	19.1	18.89	18.6	18.0	17.2	
German Democratic Republic ¹¹	T	8.8 ^{3,4}	8.7	9.4					
	M	11.3	11.4	12.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	6.5	6.5	6.7					
Germany, Federal Republic of ¹¹	T	23.0	23.1	23.6 ³	24.0 ³	23.4 ³	23.7 ^{3,5}	23.0 ^{3,5}	23.0 ³
	M	31.1	31.4	32.5	32.6	31.9	32.2	31.3	31.5
	F	15.0	14.9	15.0	15.6	15.2	15.6	15.0	15.0
Greece	T	15.9	15.2	14.8 ³	14.4 ³	14.3 ³	14.1 ^{3,5}	12.3 ³	12.7 ³
	M	21.2	20.0	19.8	19.6	19.1	18.8	17.1	17.0
	F	10.3	10.0	9.4	9.0	9.3	9.0	7.2	8.1
Hungary	T	13.5	14.7	15.4	16.2 ³	17.6 ³	20.2 ^{3,5}	20.4 ^{3,5}	24.0 ³
	M	16.5	18.7	19.0	20.0	22.5	25.7	26.4	30.8
	F	10.1	10.3	11.4	12.1	12.2	14.2	13.7	16.3
Iceland	T	4.7	1.4	-	2.8 ³	2.1 ³	2.0 ³	1.3 ³	2.4 ³
	M	5.8	1.2	-	5.0	2.6	2.4	1.1	3.3
	F	3.2	1.7	-	-	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4
Ireland	T	3.3	2.8	3.5 ^{3,4}	3.2	3.6 ³			
	M	4.0	2.8	4.1	3.3	3.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.5			
Italy	T	33.3	33.6 ³	34.9 ³	34.9 ³	36.4 ³			
	M	44.5	44.6	46.4	46.3	47.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	20.7	21.1	21.8	22.0	23.2			
Luxembourg	T	25.7	20.1	21.4	26.6	23.0 ³	22.0 ^{3,5}	21.0 ^{3,5}	24.5 ⁵
	M	33.0	25.7	28.6	33.6	33.2	29.0	29.8	26.1
	F	17.1	13.7	13.0	18.1	10.9	14.0	11.9	22.7
Malta	T			8.8	7.8 ³				
	M	n.a.	n.a.	12.7	13.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F			4.8	2.1				
Netherlands	T	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.7 ³	6.4 ³	6.6 ^{3,5}	5.8 ^{3,5}	6.2 ³
	M	6.4	6.4	6.8	6.3	7.1	7.9	6.5	7.2
	F	4.7	4.7	4.6	5.0	5.4	5.1	4.9	4.9
Norway	T	4.1	5.0	5.4	4.3 ³	5.0 ³	5.1 ³	6.0 ³	4.9 ³
	M	5.0	5.8	6.2	4.5	6.0	5.8	7.2	6.1
	F	3.1	4.0	4.5	4.0	3.9	4.2	4.6	3.4
Poland	T	11.8	11.7	12.2 ³	12.7 ³	12.9 ³	12.8 ³	12.5 ^{3,5}	
	M	13.8	13.9	14.3	15.0	15.1	15.6	14.9	n.a.
	F	9.6	9.2	9.8	9.9	10.3	9.7	9.6	
Portugal	T	28.4	33.3	35.2 ³	35.3 ³	30.5 ³	28.0 ³		
	M	37.3	44.1	46.5	47.7	41.8	39.2	n.a.	
	F	19.0	21.3	22.9	21.5	18.4	16.1		

TABLE 105 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS ON LIVER CIRRHOSIS² DEATHS BY SEX, 1974 TO 1981Liver Cirrhosis Deaths Per 1,000 Deaths from All Causes
(All Causes = 1,000)

Country or Area	Sex	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
<u>Europe</u>									
Romania	T	23.4	23.2 ³	23.0	24.5 ³	25.4 ³		27.6 ^{3,5}	29.9 ³
	M	28.2	28.5	27.9	29.4	30.4	n.a.	32.5	35.8
	F	18.3	17.6	17.8	19.3	20.0		22.3	23.3
Spain	T	26.5	26.7 ³	28.2 ³	27.8 ³	27.9 ³	28.5 ³		
	M	34.7	35.0	37.1	37.5	37.4	38.4	n.a.	n.a.
	F	17.7	17.8	18.4	17.1	17.5	17.5		
Sweden	T	10.0	11.3	11.7	11.6 ³	11.5 ³	11.1 ³	11.0 ³	
	M	12.9	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.6	14.4	13.6	n.a.
	F	6.3	7.6	8.4	8.1	7.7	7.1	8.0	
Switzerland	T	16.7	14.5	14.1	14.5 ³	14.5 ³	14.9 ³	14.2 ³	13.7 ³
	M	24.0	20.5	20.1	21.0	20.2	21.4	20.5	19.5
	F	8.5	7.7	7.4	7.2	8.1	7.8	7.3	7.4
United Kingdom, England & Wales	T	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2 ³	3.3 ³	3.7 ^{3,5}	3.8 ^{3,5}	3.8 ³
	M	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.4	3.5	4.0	4.0	4.0
	F	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.6
United Kingdom, Northern Ireland	T	3.9	3.9	4.7 ³	3.8 ³	3.5 ³	3.5 ³	4.3 ³	4.0 ³
	M	4.5	3.6	5.0	4.4	3.4	3.9	3.8	4.9
	F	4.3	4.2	4.4	3.1	3.5	3.1	4.7	3.1
United Kingdom, Scotland	T	5.1	4.9	4.9	5.4 ³	5.9 ³	6.6 ^{3,5}	6.4 ^{3,5}	
	M	5.6	5.6	5.4	6.4	6.8	7.8	7.6	n.a.
	F	4.6	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.9	5.4	5.2	
Yugoslavia	T	15.8	15.1	15.6 ³	18.0 ³	18.9 ³	21.7 ³	22.6 ³	
	M	21.2	20.3	21.1	23.4	24.7	28.6	30.3	n.a.
	F	9.9	9.4	9.8	11.9	12.3	14.0	14.0	
<u>Oceania</u>									
Australia	T	9.5	10.1	10.0 ³	10.8 ³	10.9 ³	11.0 ^{3,5}	11.3 ^{3,5}	
	M	12.1	13.4	12.8	14.1	14.6	14.6	15.0	n.a.
	F	6.4	6.0	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.6	6.7	
Fiji	T					8.6 ³			
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F					4.4			
New Zealand	T	6.5	7.6	5.9 ³	6.9 ³	5.7 ³	6.5 ^{3,5}	5.6 ³	
	M	7.9	9.3	7.2	8.5	6.5	8.0	6.9	n.a.
	F	4.9	5.5	4.4	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.0	
Papua, New Guinea	T				5.6 ¹²				
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F				3.5				

¹ The designation employed and the presentation of material in the publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation concerning the legal status of any country, territory or city, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Figures are presented as submitted to the World Health Organization.

² Unless otherwise noted, the figures represent category 102 of the A List of the International Classification of Diseases, Eighth (1965) Revision.

³ When World Health Organization figures were not available, these proportions, including total, male and female, have been calculated using the absolute numbers for liver cirrhosis and total deaths.

⁴ These figures, including total, male and female, represent category 37 of the B List of the International Classification of Diseases, Eighth (1965) Revision.

⁵ The figures represent category 347 of the Basic Tabulation List of the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth (1975) Revision.

⁶ These figures, including total, male and female, represent deaths registered in reporting areas only.

⁷ Selection of towns only.

⁸ These figures, including total, male and female, represent 14 selected cities in Iran.

⁹ Medically certified (21,039) and inspected (2,612) deaths only, out of a total of 63,176 deaths.

¹⁰ Provincial capitals and district centres only.

TABLE 105 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS ON LIVER CIRRHOSIS² DEATHS BY SEX, 1974 TO 1981

¹¹ Figures for the German Democratic Republic and for the Federal Republic of Germany include East and West Berlin, respectively (without prejudice to any question of status which may be involved).

¹² Deaths in hospitals and health centres only.

Source: World Health Organization, World Health Statistics Annual: Volume I - Vital Statistics and Causes of Death, 1973-76, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983 (Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983 respectively).

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A - TABLES IN IMPERIAL MEASURE UNITS

TABLE 6A

APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF BEVERAGE ALCOHOL,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1980-81 TO 1982-83

1980-81

Province	Thousands of Gallons of Absolute Alcohol ¹ in:			
	Beer	Wine	Spirits	Total
Nfld.	547.9	46.1	353.5	947.5
P.E.I.	99.5	14.4	96.2	210.1
N.S.	695.2	121.0	640.0	1,456.2
N.B.	604.7	73.7	381.4	1,059.8
Que.	6,499.8	1,737.1	2,785.1	11,022.0
Ont.	8,365.6	2,044.3	6,448.4	16,858.2
Man.	902.0	192.5	863.4	1,958.0
Sask.	787.6	118.7	730.0	1,636.2
Alta.	1,334.4	488.7	1,960.5	3,783.6
B.C.	2,158.2	1,154.1	2,810.0	6,122.4
Yukon	44.7	8.8	33.5	87.0
N.W.T.	35.6	7.1	44.5	87.3
Canada ²	22,075.1	6,006.6	17,146.7	45,228.4

1981-82

Province	Thousands of Gallons of Absolute Alcohol ¹ in:			
	Beer	Wine	Spirits	Total
Nfld.	543.6	47.4	350.3	941.3
P.E.I.	91.3	13.5	85.2	190.0
N.S.	678.4	128.7	635.5	1,442.6
N.B.	574.3	79.6	373.0	1,026.9
Que.	6,415.3	1,790.2	2,674.7	10,880.2
Ont.	8,360.2	2,164.2	6,433.6	16,958.0
Man.	867.3	207.0	873.8	1,948.1
Sask.	716.1	140.0	753.4	1,609.5
Alta.	2,023.2	653.4	2,483.8	5,160.5
B.C.	2,607.0	1,152.9	2,637.7	6,397.6
Yukon	35.9	10.5	34.1	80.5
N.W.T.	37.6	7.4	48.2	93.2
Canada ²	22,950.2	6,394.8	17,383.5	46,728.6

APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF BEVERAGE ALCOHOL,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1980-81 TO 1982-83

1982-83

Province	Thousands of Gallons of Absolute Alcohol ¹ in:			
	Beer	Wine	Spirits	Total
Nfld.	556.8	48.2	348.1	953.1
P.E.I.	99.3	13.9	82.4	195.5
N.S.	670.0	138.8	622.7	1,431.5
N.B.	581.4	86.1	361.0	1,028.6
Que.	6,109.3	1,768.9	2,455.4	10,333.6
Ont.	8,402.5	2,300.2	6,175.2	16,877.9
Man.	876.9	210.3	821.9	1,909.1
Sask.	700.6	146.6	782.0	1,629.2
Alta.	1,994.0	681.7	2,379.8	5,055.5
B.C.	2,552.2	1,230.2	2,456.8	6,239.3
Yukon	33.7	11.1	29.5	74.2
N.W.T.	39.6	8.0	49.9	97.6
Canada ²	22,616.3	6,644.1	16,564.6	45,825.0

¹ To convert gallons of beverage to gallons of absolute alcohol the following average values were employed: beer - 5% alcohol by volume, wine - 13% and spirits - 40%.

² Due to rounding, components will not necessarily add to totals.

Sources: Statistics Canada, The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada 1980 and 1981 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 63-202, 1982 and 1983 respectively); Statistics Canada, Statistics Canada Daily (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 11-001, August 2, 1984).

TABLE 7A

GALLONS OF ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL¹ PER PERSON AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1977-78 TO 1982-83

Province	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Nfld.	2.38	2.39	2.48	2.39	2.34	2.33
P.E.I.	2.37	2.45	2.33	2.29	2.06	2.10
N.S.	2.28	2.29	2.28	2.26	2.21	2.17
N.B.	1.82	2.06	2.07	2.04	1.96	1.94
Que.	2.28	2.29	2.16	2.21	2.15	2.02
Ont.	2.53	2.53	2.53	2.52	2.51	2.45
Man.	2.51	2.36	2.44	2.50	2.47	2.39
Sask.	2.30	2.25	2.25	2.26	2.20	2.20
Alta.	2.80	2.81	2.92	2.30	2.99	2.85
B.C.	2.91	2.81	2.94	2.90	2.94	2.82
Yukon	4.41	4.37	4.73	5.24	4.68	4.26
N.W.T.	3.22	3.06	2.90	3.00	3.06	3.06
Canada	2.49	2.48	2.47	2.43	2.46	2.38

¹ To convert gallons of beverage to gallons of absolute alcohol the following average values were employed:
beer - 5% alcohol by volume, wine - 13% and spirits - 40%.

Sources: Statistics Canada, The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada 1980 and 1981 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 63-202, 1982 and 1983 respectively); Statistics Canada, Statistics Canada Daily (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 11-001, August 2, 1984).

THE COST OF A GALLON OF ABSOLUTE¹ ALCOHOL AS A PERCENTAGE OF PERSONAL DISPOSABLE
INCOME PER PERSON AGED 15 AND OVER, ONTARIO, 1949-82 AND CANADA,² 1955-82³

Year ³	Ontario				Canada			
	Beer	Wine	Spirits	Total	Beer	Wine	Spirits	Total
1949	2.07	1.93	3.87	2.53				
50	2.01	1.81	3.69	2.46				
51	1.88	1.84	3.44	2.30				
52	1.79	1.87	3.29	2.21				
53	1.75	1.86	3.19	2.15				
54	1.74	1.89	3.17	2.15				
55	1.65	1.83	3.00	2.05	1.96	2.16	3.54	2.44
56	1.57	1.76	2.89	1.97	1.82	2.03	3.33	2.29
57	1.54	1.73	2.82	1.93	1.77	2.03	3.29	2.25
58	1.48	1.64	2.68	1.90	1.73	1.94	3.16	2.20
59	1.49	1.62	2.69	1.88	1.71	1.93	3.17	2.18
60	1.50	1.60	2.66	1.88	1.70	1.90	3.13	2.15
61	1.50	1.63	2.66	1.88	1.71	1.97	3.18	2.19
62	1.42	1.63	2.53	1.80	1.60	1.95	3.02	2.07
63	1.36	1.65	2.42	1.74	1.53	1.91	2.91	1.99
64	1.32	1.71	2.45	1.73	1.49	1.94	2.89	1.96
65	1.25	1.73	2.34	1.66	1.42	1.91	2.73	1.89
66	1.16	1.73	2.25	1.59	1.34	1.86	2.60	1.81
67	1.12	1.74	2.20	1.57	1.30	1.88	2.55	1.77
68	1.14	1.73	2.19	1.61	1.29	1.88	2.55	1.77
69	1.09	1.68	2.07	1.51	1.27	1.83	2.44	1.71
70	1.05	1.67	2.00	1.45	1.26	1.82	2.36	1.68
71	1.00	1.63	1.86	1.36	1.20	1.76	2.18	1.59
72	0.96	1.64	1.72	1.30	1.11	1.73	2.00	1.48
73	0.88	1.57	1.55	1.19	1.01	1.64	1.78	1.35
74	0.83	1.50	1.41	1.11	0.94	1.56	1.61	1.25
75	0.80	1.44	1.34	1.07	0.91	1.51	1.52	1.20
76	0.80	1.37	1.29	1.05	0.90	1.47	1.45	1.17
77	0.77	1.31	1.24	1.02	0.89	1.43	1.40	1.15
78	0.75	1.26	1.18	0.98	0.86	1.40	1.32	1.10
79	0.70	1.25	1.14	0.94	0.83	1.35	1.26	1.06
80	0.74	1.29	1.10	0.95	0.85	1.38	1.23	1.06
81	0.78	1.21	1.07	0.94	0.87	1.32	1.19	1.05
82	0.85	1.18	1.12	0.99	0.92	1.31	1.24	1.10

¹ To convert gallons of beverage to gallons of absolute alcohol, the following average values were employed: beer - 5% alcohol by volume; wine - 16% alcohol by volume until 1960, decreasing steadily to 13% for 1974 and subsequent years; spirits - 40% alcohol by volume.

² Yukon and Northwest Territories excluded until 1971, and excluding Prince Edward Island from 1955 to 1962. Prince Edward Island did not report wine volume in 1962, so value of wine for that year in that province was also deducted.

³ Calendar years were used which were approximated for the fiscal years used for volume and value of sales in the source material, e.g., 1969 calendar = 1/4 1968 fiscal + 3/4 1969 fiscal.

Sources: Statistics Canada, The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada, annual issues (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 63-202 from 1950 to 1983); Statistics Canada, Statistics Canada Daily (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 11-001, August 2, 1984); Statistics Canada, National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Volume I - The Annual Estimates 1926-1974 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 13-531, 1976); Statistics Canada, National Income and Expenditure Accounts (1968-1982) (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 13-201, 1983).

Adapted from: S.M. Israelstam, Some Statistics Concerning Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages and Deaths by Liver Cirrhosis, for Ontario and Canada, 1945-74, with International Comparisons (Toronto: ARF Substudy No. 846, 1977).

APPENDIX B - POPULATION FIGURES

TABLE B-1

ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION FOR CANADA AND PROVINCES
AS OF JUNE 1ST, 1975 TO 1982

Province	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
(in thousands)								
Nfld.	549.1	557.7	559.8	561.5	563.5	565.6	567.7	569.2
P.E.I.	117.1	118.2	119.3	121.0	122.0	122.8	122.5	122.8
N.S.	819.5	828.6	833.4	837.5	841.8	845.1	847.4	852.2
N.B.	665.2	677.2	684.1	688.1	691.9	695.4	696.4	699.1
Que.	6,179.0	6,234.4	6,284.0	6,302.4	6,338.9	6,386.1	6,438.2	6,482.4
Ont.	8,172.2	8,264.5	8,353.1	8,439.6	8,501.3	8,569.7	8,624.7	8,715.8
Man.	1,013.6	1,021.5	1,027.4	1,032.0	1,028.0	1,024.9	1,026.2	1,035.2
Sask.	907.4	921.3	934.9	943.5	951.3	959.4	968.3	979.4
Alta.	1,778.3	1,838.0	1,912.7	1,983.1	2,052.8	2,140.6	2,237.3	2,317.0
B.C.	2,433.2	2,466.6	2,499.4	2,542.3	2,589.4	2,666.0	2,744.2	2,790.1
Yukon	21.3	21.8	21.8	22.5	22.3	22.3	23.2	23.7
N.W.T.	41.2	42.6	42.8	43.6	44.0	44.7	45.7	47.2
Canada ¹	22,697.1	22,992.6	23,272.8	23,517.0	23,747.3	24,042.5	24,341.7	24,634.2

TABLE B-2

ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION FOR CANADA AND PROVINCES
AS OF OCTOBER 1ST, 1975 TO 1982

Province	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
(in thousands)								
Nfld.	552.8	558.7	560.7	562.3	565.4	566.9	568.1	572.8
P.E.I.	117.7	118.6	120.2	121.4	122.2	122.5	122.8	123.2
N.S.	824.0	831.7	834.9	839.3	843.0	846.8	849.4	855.4
N.B.	670.8	680.0	685.7	689.4	693.0	696.0	696.3	701.7
Que.	6,198.6	6,252.4	6,286.3	6,307.5	6,350.9	6,403.2	6,451.7	6,494.0
Ont.	8,211.8	8,295.6	8,388.8	8,462.0	8,521.1	8,586.7	8,645.3	8,751.2
Man.	1,016.0	1,022.7	1,028.6	1,029.3	1,024.9	1,024.8	1,027.8	1,037.8
Sask.	913.5	926.5	938.7	945.4	953.6	962.7	972.0	983.4
Alta.	1,799.0	1,865.3	1,939.3	2,007.9	2,082.4	2,179.6	2,275.7	2,332.9
B.C.	2,447.9	2,477.4	2,514.3	2,559.4	2,614.8	2,694.2	2,763.7	2,801.6
Yukon	21.6	22.0	22.2	22.6	22.6	22.7	23.4	23.7
N.W.T.	42.0	42.9	43.5	43.7	44.4	45.1	46.6	48.0
Canada ¹	22,815.7	23,093.8	23,363.1	23,590.2	23,838.2	24,151.1	24,442.7	24,725.6

(See footnotes at end of tables)

TABLE B-3

ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION FOR CANADA AND PROVINCES, AGED 15 AND OVER
AS OF JUNE 1ST, 1975 TO 1982

Province	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
(in thousands)								
Nfld.	358.8	370.0	375.2	380.5	386.6	393.3	400.3	405.0
P.E.I.	83.2	85.0	86.4	88.6	90.3	91.7	92.0	92.4
N.S.	591.5	604.8	614.4	624.2	633.9	642.3	649.0	656.3
N.B.	470.5	484.1	493.7	501.8	510.1	517.7	522.7	527.8
Que.	4,590.5	4,684.1	4,767.6	4,828.4	4,898.1	4,973.0	5,042.3	5,097.1
Ont.	6,055.9	6,190.7	6,313.2	6,437.7	6,545.6	6,652.3	6,737.8	6,839.6
Man.	743.4	756.4	766.8	776.3	779.5	782.5	787.9	797.1
Sask.	656.8	673.3	687.8	699.5	710.0	720.1	729.7	739.2
Alta.	1,276.5	1,334.9	1,406.1	1,473.6	1,538.1	1,614.6	1,695.7	1,763.9
B.C.	1,826.1	1,871.5	1,912.8	1,963.2	2,014.7	2,085.9	2,155.9	2,199.1
Yukon	14.7	15.4	15.5	16.3	16.2	16.3	17.1	17.4
N.W.T.	24.8	26.2	26.5	27.4	27.9	28.7	29.8	31.2
Canada ¹	16,693.1	17,096.4	17,466.1	17,817.1	18,151.1	18,518.1	18,860.1	19,166.3

TABLE B-4

ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION FOR CANADA AND PROVINCES, AGED 16 AND OVER
AS OF JUNE 1ST, 1975 TO 1982

Province	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
(in thousands)								
Nfld.	345.8	356.3	362.4	367.6	373.2	379.6	386.9	393.8
P.E.I.	80.4	82.2	83.8	85.8	87.5	89.0	89.7	90.3
N.S.	574.1	586.8	596.6	606.3	616.0	624.9	632.9	642.5
N.B.	455.7	468.9	478.8	486.6	495.0	502.8	508.9	517.0
Que.	4,455.8	4,548.5	4,638.7	4,698.8	4,771.6	4,848.8	4,929.8	4,982.7
Ont.	5,892.9	6,020.5	6,149.0	6,270.8	6,379.9	6,490.7	6,587.8	6,690.1
Man.	723.0	735.5	746.6	756.2	759.7	763.3	770.0	780.9
Sask.	636.7	653.2	668.3	679.4	690.0	700.9	712.0	724.3
Alta.	1,237.6	1,295.2	1,366.2	1,433.2	1,498.6	1,576.3	1,658.3	1,721.7
B.C.	1,776.8	1,822.2	1,865.2	1,914.5	1,967.0	2,093.6	2,112.6	2,150.7
Yukon	14.3	14.9	15.1	15.8	15.7	15.8	16.7	17.1
N.W.T.	23.9	25.2	25.6	26.4	26.9	27.6	28.7	29.7
Canada ¹	16,217.2	16,609.3	16,996.3	17,341.3	17,681.2	18,059.3	18,434.2	18,741.0

(See footnotes at end of tables)

TABLE B-5

ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION FOR CANADA AND PROVINCES, AGED 20 AND OVER
AS OF JUNE 1ST, 1975 TO 1982

Province	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
(in thousands)								
Nfld.	297.9	307.2	313.3	319.3	325.2	331.2	337.3	342.3
P.E.I.	70.7	72.1	73.7	75.7	77.1	78.4	79.1	80.0
N.S.	506.6	518.2	528.0	537.5	546.6	555.0	563.2	573.6
N.B.	398.2	410.4	420.4	429.0	437.0	444.7	450.6	457.7
Que.	3,932.7	4,017.8	4,106.2	4,173.6	4,250.9	4,333.9	4,422.2	4,502.8
Ont.	5,268.7	5,382.7	5,499.1	5,615.9	5,719.5	5,826.7	5,928.9	6,054.5
Man.	644.3	656.0	666.4	675.9	679.8	684.3	691.7	703.6
Sask.	561.9	576.4	590.6	602.2	612.9	623.7	634.8	647.2
Alta.	1,088.2	1,141.7	1,202.5	1,262.8	1,323.6	1,399.1	1,481.3	1,552.7
B.C.	1,593.2	1,633.6	1,673.3	1,721.8	1,772.9	1,844.5	1,916.6	1,966.0
Yukon	12.6	13.1	13.3	14.1	14.0	14.1	14.9	15.2
N.W.T.	20.8	21.8	22.0	22.7	23.1	23.7	24.7	26.0
Canada ¹	14,396.4	14,751.1	15,108.9	15,450.0	15,782.7	16,158.9	16,545.2	16,921.8

TABLE B-6

ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION FOR CANADA AND PROVINCES, AGED 15 AND OVER
AS OF OCTOBER 1ST, 1975 TO 1982²

Province	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
(in thousands)								
Nfld.	363.1	371.9	377.2	382.6	389.7	396.1	401.8	408.9
P.E.I.	83.9	85.5	87.4	89.2	90.7	91.6	92.3	92.9
N.S.	597.0	609.1	617.7	627.7	636.7	645.2	651.7	660.5
N.B.	476.1	487.6	496.6	504.6	512.6	519.6	523.7	531.3
Que.	4,622.4	4,712.9	4,784.9	4,846.1	4,920.0	4,995.8	5,059.6	5,109.5
Ont.	6,107.2	6,232.8	6,359.8	6,475.1	6,579.1	6,679.9	6,763.8	6,875.8
Man.	747.6	759.3	769.7	776.3	779.0	783.9	789.9	799.7
Sask.	663.3	678.6	692.4	702.5	713.0	723.6	732.9	742.3
Alta.	1,296.4	1,360.2	1,430.8	1,496.2	1,563.8	1,646.7	1,727.3	1,775.6
B.C.	1,843.9	1,885.1	1,930.0	1,981.4	2,038.3	2,110.8	2,173.6	2,209.9
Yukon	15.0	15.5	15.9	16.4	16.5	16.6	17.2	17.4
N.W.T.	25.4	26.4	27.1	27.5	28.3	29.1	30.5	31.9
Canada ¹	16,841.8	17,225.7	17,589.3	17,924.6	18,266.4	18,638.2	18,964.3	19,261.2

(See footnotes at end of tables)

TABLE B-7

ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION FOR CANADA AND PROVINCES, AGED 20 AND OVER
AS OF OCTOBER 1ST, 1979 TO 1981

Province	1979	1980	1981
(in thousands)			
Nfld.	327.9	333.6	338.9
P.E.I.	77.5	78.5	79.5
N.S.	549.5	558.3	566.9
N.B.	439.5	446.8	452.3
Que.	4,276.1	4,363.1	4,448.4
Ont.	5,753.4	5,859.6	5,963.5
Man.	679.9	686.4	694.7
Sask.	616.2	627.6	638.9
Alta.	1,348.8	1,430.7	1,512.9
B.C.	1,796.6	1,870.0	1,936.0
Yukon	14.2	14.4	15.0
N.W.T.	23.4	24.1	25.3
Canada ¹	15,902.5	16,292.3	16,672.4

¹ Canada totals will not necessarily equal the sum of the individual provinces, since each population figure has been rounded independently to the nearest hundred.

² For methodology used in estimating midyear population figures see Technical Notes.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Population - Revised Annual Estimates of Population by Sex and Age for Canada and the Provinces 1971-76 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 91-518, 1979); Statistics Canada, Final Intercensal Estimates of the Population by Sex and Age, Canada and Provinces, June 1st, 1977 to 1981 (Ottawa: Demography Division, Statistics Canada, undated); Statistics Canada, Postcensal Estimate of the Population by Sex and Age, Canada and Provinces, June 1st, 1982 (Ottawa: Demography Division, Statistics Canada, undated); Statistics Canada, Quarterly Estimates of Population for Canada and the Provinces - July 1983 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 91-001, 1983); Statistics Canada, "Estimates of Population by Sex and Age, Canada and Provinces - June 1, 1983," Statistics Canada Daily (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 11-001, September 19, 1983).

APPENDIX C - ONTARIO REGIONS

COUNTIES, DISTRICTS AND REGIONAL MUNICIPALITIES COMPRISING
ONTARIO REGIONS AS OF FEBRUARY, 1980

Region	County/District/Regional Municipality
Northern:	District of Kenora, District of Rainy River, Parry Sound, Nipissing, District Municipality of Muskoka, Timiskaming, Algoma District, District of Manitoulin, District of Sudbury, Regional Municipality of Sudbury, District of Thunder Bay, District of Cochrane.
Metro Toronto:	Regional Municipality of Durham, Regional Municipality of Halton, Simcoe County, Regional Municipality of Peel, City of North York, Borough of East York, Borough of Scarborough, City of Toronto, Borough of York, Borough of Etobicoke, Regional Municipality of York.
Eastern:	Prince Edward, Hastings, Lanark, Leeds and Grenville, Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Lennox and Addington, Frontenac, Regional Municipality of Ottawa/Carleton, Prescott and Russell, Renfrew County, Northumberland, Haliburton, Victoria, Peterborough.
Western:	Kent County, Regional Municipality of Hamilton/Wentworth, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Wellington, Dufferin, Elgin, Middlesex, Oxford, Perth, Huron, Grey, Bruce, Lambton County, Regional Municipality of Haldimand/Norfolk, Brant County, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Essex County.

Source: B. Rush, C. Timney and A. Ekdahl, Statistical Supplement to the Provincial Survey, 1980: Eastern Region (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, 1981), Appendix B, pp. 122 - 123.

TECHNICAL NOTES

TECHNICAL NOTES

Key

"_"	zero or nil
".."	figures too small to be expressed
"..."	figures not appropriate or applicable
"n.a."	figures not available
"X"	confidential to meet Secrecy Requirements of the Statistics Act
"e"	Statistics Canada estimate

Metric measures are used in the body of the report.

A version of relevant tables in imperial measures is presented in Appendix A.

Periods Covered

"1978"	-	denotes the calendar year commencing January 1st and terminating December 31st, 1978.
"1978-79"	-	denotes the fiscal year 1978 commencing April 1st, 1978 and terminating March 31st, 1979.

To convert calendar years to fiscal years, and vice versa, the following method was used:

1978 fiscal year	=	$\frac{3}{4}$ (1978 calendar) + $\frac{1}{4}$ (1979 calendar)
1978 calendar year	=	$\frac{1}{4}$ (1977 fiscal) + $\frac{3}{4}$ (1978 fiscal)

Other time periods covered as indicated for specific tables.

Revised Figures

Whenever possible, the latest available data or revised figures were incorporated in this statistical report. Where table figures differ from those published in previous reports, it is due to revisions which have been made as new data became available. Any tables containing preliminary figures are subject to further adjustment and corrections.

Population

Rates for Canada and the provinces were calculated using population estimates produced by Statistics Canada. For calendar year data, June 1st population figures were used for calculating both per capita and age-sex specific rates. For fiscal year

data, October 1st population figures were used. Since quarterly population data by age and sex are not readily available, these data had to be estimated to calculate the fiscal year rates for the population 15 and over.

The sources for these population data were as follows:

- (1) Statistics Canada, Quarterly Estimates of Population for Canada and the Provinces - July 1983 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 91-001, 1983).
- (2) Statistics Canada, Population-Revised Annual Estimates of Population by Sex and Age for Canada and the Provinces 1971-1976 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 91-518, 1979).
- (3) Statistics Canada Final Intercensal Estimates of the Population by Sex and Age, Canada and Provinces, June 1st, 1977 to 1981 (Ottawa: Demography Division, Statistics Canada, undated).
- (4) Statistics Canada, Postcensal Estimate of the Population by Sex and Age, Canada and Provinces, June 1st, 1982 (Ottawa: Demography Division, Statistics Canada, undated).
- (5) Statistics Canada, "Estimate of Population by Sex and Age, Canada and Provinces - June 1, 1983," Statistics Canada Daily (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 11-001, September 19, 1983).

Using data sources (1) to (5) cited above, fiscal midyear population estimates (October 1st) for the population aged 15 and over were calculated in the manner outlined below.

The proportion of individuals of a specified age group relative to all ages, as given in (2), (3), (4) and (5) above, was assumed to increase (or decrease) in a linear fashion from year to year. For instance, if the proportion of individuals aged 15 years and older relative to the total population of a province was 0.686 on June 1st, 1979, and it was 0.695 on June 1st, 1980, the annual difference of 0.009 was assumed to have grown at a steady rate of $0.009 \div 12 \text{ months} = 0.0008$ per month. The proportion of the population aged 15 and over on October 1st, 1979 would be:

$$0.686 + (4 \times 0.0008) = 0.689$$

where:

0.686	=	proportion on June 1st
4	=	number of months between June 1st and October 1st
0.0008	=	monthly increase in proportion
0.689	=	proportion on October 1st

To obtain the number of individuals aged 15 and over, the proportion calculated for October 1st was multiplied by the total population reported in (1) above. The resulting midyear population estimates can be found in Appendix B.

Where rates were calculated for jurisdictions other than Canada and the provinces (eg. Ontario county statistics and international statistics), the population data source has been noted on each respective table.

Differences in Reporting Agency Sources

Slight discrepancies may occur in figures nominally concerned with the same subject matter for the same jurisdiction and the same reporting period when sources of data or reporting agencies differ. For example, local agencies may differ from one another by a day or so in reporting period used, and central statistical services may or may not adjust data reported by local agencies with a view to rendering them comparable from one reporting area to another. In general, differences are fairly small (see Reporting Systems in the Introduction).

Factor for Converting Alcohol-Content of Wine into Absolute Alcohol

Revised factors for converting beverage alcohol in wine into absolute alcohol from 1960 onwards result in different consumption figures from those published in previous years.

In recent years, there has been a shift in consumption patterns from high alcohol wines (14% to 20% alcohol by volume) to low alcohol wines (under 14% alcohol by volume). The actual factors used to convert volume of wine to volume of absolute alcohol were based on an analysis by E.W. Single and N. Giesbrecht of data available from the Liquor Control Board of Ontario for the period 1967 to 1974.¹ It was assumed that Ontario data reflected consumption trends across the country. A straight line interpolation was used from 1960, when the conversion factor equalled 16.0%, to 1974, when the conversion factor equalled 13.0%. The conversion factor was maintained at 13.0% for 1975 and subsequent years.

The Number of Alcoholics

There are presently two methods in general use for estimating the number of alcoholics: the Jellinek formula which estimates the number of alcoholics on the basis of the number of liver cirrhosis deaths, and the Ledermann formula which estimates the number of alcoholics on the basis of alcohol consumption.

Both formulae may be sensitive to changes in the age and sex composition of the population which impact on alcohol consumption and mortality rates, but each is affected in a slightly different way. The Jellinek formula may be more responsive to any aging which might occur in the population as a result of either in-migration of older people or out-migration of people in the younger age groups. This is because the Jellinek formula reflects the liver cirrhosis deaths which result from alcohol consumption at certain levels sustained for some years previously. On the other hand, the Ledermann formula may be more responsive to any change which increases the number of younger people in the population, such as results from an in-migration of younger persons, who, because of their higher alcohol consumption, may increase overall per capita consumption; this may result in higher figures with the Ledermann formula.

¹E.W. Single and N. Giesbrecht, Rates of Alcohol Consumption and Patterns of Drinking in Ontario 1950-1975 (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation Substudy No. 961, 1978).

The results obtained by these two formulae will be relatively close when applied to data from the same population in the same year.²

The Jellinek Formula

The number of alcoholics in Canada and the Provinces has been estimated from data on cirrhosis mortality using the Jellinek formula as modified by Popham.³ The number of alcoholics in a particular reporting area is given by:

$$A = \frac{PD}{R}$$

where:

- A = the total number of alcoholics alive during a given year
- D = the number of reported liver cirrhosis deaths in the given year
- P = the proportion of liver cirrhosis deaths attributable to alcoholism
- R = the proportion of deaths from liver cirrhosis among all alcoholics

D is obtainable from Vital Statistics reports and a centred two-year moving average is used to smooth out short-term fluctuations unrelated to alcoholism.

The value of P is taken as 0.37, but the true value of P is subject to temporal variations if the liver cirrhosis mortality rate differs greatly from the level attained when the P value was originally established. As the proportion of alcohol-related cirrhosis increases according to level of alcohol consumption and as overall consumption has in fact increased in the last thirty years since the value of P was established, it is likely that the proportion of cirrhosis mortality attributable to alcoholism has also increased. A value of 0.37 for P is likely to be conservative and the number of alcoholics computed using this value is likely to be an underestimate.

The value of R is taken as 0.001653 (or 16.53 per 10,000). This value is based on a study of Ontario data,⁴ and similar conditions to those in Ontario were assumed to exist in the remaining provinces of Canada. Differences between provinces are likely to be small and errors introduced as a result are expected to be negligible.

²Eric W. Single, Estimating the Prevalence of Alcoholism: Problems and Prospects (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation Substudy No. 1173, 1981), p. 3.

³R. E. Popham, "The Jellinek Alcoholism Estimation Formula and its Application to Canadian Data," Quart. J. Stud. Alc., 17: 559-593, 1956.

⁴W. Schmidt and J. de Lint, "Estimating the Prevalence of Alcoholism from Alcohol Consumption and Mortality Data," Quart. J. Stud. Alc., 31(4): 957-964, 1970.

The value of R used in this report differs from that in the original Jellinek formula where it was equal to 17.35 per 10,000 and it is known that the value of R used in this report is not applicable for other countries or more distant geographical areas or jurisdictions where conditions differ more markedly from those in Ontario.

In estimating the number of alcoholics for each sex, it was assumed that the mortality from liver cirrhosis due to alcoholism is the same for both males and females. There is some evidence which tends to support this.

Roizen and Milkes⁵ in their review of the Jellinek formula's history point out that based on the mortality experience of males and females in the United States between 1916 and 1920, a period which witnessed severe restrictions on alcohol supplies, the sex-specific P values should have been roughly equal. This they conclude from the fact that although males experienced greater declines than females in both cirrhosis and general mortality during this period, the net declines in cirrhosis mortality, that is, that which could be associated with reduced alcohol consumption, was nearly the same for both sexes.

Sex-specific alcoholism prevalence estimates may also be reasonably used. For instance, in females there are a number of additional chemical challenges to the liver function, such as pregnancy and hormonal contraceptives, which are not present in males. In addition, primary biliary cirrhosis, one of the major types of non-alcoholic liver cirrhosis, occurs in females in the overwhelming majority of cases.⁶ In such an instance, the result would undoubtedly be an overestimation of liver cirrhosis mortality due to alcoholism, and, therefore, an overestimation of the actual number of female alcoholics and an underestimation of the actual number of male alcoholics. Thus the percentage of male and female alcoholics would tend to be at best a minimum for males and a maximum for females.

The Ledermann Formula

The Ledermann formula is an empirically established relationship between alcohol consumption and the number of alcoholics. It states that alcohol consumption in a homogeneous population is lognormally distributed. That is to say, the persons in a given population are normally distributed with respect to the level of absolute alcohol consumption so long as the level of consumption is measured in terms of its logarithmic transformation. (A logarithmic transformation, according to Ledermann, is reasonable when dealing with behaviour that is susceptible to social influences.)

It is therefore possible to determine the proportion of the population consuming at a given level x , when the average per capita consumption of the whole population is known.

⁵R. Roizen and J. Milkes, "The Strange Case of the Jellinek Formula's Sex Ratio," J. Stud. Alc., 41(7): 682-692, 1980.

⁶W.A. Tisdale, J.L. La Mont, K.J. Isselbacher, "Cirrhosis" in Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine, 7th ed., edited by M.M. Wintrobe, G.W. Thorn, R.D. Adams, E. Braunwold, K.J. Isselbacher, R.G. Petersdorf (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1974), pp. 1540-1551.

This relationship can be written as:

$$t_s = 2.302585 \frac{\theta + \sqrt{\theta^2 + 2(\log_e m - \log_e D)}}{-2(\log_e m - \log_e D)} (\log_{10} x - \log_{10} D) + \theta$$

where:

t_s = corresponds to the area under the normal distribution curve or standardized score (effectively corresponds to a Z-score)

x = average absolute alcohol consumption of an individual

$$0 < x < D$$

D = 365 litres per year, which is the lethal level of absolute alcohol consumption of an individual

m = average per capita consumption of all consumers in the population to which the individual referred above belongs (\underline{m} is the population parameter)

θ = 3.43 (with $\sum_{s=0}^D F_s = 99.97\%$)

$\sum_{s=0}^D F_s$ = proportion of the population which consumes between 0 litre per year and 365 litres per year

\log_e = logarithm base e, or natural logarithm

\log_{10} = logarithm base₁₀ or common logarithm

Knowing \underline{m} , the population parameter or average per capita absolute alcohol consumption of a given population, it is possible to determine F_s , the proportion of the population consuming at a given level \underline{x} of consumption, by consulting a table of standardized scores (Z-scores).⁷

Alternatively, it is possible to consult the Alcohol Consumption Tables prepared by J. Hyland and S. Scott⁸ which tabulate the percentage distribution of consumers

⁷S. Ledermann, Alcool, Alcoolisme, Alcoolisation - Données scientifiques de caractère physiologique, économique et social (Institut national d'études démographiques, Travaux et Documents, Cahier no. 29, Presses Universitaires de France, France, 1956), pp. 123-128 and 260-265.

⁸J. Hyland and S. Scott, Alcohol Consumption Tables: An Application of the Ledermann Equation to a Wide Range of Consumption Averages (4.0 - 30.0 liters of Absolute Alcohol Yearly) (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, mimeograph No. J114, 1969).

consuming at a level \underline{x} , for an average per capita consumption \underline{m} in a given population, as well as the percentage of consumers who consume in excess of specified hazardous levels when the average per capita consumption \underline{m} in a given population is known.

Persons consuming at a level in excess of 15.0 centilitres per day or 54.8 litres per year were considered to be consuming at a level sufficient to do themselves physical damage, and this level of consumption was used as the definition of alcoholism.⁹

Social Costs

Social costs are calculated based on the method described by Holmes,¹⁰ wherein the health, labour and legal costs only are included. In addition, social welfare costs are calculated in a similar fashion. These estimates relate to 1981.

Calculations for each of these were done as follows:

Excess Health Care Costs Due to Alcohol - Mortality figures were used to estimate the excess morbidity due to heavy drinking. Excess health care costs due to alcohol are calculated thus:

$$B = (m_e - 1) \times A/T \times P \times D \times C$$

where:

- B = Excess health care costs due to alcohol
- m_e = the excess morbidity defined as the ratio of illness occurrences in heavy drinkers to those expected in a general population sample of equivalent age-sex structure
- A = adult deaths
- T = total deaths
- P = the proportion of alcohol consumers who drink 10 cl or more absolute alcohol as a daily mean
- D = the proportion of the population which consumes alcohol
- C = the costs of health care services

⁹Addiction Research Foundation and Ontario Medical Association, Diagnosis and Treatment of Alcoholism for Primary Care Physicians (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, undated), p. 3.

¹⁰K.E. Holmes, The Demand for Beverage Alcohol in Ontario 1953 to 1973 and A Cost-Benefit Comparison for 1971 (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation Substudy No. 815, 1976).

For m_e the figure of 2.33 for all causes is used by Holmes based on Schmidt and Popham.¹¹

The ratio A/T for deaths from all causes removes the influence of morbidity experienced by persons aged 14 years and less. Figures are available for Canada only by age for 1981,¹² when T equalled 171,029, whereas A totalled 165,599, for a ratio of 0.97.

D is taken as .77 for Canada and .764 for Ontario for 1982.¹³

The value for P given by Holmes has been updated for 1981-82 which is the latest year for which financial data are available. Per drinker consumption is 14.92 litres for Ontario corresponding to 8.68% of consumers drinking 10 cl or more daily, and it is 14.55 litres for Canada where 8.34% drink more than 10 cl daily (see Ledermann formula below).

C is taken as the sum of health expenditures by local, provincial and federal governments for Canada, and by local and provincial governments for Ontario.

$$\begin{aligned} C_o &= C_{Po} + C_{Lo} \text{ and} \\ C_c &= C_{Fc} + C_{Pc} + C_{Lc} \end{aligned}$$

where F, P and L stand for federal, provincial and local government, and o and c stand for Ontario and Canada respectively.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{In 1981 in Ontario, } C_o &= C_{Po} + C_{Lo} \\ &= \$5,948,466,000^{14} + \$526,489,000^{15} \\ &= \$6,474,955,000 \end{aligned}$$

¹¹W. Schmidt and R.E. Popham, Alcohol Consumption and Physical Health (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, Substudy No. 659, 1975), Table 3.

¹²Statistics Canada, Causes of Death, Provinces by Sex and Age, Detailed Categories of the "International Classification of Diseases" - ICD, 1981 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 84-203, 1982), pp. 176-177.

¹³R.G. Smart and E.M. Adlaf, Trends in Alcohol and Drug Use Among Ontario Adults: Report of a Household Survey, 1982 (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation Substudy No. 1234, 1982).

¹⁴Statistics Canada, Provincial Government Finance, Revenue and Expenditure 1981, Fiscal year ended March 31, 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 68-207, April 1984).

¹⁵Statistics Canada, Local Government Finance, Preliminary 1981 - Estimates 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 68-203, Sept. 1983), pp. 30-31.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{In 1981 in Canada, } C_c &= C_{Fc} + C_{Pc} + C_{Lc} \\
 &= \$4,740,707,000^{16} + \$18,071,977,000^{17} \\
 &\quad + \$1,416,680,000^{18} \\
 &= \$24,229,364,000
 \end{aligned}$$

In 1981, B = \$2,007,346,000 for Canada, and B = \$553,953,000 for Ontario.

Value of Reduced Labour Productivity - A rough estimate of the value of labour productivity reduction for high consumption workers is based on the costs resulting from increased accident occurrence among heavy drinkers. Reduced labour productivity¹⁹ is calculated thus:

$$R = M \times P \times D \times W \times L \times t$$

where:

- R = the reduced labour productivity,
- M = the proportion of all accidents, poisonings and violence morbidity due to alcohol,
- P = proportion of alcohol consumers who drink 10 cl or more absolute alcohol as a daily mean,
- D = the proportion of the population which consumes alcohol,
- W = the average weekly wage,
- L = the number of paid workers, and
- t = the number of weeks in a year

P and D take the values given previously; W is taken as \$365.17 for Canada and \$357.55 for Ontario, being the average for the period April 1981 to March 1982;²⁰ L is taken as 9,598,000 paid workers for Canada, and 3,765,000 for Ontario as of

¹⁶Statistics Canada, Federal Government Finance, 1981 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 68-211, July 1983), pp. 18-19. Exclusive of National Defence.

¹⁷Statistics Canada, Provincial Government Finance, Revenue and Expenditure 1981, Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1982.

¹⁸Statistics Canada, Local Government Finance, Preliminary 1981 - Estimates 1982, pp. 30-31.

¹⁹A discussion of this approach is given in M. Adrian, "Manufacturing Labour Productivity Reduction due to Alcohol-Related Illness," M. Adrian, P. Jull, B. Yeh, and L. Jelinek, Statistics on Alcohol and Drug Users, Treatment, Labour, Unemployment and Costs (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation Substudy No. 1222, 1982), pp. 61-64.

²⁰Statistics Canada, Canadian Statistical Review January 1983 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 11-003, 1983), Section 4 - Table 12, p. 52.

December 1981.²¹ (These figures are slightly different from those in the earlier reports in this series²² which considered only the population employed in manufacturing); t is taken as 52 weeks; and M is taken from Holmes²³ and updated for 1981:

$$M = (m_e - 1) \times P \times D \times A/T$$

For m_e the figure of 2.76 for accidents, poisonings and violence is used by Holmes based on Schmidt and Popham.²⁴

P and D take the values given above. For the ratio of A/T for accidents, poisonings and violence, figures are available for Canada only by age. For 1981,²⁵ T totalled 15,532, whereas A totalled 14,449, for a ratio of 0.93. For Ontario, $M = 0.10852$, and for Canada, $M = 0.10508$.

In 1981 for Ontario, $R = \$503.8$ million, and for Canada, $R = \$1,229.9$ million.

Expenditure for Law Enforcement Activities which were the Result of Heavy Drinking - Holmes assumed that a heavy drinker is as likely to occasion law enforcement expenditures as he or she is to become involved in an accident due to heavy alcohol consumption. These expenditures were calculated thus:

$$H = M \times E$$

where:

H = law enforcement expenditures as a result of heavy drinking

M = the proportion of all accidents, poisonings and violence morbidity due to alcohol

E = total law enforcement expenditure

M was taken from Holmes and updated for 1981 (see above). Because of the level of precision of this estimate, it has been taken to roughly equal 0.1.

²¹ Statistics Canada, The Labour Force December 1981 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 71-001, 1982), Table 21, p. 44.

²² Addiction Research Foundation, Statistics on Alcohol and Drug Use in Canada and Other Countries: Data Available by August 1982 (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, 1983), pp. 15-16.

²³ Holmes, The Demand for Beverage Alcohol in Ontario 1953 to 1973 and A Cost Benefit Comparison for 1971.

²⁴ Schmidt and Popham, Alcohol Consumption and Physical Health, Table 3.

²⁵ Statistics Canada, Causes of Death, Provinces by Sex and Age, Detailed Categories of the "International Classification of Diseases" - ICD, 1981 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 84-203, 1982), pp. 176-177.

E is taken as the sum of government expenditures for the protection of persons and property at the provincial and local levels for Ontario, and at the provincial, local and federal levels for Canada. This differs from the method in the previous report where only provincial government expenditure was included for Ontario.

$$E_o = E_{Po} + E_{Lo}$$

$$E_c = E_{Fc} + E_{Pc} + E_{Lc}$$

where F, P and L stand for Federal, Provincial and Local government, and o and c stand for Ontario and Canada respectively.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{In 1981 in Ontario, } E_o &= E_{Po} + E_{Lo} \\ &= \$710,604,000^{26} + \$971,980,000^{27} \\ &= \$1,682,584,000\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{In 1981 in Canada, } E_c &= E_{Fc} + E_{Pc} + E_{Lc} \\ &= \$1,658,017,000^{28} + \$2,408,073,000^{26} + \$2,454,558,000^{27} \\ &= \$6,520,648,000\end{aligned}$$

In 1981, H = \$168 million for Ontario, and for Canada, H = \$652 million.

Social Welfare - Social welfare costs are calculated in a method similar to that used by Holmes for estimating social costs. They are calculated thus:

$$S = Y \times Q$$

where:

S = social welfare costs

Y = the proportion of alcohol-related cases relative to the total caseload using Social Counselling and Social Assistance resources.

Q = government expenditures on social welfare.

²⁶Statistics Canada, Provincial Government Finance, Revenue and Expenditure 1981, Fiscal year ended March 31, 1982.

²⁷Statistics Canada, Local Government Finance, Preliminary 1981 - Estimates 1982, pp. 30-31.

²⁸Statistics Canada, Federal Government Finance, 1981, pp. 18-19. Exclusive of National Defence.

Y is given the value of .13, being the average of .136 for the social counselling alcohol-related caseload and of .125 for the social assistance caseload given by Rush and Brook.²⁹ Q is calculated as the sum of federal, provincial and local government social welfare services for Canada, and of provincial and local government for Ontario.

$$Q_C = Q_{Fc} + Q_{Pc} + Q_{Lc}$$

$$Q_O = Q_{Po} + Q_{Lo}$$

where F, P and L represent federal, provincial and local governments, whereas o and c represent Ontario and Canada respectively.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{For Ontario, } Q_O &= Q_{Po} + Q_{Lo} \\ &= \$1,813,446,000^{30} + \$722,181,000^{31} \\ &= \$2,535,627,000\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{For Canada, } Q_C &= Q_{Fc} + Q_{Pc} + Q_{Lc} \\ &= \$3,458,027,000^{32} + \$6,305,154,000^{30} + \$928,012,000^{31} \\ &= \$10,691,193,000\end{aligned}$$

In 1981, S = \$329.6 million for Ontario, and for Canada, S = \$1,389.9 million

Definitions

Juvenile Delinquents - Under the Juvenile Delinquents Act a child is defined as any boy or girl apparently or actually under the age of 16 or such other age as may be directed in any province. In Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, the Yukon and Northwest Territories, the statutory age limit for a juvenile is under 16 years; in Newfoundland and British Columbia it is under 17 years; and in Quebec and Manitoba, under 18 years (definition in effect in 1981).

²⁹B.R. Rush and R.C. Brook, The Use of the Ontario Health and Social Service System by Persons with Alcohol-Related Problems (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, 1981), p. 36.

³⁰Statistics Canada, Provincial Government Finance, Revenue and Expenditure 1981, Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1982.

³¹Statistics Canada, Local Government Finance, Preliminary 1981 - Estimates 1982, pp. 30-31.

³²Statistics Canada, Federal Government Finance, 1981, pp. 18-19. Exclusive of National Defence.

Locations and Establishments - Data on retail sales of alcoholic beverages in taverns, restaurants, hotels, motels, etc., are available either in terms of locations or establishments, as these are defined by Statistics Canada.

A location means that every physically separate place of business is classified to its own specific kind of business classification.

The establishment concept is based on the smallest separate accounting entity capable of reporting all elements of basic industrial statistics; the sales activities of two or more business locations, not all of which are necessarily in the same industrial sector or kind of business, may be measured.

Offence Classification

Liquor Acts - Included here are all offences under Provincial Statutes regulating the supply and use of liquor in the province, including sales outlets, days and hours of trade, minimum authorized buying age, etc.

Traffic Offences - Traffic offences involving the use of alcohol and falling under the Criminal Code (C.C.) include the following:

Driving While Ability to Drive is Impaired (S.234C.C.)

Failure or Refusal to Provide Sample of Breath (S.235(2)C.C.)

Driving with More Than 80 mg of Alcohol in Blood (S.236C.C.)

In this report, the traffic data on "driving with more than 80 mg of alcohol in blood" are included with the data on "failure or refusal to provide sample of breath" since this is the way in which the data are reported by Statistics Canada.

Medical Conditions and Diagnostic Categories

Unless otherwise noted, the morbidity and mortality data included in this report are based on either the 8th or 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases, depending on the year to which the data refer. Data for the period prior to 1979 are based on the diagnostic categories described in the 8th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases, Adapted,³³ which was put into effect in Canada in 1969. The medical conditions included under each diagnostic category have been printed in Statistical Supplement to the Annual Report 1979-80, an earlier edition of this report.³⁴ Data for 1979 and subsequent years are based on the

³³ U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Eighth Revision International Classification of Diseases, Adapted for Use in the United States, 2 vols. (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967-68), I(1967).

³⁴ Addiction Research Foundation, Statistical Supplement to the Annual Report 1979-80 (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, 1981).

diagnostic categories described in the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (1975)³⁵ which was implemented in Canada in 1979. The medical conditions included under each three-and four-digit diagnostic category of the 9th Revision follow below. Where disease titles have changed between Revisions, the former title under the 8th Revision is enclosed in parentheses in *italics*.³⁶

Nature of Injury

Nutritional Deficiencies³⁷

- 265 Thiamine and niacin deficiency states:** 265.2 Pellagra (Deficiency: niacin (-tryptophan), nicotinamide, nicotinic acid, vitamin PP; Pellagra alcoholic).

Mental Disorders

- 291 Alcoholic psychoses (*Alcoholic psychosis*):** 291.0 Delirium tremens (Alcoholic delirium); 291.1 Korsakov's psychosis, alcoholic (Alcoholic polyneuritic psychosis); 291.2 Other alcoholic dementia (Alcoholic dementia, Chronic alcoholic brain syndrome); 291.3 Other alcoholic hallucinosis; 291.4 Pathological drunkenness; 291.5 Alcoholic jealousy (Alcoholic paranoia); 291.8 Other (Alcohol withdrawal syndrome); 291.9 Unspecified (Alcoholic: mania, psychosis, Alcoholism (chronic) with psychosis).
- 303 Alcohol dependence syndrome (*Alcoholism*):** (Acute drunkenness in alcoholism, Chronic alcoholism, Dipsomania).
- 305 Nondependent abuse of drugs:** 305.0 Alcohol (Drunkenness, Excessive drinking of alcohol, "Hangover" (alcohol), Inebriety).

³⁵World Health Organization, International Classification of Diseases, 1975 Revision, 2 vols. (Geneva: World Health Organization, 1977-78), 1(1977).

³⁶For a discussion of the comparability of cause-of-death statistics between the Eighth and Ninth Revisions of the International Classification of Diseases, see "Estimates of Selected Comparability Ratios Based on Dual Coding of 1976 Death Certificates by the Eighth and Ninth Revisions of the International Classification of Diseases," Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 28, No. 11, (Hyattsville: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, February 29, 1980), pp. 1-19.

³⁷For a discussion of how physicians ascribe patients to these diagnostic categories see Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders. 3rd ed. Prepared by the Task Force on Nomenclature and Statistics of the American Psychiatric Association (Washington, D.C.: American Psychiatric Association, 1980).

Diseases of the Digestive System

- 571 Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (*Cirrhosis of liver*):** 571.0 Alcoholic fatty liver; 571.1 Acute alcoholic hepatitis; 571.2 Alcoholic cirrhosis of liver (Laënnec's cirrhosis); 571.3 Alcoholic liver damage, unspecified; 571.4 Chronic hepatitis (Chronic hepatitis: active, aggressive, persistent, Recurrent hepatitis); 571.5 Cirrhosis of liver without mention of alcohol (Cirrhosis of liver: cryptogenic, macronodular, micronodular, postnecrotic, Portal cirrhosis); 571.6 Biliary cirrhosis (Chronic nonsuppurative destructive cholangitis); 571.8 Other chronic nonalcoholic liver disease (Chronic yellow atrophy (liver), Fatty liver, without mention of alcohol); 571.9 Unspecified chronic liver disease without mention of alcohol.

Normal Delivery, and Other Indications for Care in Pregnancy, Labour and Delivery

- 655 Known or suspected fetal abnormality affecting management of mother:** 655.4 Suspected damage to Fetus from other disease in the mother (Suspected damage to fetus from maternal:alcohol addiction, listeriosis, toxoplasmosis).

Toxic Effects of Substances Chiefly Nonmedicinal as to Source

- 980 Toxic effect of alcohol:** 980.0 Ethyl alcohol; 980.1 Methyl alcohol; 980.2 Isopropyl alcohol; 980.3 Fusel oil (Alcohol: amyl, butyl, propyl); 980.8 Other; 980.9 Unspecified.

External Cause of Injury

Accidental Poisoning by Other Solid and Liquid Substances, Gases and Vapours

- E860 Accidental poisoning by alcohol, not elsewhere classified:** E860.0 Alcoholic beverages (Alcohol in preparations intended for consumption); E860.1 Other and unspecified ethyl alcohol and its products (Denatured alcohol, Ethanol, Grain alcohol); E860.2 Methyl alcohol (Methanol, Methylated spirit, Wood alcohol); E860.3 Isopropyl alcohol (Dimethylcarbinol, Isopropanol, Rubbing alcohol substitute, Secondary propyl alcohol); E860.4 Fusel oil (Fusel oil: amyl, butyl, propyl); E860.8 Other; E860.9 Unspecified.

Characteristics of Data Sources

Characteristics of principal Canadian data sources used in this report are described below. This list of sources is neither comprehensive nor exhaustive. Data characteristics are based on information published in source documents. The amount of documentation provided in each source document varies. Data sources consist of (1) Censuses or surveys of all individuals or events in a given population, (2) Sample Surveys of selected individuals in a population, or (3) Administrative Data Sources which aim at universal coverage of all individuals in a population. Sources are further grouped by type of data.

The following information is provided, if available, for each data source: organization responsible for data collection; legal requirements for data collection or reporting; type of form used to collect data; frequency of reporting, if other than

annual; who reports the information and/or who fills out the form; exclusions from reporting; cut-off date; percentage of forms received by the cut-off date; what happens to information received after the cut-off date; event- or person-based, single or multiple counting rules; overall response rate, and response rate by type of question; percentage error due to coding; percentage error due to sampling; circumstances which may affect data comparability between jurisdictions.

1. Censuses

Population Data

1981 Census of the Population of Canada³⁸ - This Census is conducted quinquennially by Statistics Canada. The data are collected pursuant to legal requirements starting with the British North America Act of 1867 and numerous subsequent Federal and Provincial Acts and Statutes. The Census is intended to be a 100% enumeration of the population, with additional information on income, households, etc., collected on 20% of the population. Data were based on self-enumeration (96%) and personal interviews with census takers (4%). The response rate varied from a low of 98.5% to a high of 99.6% depending on the type of question. Imputation procedures were applied to missing values. Census under-coverage amounted to 2.01%, being somewhat higher for young male adults and recent immigrants. The percentage error due to sampling depends on cell size and varies from a low of 0.03% on populations of 10,000,000 to a high of 16% on populations of 50 (based on the 1976 Census).

Consumption Data

Traveller Accommodation Statistics³⁹ - Census conducted by Statistics Canada and the Quebec Bureau of Statistics. A 3-page questionnaire was mailed out with 2 mail follow-ups to hotels, full-year licensed hotels, motels, full-year motels, tourist courts and cabins, outfitters and tent and trailer compounds listed on Canada's Business Register, with sampling of non-respondents. In 1982, 14,496 businesses replied. Sampling of non-respondents results in sampling error in the estimates. There are no estimates for non-sampling error, but as a result of elaborate edit checks, it is felt to be small. Both under- and over-coverage occurred. Data comparability is affected by definitional problems, differences in interpretation of the questions, and inability or unwillingness to provide the correct information on the part of respondents.

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns Industry Survey⁴⁰ - Census conducted by Statistics Canada. A questionnaire was mailed out with two mail follow-ups to

³⁸ Statistics Canada, 1981 Census of Canada: Summary Guide - Total Population (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 99-902, 1983).

³⁹ Statistics Canada, Traveller Accommodation Statistics 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 63-204, 1984).

⁴⁰ Statistics Canada, Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns Industry Survey 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 63-536, 1980).

licensed restaurants, unlicensed restaurants, drive-in restaurants, take-out food shops, caterers (industrial, social and mobile), refreshment stands, beverage rooms, bars and night clubs, with sampling of non-respondents stratified by kind of business and geographic area. Sampling weights equal the inverse of the probability that a unit was selected for follow-up. Excluded were eating and drinking places which are owned by and operated as an integral part of hotels, motels and other accommodation businesses, or which are classified to non-commercial establishments, e.g., armed forces messes, private or service clubs, or to an industrial sector other than service trades such as manufacturing or retail trade, e.g., store, cafeteria. In 1978, 31,611 businesses replied for an overall response rate of 79% and 100% of all known chains. The information supplied corresponds to any 12-month period ending between April 1 of the designated period and March 31 of the subsequent year. The estimated relative error (= estimated standard error as a proportion of sales estimates) ranged from 0.006 to 0.051. There are no estimates for non-sampling error, but due to closely monitored survey controls, it is felt to be small. Data comparability is affected by definitional difficulties, differences in interpretation of questions, and inability or unwillingness to provide correct information on the part of the respondents.

Alcoholic Beverages Industry: Wineries, Distilleries, Breweries⁴¹ - Census conducted by Statistics Canada as part of the annual Census of Manufacturers. Information was obtained from all manufacturing establishments above a minimum shipment size set annually for each industry and each province, and all manufacturing establishments of multi-establishment companies. Excluded are manufacturing establishments below the minimum shipment size. The information is collected on a special "long" or "short" form, and from financial statements or administrative records. In 1982, information was collected from 33 wineries, 33 distilleries and 40 breweries. Reports are on a fiscal year basis, the last day of which can fall between April 1 of the designated year and March 31 of the following year inclusive. For small establishments, certain data items or statistics may be incomplete or may be definitionally not wholly comparable to other data.

2. Surveys

Alcohol and Drug Use Among Ontario Adults in 1984 and Changes Since 1982⁴² - Survey conducted biennially by the Addiction Research Foundation and the Gallup organization. The information is collected on survey forms by interviewers who obtain the information on a voluntary basis from households. Excluded are persons in institutions (prisons, hospitals) and persons in the Far North. The sample is a modified probability sample, stratified by 6 community size groups and enumeration areas, with random block sampling in urban areas and quota sampling based on age and sex in rural areas. Answers are provided by the youngest male aged 18 years and over; if the male quota is filled, the selected respondent is the youngest female aged 18 and over. A total of 1,051 persons were interviewed in 1984. The response rate was over 99% for alcohol. The 95% confidence interval for responses of

⁴¹Statistics Canada, Alcoholic Beverage Industries 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 32-231, 1984).

⁴²R.G. Smart and E.M. Adlaf, Alcohol and Drug Use Among Ontario Adults in 1984 and Changes Since 1982 (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, Internal Report, 1984).

approximately 10% or 90% are ± 2 points; for 20% or 80% they are ± 3 points; and from 30% to 70%, they are ± 4 points.

Preliminary Report of Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Ontario Students in 1983, and Trends Since 1977⁴³ - Survey conducted biennially by the Addiction Research Foundation in cooperation with School Boards in Ontario, test administered by the Institute of Behavioural Research, Survey Research Centre, York University. The information was collected on a self-administered questionnaire from 5,835 students in 1983 in grades 5, 7, 9, 11 and 13 in Ontario Public and Separate (Catholic) school systems, who participated voluntarily in the survey. Excluded are students enrolled in private schools, special education classes, students institutionalized for correctional or health reasons, those on Indian Reserves and Canadian Forces bases, and those in the Far North of Ontario. The sample is a stratified single-stage cluster sample. Data are weighted to take into account variable sampling fractions and non-response by selected classes and students. In order to achieve a sample size of 5,000, 8,000 students are surveyed. The response rate varied from a low of 97.6% to 99.7% depending on the question. The 95% confidence intervals differ according to cell size.

3. Administrative Data Bases

Legal Statistics

Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics⁴⁴ - Data collected by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics of Statistics Canada in cooperation with the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police in the context of the Police Information and Statistics Committee, formerly Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) system. The information is reported on a monthly basis, in the month of occurrence, by police departments in urban communities of 750 population or over, by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), the Ontario Provincial Police (OPP), the Quebec Province Police (QPP), the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways Police, the National Harbour Board, and the New Brunswick Highway Patrol, using either form 'C' for Crime or 'T' for Traffic statistics, or on computer printouts or tapes. Excluded are municipalities of over 750 population if they had no police force or did not submit reports, and municipalities of less than 750 population even if they had a police force. Coverage is universal and reporting was complete from all police forces except municipal forces which had 99.0% response rate for municipalities with populations over 750. Some were part-year reports due to dates of opening or closing of police departments. Offences are reported corresponding to events: a person is counted on each occasion that he/she is dealt with by the police during the year. In the case of multiple offences on one occasion, for offences against the person, an offence is counted for each victim; for offences against property, an offence is counted for every distinct or separate operation (same time, location and circumstances). If several different offences occur in one incident, the most serious

⁴³ R.G. Smart, M.S. Goodstadt, E.M. Adlaf, M.A. Sheppard and G.C. Chan, Preliminary Report of Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Ontario Students in 1983, and Trends Since 1977 (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, Internal Report, 1983).

⁴⁴ Statistics Canada, Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 85-205, 1984).

offence is counted based on penalty, except in Metro Toronto where all offences are counted. Data comparability is affected by differences in administrative practices, policies and procedures, in Provincial Statutes and municipal By-laws, and in the provincial age limit between adult and juvenile.

Marriages and Divorces⁴⁵ - Data collected by Statistics Canada and the Central Divorce Registry of the Ministry of Justice. Only decrees absolute are counted.

Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents⁴⁶ - Data collected by Statistics Canada through the Traffic Accident Information Data System (TRAID). Data comparability is affected by differences in administrative practices, policies and procedures. Last year of data published: 1976.

Juvenile Delinquents⁴⁷ - Data collected by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics of Statistics Canada. The legal information for laying a charge against a juvenile is filled in by police, and data from Juvenile Courts are transmitted by court staff, the RCMP or probation officers, depending on the province. Coverage is universal. 1981 data must be received prior to the cut-off date of April 19, 1982 in order to be published. A total of 1,185 forms were received after the cut-off date and were not processed; over half came from Quebec; percentage of late forms varied from a low of 0.7% in New Brunswick to a high of 5.73% in the Yukon. Both events (delinquencies) and persons (delinquents) are counted, but person counts, based on most serious court action based on penalty, are based on computer linkage. This may result in over-counting of persons with the overestimate being 3%. Returns are unaudited. Data comparability is affected by differences in administrative practices, policies and procedures, in Provincial Statutes and municipal By-laws, and in the provincial age limit of a child.

Legal Aid⁴⁸ - Data collected by Statistics Canada as reported by Provincial Legal Aid Plans. Coverage is universal, except for Ontario where only private practice lawyers report. Information is provided on the basis of cases. In criminal cases, a charge or a certificate for the most serious charge is counted as one case; for civil cases, one problem or set of problems on which services are provided to one or more clients counts as one case. Data comparability is affected by differences in administrative practices, policies and procedures especially in the nature of services provided, in the type of service providers who may be private practice or staff lawyers or both depending on the province, in eligibility rules in each province or community depending on nature of offence or income means test, and in differences in Provincial Statutes and municipal By-laws.

⁴⁵ Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics - Volume 11, Marriages and Divorces 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 84-205, 1983).

⁴⁶ Statistics Canada, Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents 1976 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 53-206, 1980).

⁴⁷ Statistics Canada, Juvenile Delinquents 1981 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 85-202, undated).

⁴⁸ Statistics Canada, Legal Aid, 1981 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 85-507, 1981).

Adult Correctional Services in Canada⁴⁹ - Data collected by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics of Statistics Canada. Data refer to inmate populations under the direct authority of central government agencies responsible for corrections. Excluded are facilities providing only lock-up functions, regardless of government agency. Information is provided by corrections staff. In 1982-3 the information system covered 61 federal facilities which generally hold prisoners sentenced for 2 years or more, with 11,098 beds and an average daily on-register count of 10,834 inmates; and 174 provincial and territorial facilities which generally hold prisoners sentenced for less than 2 years, with 18,935 beds, an average daily on-register count of 19,550 inmates and 206,214 admissions. Statistics refer to events (admissions), and persons (inmates). Duplicate counts may occur if an inmate is transferred between jurisdictions, or if a person has multiple admissions in one year. The degree of duplication has not been fully assessed. Printed tables in publications exclude "unknowns" and coding errors. Data comparability is affected by differences in administrative practices, policies and procedures between provinces, especially the degree of centralization and extent to which services are purchased from the private sector, the number of agencies assigned responsibility for corrections, the use of correctional facilities to detain persons remanded for custody or temporary holding, and differences in definitions of terms which are set locally to serve local needs resulting in various meanings across the country.

Morbidity Statistics

Hospital Morbidity⁵⁰ - Data collected by Statistics Canada in cooperation with Provincial Hospital Insurance plans, pursuant to the Royal Commission on Health Services (the Hall Commission of 1961). Coverage is universal. Information is provided on admission/separation forms or computer tapes from General and Allied Special Hospitals in Canada including acute care, convalescence and chronic hospitals. Excluded are Mental and Psychiatric Hospitals and episodes of illness outside hospital. In 1980-81 there were 1,239 hospitals reporting, which had 167,862 beds, 3,570,016 separations and 42,679,225 days of care in all. A person will have multiple separations if admitted to hospital several times during the year. Data collection forms may differ in content and format from province to province, but information is reformatted by Statistics Canada into a Standard Record using Standard Codes. Data are submitted to a 2-level machine edit: a non-medical edit and a medical edit, relative and absolute. Data comparability may be affected by differences in the structure and composition of the Health System from province to province.

Mental Health Statistics⁵¹ - Data collected by Statistics Canada in cooperation with the provincial Ministries of Health. Coverage is universal. Information on inpatients, separated from Mental and Psychiatric Hospitals, is provided on morbidity forms or computer files. Excluded are episodes of illness outside the

⁴⁹ Statistics Canada, Adult Correctional Services in Canada 1981-82 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 85-211, 1983).

⁵⁰ Statistics Canada, Hospital Morbidity 1979-80 and 1980-81 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 82-206, 1984).

⁵¹ Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics - Mental and Psychiatric Hospitals 1980-81, 1981-82 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 83-204, 1984).

Mental and Psychiatric Hospital or in General and Allied Hospitals. There were 40 hospitals reporting in 1981-82, accounting for 34,939 separations. Multiple separations are counted if a person is admitted several times during the year. The data are subject to automatic computer edits.

Mortality

Causes of Death⁵² - Data collected by Statistics Canada in cooperation with Provincial/Territorial Vital Registrar. Coverage is universal. Information is transmitted as microfilm copies of registrations or in machine readable form. Data not received by the cut-off date are omitted from tabulations. Reporting is nearly 100% complete for Canada. The percentage error due to coding varies according to data element, and in 1976 it was 2.9% for birthdate, 3.2% for autopsy, 5.6% for place of death, and 7.2% for cause of death,⁵³ which fell to 6.3% in 1979 and rose to 8.1% in 1980.⁵⁴

⁵²Statistics Canada, Causes of Death - Vital Statistics Volume IV, 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 84-203, 1984).

⁵³Statistics Canada, Health Division, Quality Assessment of Vital Statistics (A Pilot Study), by D.N. Nagnur, S.G. Currie and B. Heath (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, 1981).

⁵⁴Statistics Canada, Health Division, Vital Statistics and Disease Registries Section, Quality Assessment Study of Cause of Death Coding - Data Years 1979 and 1980 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, undated).

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